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Bee-Keepers', Report	20	*Printed.*
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Chatillon *vs.* Bertrand, correspondence	73	*Not printed.*
Children, Dependent, Report	35	*Printed.*
Conmee Clauses, Report on	62	*Not printed.*
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Davis Estate, correspondence	64	*Not printed.*
Division Courts, Report	37	*Printed.*
Education, Report	12	*Printed.*
Education Department, Orders-in-Council	50	*Not printed.*
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Electric Power Commission, Report	48	"
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No. 2.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 25th January, 1907. *Not printed.* Estimates for the service of the Province, until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 14th February, 1907. *Not printed.* Estimates for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1907. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary), for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1907. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary), for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 3.. Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature 14th February, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 5.. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 6.. Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 8th March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 7.. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths during the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 30th January, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 8.. Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 9.. Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 31st January, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 11. . Loan Corporations, Statements by Building Societies, Loan and other Companies, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 13. . Auditors' Report to the Board of Governors University of Toronto, on Capital and Income Accounts, for the year ending 30th June, 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 30th January, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 17. . Report of the Fruit Experimental Stations of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 18. . Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 20. . Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature 21st March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 21. . Report of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 22. . Report of the Live Stock Associations of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 24. . Report of Women's Institutes of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 25. . Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 26. . Report of Agricultural Societies of the Province (Fairs and Exhibitions), for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 27. . Reports of the Horticultural Societies of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. *Printed.*

No, 28. . Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 30. . Report of the Bureau of Labour for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 33. . Report of the Department of Fisheries, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 8th March, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 38. . Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 39. . Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 40. . Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 41. . Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 42. . Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 43. . Report upon the Hospitals and Charities of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 12th February, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 44. . Report upon the Operation of Liquor License Acts, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1907. *Printed.*

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No 45. . Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 1st February, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 46. . Supplementary Return from the Record of the several Elections in the Electoral Divisions of Cardwell, Hamilton East, West Middlesex and Carleton, since the General Elections on January 25th, 1905, shewing: (1) The number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest; (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned; (3) The total number of votes polled in each District: (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled; (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District; (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature, 24th January and 12th April, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 47. . Report upon the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd January, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 48. . Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April 1907. *Printed.*

No. 49. . Report, with the evidence, of the Text-book Commission. Presented to the Legislature, 1st February, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 50. . Copies of Orders-in-Council, under section 27, of the Act respecting the Department of Education. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 51.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1906, for a Return shewing the names of all License Inspectors appointed since the first day of February, 1905, together with their addresses and the dates of their appointment; the business or occupation of each Inspector prior to his appointment and the present occupation or business, other than their official business, of each such Inspector. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1907. Mr. *McMillan*. *Not printed.*

No. 52.. Return to an Order of the House, of the thirtieth day of January 1907, for a Return giving the following information regarding the Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited. 1. Date of incorporation. 2. Applicants for Incorporation. 3. Objects of the Company. 4. Names of the Provisional Directors. 5. Amount of Capital. 6. Increase of Capital Stock. 7. Names of the Directors and Shareholders of the Company, according to the last Return to the Government. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1907. Mr. *Hoyle*. *Not printed.*

No. 53.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of February, 1907, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member or official thereof, and any other person or persons, with reference to the dismissal of James Gillespie, of Picton, from the office of Sheriff of the County of Prince Edward. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1907, Mr. *Currie*. *Not printed.*

No. 54.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of February, 1907, for a Return shewing:—(1) List of names of Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Essex, on the 31st January, 1905. (2) List of names of Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Essex, appointed since February 1st, 1905. (3) Names of those who have qualified as Police Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace, in the County of Essex. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1907. Mr. *Auld*. *Not printed.*

No. 55.. Return of all Fees received by the Master of Titles under Rule 77 of the Land Titles Act, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 56.. Copies of Orders-in-Council commuting the Fees payable to His Honour Judge Finkle and increasing the commutations paid to His Honour Judge Benson, His Honour Judge McDonald, His Honour Judge Hardy and His Honour Judge Snider, under Section 187 of the Judicature Act and Subsection 2 of Section 84 of the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 57.. Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of February, 1907, for a Return shewing the various kinds of Patents issued to Locatees on St. Joseph Island. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1907. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie)*. *Not printed.*

No. 58. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of February, 1907, for a Return shewing all Estates now unsettled upon which Succession Duty was claimed by the Treasury Department where the due date was on or before the first day of January, 1905, and the estimated amount of duty due and the reasons why unsettled. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1907. Mr. *Kerr* *Not printed.*

No. 59. . Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1907, for a Return shewing the amounts credited to the cities, towns, villages and organized townships in the Province of Ontario, from the sum received under Section 2, Subsection 5, of the Supplementary Revenue Act, 1899, as amended from time to time, and also the amount charged against each such city, town, village or organized township, respectively, for the maintenance of inmates of lunatic or other asylums in the Province under the provisions of Subsection 2, of Section 4, of Chapter 9 of the Statutes of 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1907. Mr. *Hislop.* *Not printed.*

No. 60 . Statement shewing cash expenditure on construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, as of December 31st, 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 61. . Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of March, 1907, for a Return of:—1. Copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member or Official thereof and any person or persons, relating to the cancellation or granting of a liquor license to the Palace Hotel, at Fort Frances. 2. Copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member or Official thereof and any person or persons, relating to the cancellation or granting of a liquor license to one Thomas Wilson, at Fort Frances 3. Copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member or Official thereof and any person or persons, relating to the resignation or dismissal of the License Inspector or any member of the Board of License Commissioners at Fort Frances. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1907. Mr *McDougal.* *Not printed.*

No. 62. . Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board upon certain Bills amending the Municipal Act *in re* the Conmee clauses, referred to the Board by the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, in the Session of 1906 Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 63. . Report upon the Feeble-minded in Ontario. Presented to the Legisture, 15th April, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 64. . Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1907. for a Return of copies of all correspondence and papers relating to or in the matter of the protest of Mr. Chisholm Livingstone and the Davis Estate, against the purchase price awarded them by the arbitrators for their property for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1907. Mr. *Fraser.* *Not printed.*

No. 65. . Report upon the Horse Industry of Ontario, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 66. . Return to an Order of the House, of the first day of March, 1907, for a Return shewing the number of Mining Companies incorporated in the year 1906, also total amount paid into the Treasury Department from incorporation of Mining Companies in 1906, including licenses to companies previously incorporated. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. Mr. *Pearce. Not printed.*

No. 67. . Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-seventh day of February, 1906, for a Return shewing, according to Counties—1. How many persons held Commissions and were qualified as Justices of the Peace, within the Province, on the 7th day of February, 1905. 2. How many persons held Commissions on the 7th day of February, 1906. 3. How many persons were included in the General Commission of the Peace, issued by the present Government. 4. How many of the persons named in such General Commission were continued in office from previous Commissions. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. Mr. *Ross. Not printed.*

No. 68. . Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of February, 1907, for a Return shewing:—1. The names of Counties which have adopted the "Alternative Method" of selecting Jurors under the Amendment of 1902 to the Jurors' Act. 2. For a Comparative Statement shewing the expenses incurred under the old and new system in said Counties from the years 1902 to 1906, both inclusive. 3. The Counties (if any) in which the "Alternative Method" has been repealed and have returned to the old system of selecting Jurors. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1907. Mr. *Hoyle. Not printed.*

No. 69. Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of March, 1907, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Northumberland-Durham Power Company, with respect to a lease of water power at Healey Falls. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1907. Mr. *Pense. Not printed.*

No. 70. . Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of February, 1907, for a Return, shewing the number and names of the settlers located in the Township of Gaudette and Hodgins in the District of Algoma, since the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1907. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie). Not printed.*

No. 71. . Documents and correspondence regarding Petawawa Camp. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 72. . Statement of distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 73. . Copy of a letter from His Honour A Constantineau, Judge of the Counties of Prescott and Russell, addressed to the Attorney-General of Ontario in the matter of the case Chatillon *vs.* Bertrand. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 74. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-second day of March, 1907, for a return of copies of all correspondence between the Nipissing Mines Company, or any Official thereof and the Government, or any Member thereof, relating to the property, or title thereto, of the said company, or any part or or parcel thereof situated in the Cobalt District; or to any application relating to the same; its title, or to the operation of the mines of the company, made by or on behalf of the company, or any of its Directors or Officers. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1907. Mr. *McMillan*, *Not printed.*

THE

SANITARY JOURNAL

OF THE

Provincial Board of Health

Of Ontario

(Canada)

BEING THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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1907

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Chairman's Annual Address.

E. E. KITCHEN, M.D., St. George.

Delivered at the Quarterly Meeting held February 2nd, 1906.

Another new year has arrived, and with it, our first meeting for 1906. This constitutes the 24th annual address delivered to this Board since its inception, and when we consider the wonderful strides, made in Sanitary Science, during this period, nearly a quarter of a century, and contrast our knowledge and the vastly improved conditions, with those of 1882, we are amazed and proud of what has been consummated. Of all those years, none can show better practical work than the one which we are closing.

The health for the year has been fair. A better understanding of the prevailing conditions of contagious diseases may be arrived at, by careful attention to the following summarized statement.

During 1905 there were 547 cases of smallpox, with 5 deaths, while the record for the previous year was 309 cases with 4 deaths. The largest number was in November, being 183, while but 8 cases occurred in each of the months of February, July and August.

This is a preventable disease, and would soon become only a matter of history, if our people showed enough intelligence to reap the reward of proper vaccination. While we, with our boasted knowledge in educational and financial matters are losing large sums every year, Germany and France have the proud distinction of having eradicated this loathsome disease from within their boundaries.

Childhood vaccination and re-vaccination on approaching manhood would do the whole business. The yearly financial loss to our people, during the past few years of a mild form of smallpox must have been very large.

There have been 1,420 cases of scarlet fever, during the same time with 62 deaths, only about one-half of last year, which numbered 2,158 cases, with 129 deaths. The greatest number of cases, 223, occurred in January, while the least in any month, 27, was in September.

There was a considerable lessening in the number of that formerly dreaded disease, diphtheria, there being 2,140 cases during the year, with 367 deaths, while 1904 had the large number of 3,045 cases with 438 deaths. Again January takes precedence, as having the largest number of cases, 412, while July records the smaller number of 128. Anti-toxine freely and early used should make this number very much smaller.

Measles are reported in larger numbers than for years, being 2,576, with 64 deaths, while last year reported only 526 cases with 32 deaths.

Whooping-cough reported 751 cases and 109 deaths which was greatly above last year, being only 279 cases and 90 deaths.

As so many cases of measles and whooping cough do not come under the care of the physician, or Medical Officer of Health, except those that are seriously sick, or that die, there is no doubt, a large number of cases that are never reported.

Typhoid was slightly in excess of the last few years, being 1,588, with 358 deaths, while last year we had 1,262 cases with 397 deaths, which is unfortunately a higher death rate. There were no less than 350 cases reported for October alone, while March had but 30, the least of any month in the year.

This is another preventable disease, and if water supplies were purified, we would soon have but little of this fatal malady. It is astonishing, that

such a large number should go on drinking from a water supply of the purity of which they are suspicious, or even after such supply has been reported by the bacteriologist as contaminated.

I wish to mention another of our contagious diseases. I refer to Tuberculosis, which has a larger death list than all the others just mentioned combined. There were 2,231 cases reported during 1905 with 2,050 deaths, while last year there were 2,165 deaths, being 115 more than this year. The greatest mortality in any one month was in June 207, while the three months prior to June had each about 200 deaths. The lessened death rate even in Ontario is quite perceptible, while Prussia's death rate dropped from 31 in 1886 to 21 in 1900 in every 10,000. This is attributed to the widespread knowledge of its infectious character, the provision of Sanatoria for the working-class, and the early and systematic resort to Sanatoria, which the Workingmen's State Insurance Department encourages and assists.

Last year we were encouraged at the prospect of a number of Municipal Sanitoria but none of them have started except Toronto. True, Hamilton looks as if she meant to have hers in operation during the coming season. Although the Government's offer to counties and groups of counties is very liberal, still there is but little life in the municipalities in building Sanatoria.

If a bonus costing more is wanted for a manufactory, but a few weeks are taken, before it is granted, while the building of a Sanitorium, and its proper conduction which would yield returns far in excess of any manufactory, besides giving us a more healthy and happy people is left in abeyance.

I cannot leave contagious diseases without referring to cerebro spinal meningitis. During the past year this rather fatal malady has been endemic in a number of places in Ontario. Bacteriologists report that the bacteria is found in the secretions of the nares and fauces for at least two weeks. The Board has acted promptly by giving instructions that this disease should be treated as contagious.

Our summer resorts have been looked into very carefully this past season, and as Muskoka is not a municipality, it would be well if a District Medical Health Officer were appointed to look after sanitary matters in that natural and beautiful summer home. A little oversight just at present, in its sewage and its water supply by such an officer might result in great gain both from the standpoint of health and money.

While the sewerage and water systems of the Province are making slow progress, we find that many municipalities are very defective in sending in their plans to this Board, not realizing that they cannot proceed with their work, until they have its sanction.

More care is being exercised in preventing the pollution of our streams and the forming of nuisances, so that little trouble is being caused from these sources.

It will be noticed that great care is being exercised in New Ontario, and if our instructions are properly carried out at Cobalt and other mining and wood camps, disease should be fairly well prevented at those places during the coming season.

The dairy interest is a live one in this Province and it is well known that vast improvements from a sanitary standpoint could yet be made which would greatly increase the financial output. The time is thought by many to be opportune for our Board to take a more active interest in this department.

Our Laboratoy has done good work during the past season and as a diagnostician is invaluable. Its reports on jams and foods generally as well as on patent medicines have been of great assistance and have shown emphatically that every package should on the surface, inform the purchaser cor-

rectly, what its contents are. Two or three suits have been taken against grocers for having substances in their foods not advertised. In our estimation these suits should be against the makers of the articles.

It does not appear to be well known, that our Laboratory has nothing to do with the University of Toronto, except that we have rooms rented from them for which we pay a cash rent. In connection with this I am reminded that Kingston and London have applied to Parliament for $75,000 and an extra $7,000 for maintenance to establish a School of Biology and Public Health. It seems to me, far out of the way, that these places should expect to have what the Provincial University has not.

As far as a Laboratory is concerned, our own is able to do at present the work of the Province. If these cities want laboratories why not establish them, as Toronto and Ottawa have done, and pay for them out of their municipal treasuries, as these cities do. But a more natural and economic way would be to follow out, what this Board for years has worked for, to establish County Officers of Health, with a Laboratory in each county town. Then the expense would come upon the parties who get the benefit, and with the least loss of time.

The Museum is being gradually augmented by many valuable and peculiar specimens. The curator will be glad to receive any additions in this special line.

The committee on Legislation has done a great deal of careful work, in going over the Health Act, and supplying deficiencies and making such changes as the lapse of years and altered conditions has made necessary.

The formation of our sewage and water supply committees, into the Committee east and west, is an improvement, and I hope that the calling of committees together, the day previous to the quarterly meetings of the Board, you find advantageous.

The full and detailed reports of the Secretary, Inspector and Bacteriologist cannot be spoken of in too high terms, and it is a great boon to this Board to have such able, careful and painstaking officials.

Quarterly Report of the Secretary.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

Presented at the Meeting of the Board, held January 31st, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

At the threshold of another year we are enabled to take a retrospective glance at the ravages contagious diseases have made during the year 1905, and make comparison with similar returns for the preceding two years—see tables appendix "A".

It will be observed these monthly returns as made by the Board are upon the whole most satisfactory as regards the total number of municipal clerks making their returns, for at least 90 per cent. of the total population of the province is reported upon each year, thus enabling the Board to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate of how far the medical men of the province and the public generally observe the law re notification.

In arriving at any mortality rates the Board must, however, await the compiling of the mortuary returns of the Registrar-General, as very frequently in rural municipalities all the death returns have not reached the Division Registrar at the time of sending in his monthly returns; for health purposes the former figures are accurate enough.

The diseases which show a decline in 1905 of reported cases as compared with 1903 and 1904, are scarlatina and diphtheria. In the former disease with 3,677 cases there were reported 529 deaths in 1903, which dropped in 1904 to 2,165 cases with only 129 deaths; while in 1905 with 1,420 reported cases only 62 deaths were returned, indicating upon the whole a lessening in the virulence of the disease coincident with a decline in its case incidence.

Diphtheria on the other hand, while showing a steady decline in cases, viz., 1903, 3,599; 1904, 3,045; 1905, 2,640 presents about the same mortality, being 14.3, 14.3 and 13.9 per cent. in each of the several years.

The two diseases which have for the past three years being showing an upward tendency are

First—Wooping-cough, 158, 279 and 751 respectively, for the years tabulated. Judging, however, by the death returns the increase would apparently be due to a better reporting of cases, for the deaths in 1903 were 148, or only ten less than the number reported; while in 1904, 90 deaths occurred among 279 reported cases, and only 109 deaths in 751.

Second—Enteric fever, which it is to be regretted, shows a steady upward rise in both cases reported and deaths returned, the figures for the province standing as follows:—

Year.	Cases Reported.	Deaths Returned.
1903	1,012	298
1904	1,262	397
1905	1,588	358

While this preventable disease has been pretty generally reported as prevalent in nearly every portion of the province, yet there are exceptions where municipalities have been free from its disastrous influences.

This pleasing fact is no doubt in a large measure due to the purity of the drinking water, as also to the quality of the milk supply in these districts.

On the other hand typhoid fever has been somewhat more prevalent in the following places,—than should be the case if the health authorities were fully alive to the fact that to them is entrusted the health of the people: Port Arthur, 100 cases; Fort William, 85 cases; Pembroke, 64 cases; Parry Sound, 59; Copper Cliff, 51; St. Catharines, 40; Brantford, 39, Sarnia, 31; Owen Sound, 27; Rainy River, 37, and it therefore behooves the authorities of these muicipalities to make careful study of their water and milk supplies, and for this purpose they should without delay engage the services of a recognized sanatarian whose duty it would be to go carefully into the question and report to the municipal authorities.

The occurrence of enteric fevor in the rural municipalities points to the necessity which exists for greater care being exercised by farmers and others in the selection of well water, and the adoption on their part of better methods for the disposal of house waste, the greater care in the management of barn yards, cow sheds and stables. They must be reminded that "the well" should, and must be so situated that pollution is impossible from any of these, and that the closet or privy pit requires their constant attention if pollution is to be avoided from this source.

No well ordered farm to-day but should have its reservoir of pure water and the disposal of all sewage by means of septic tank and the subsurface disposal of the sewage. And the public requires for its protection that no farmers who keep cattle for the supply of milk to dealers or private customers but should be required to satisfy the local health authorities upon these and other equally important points before they are licensed to carry on their business.

My experience leads me to believe that the fact is too often lost sight of that rural water supplies, which a few years ago were pure, have become impure either through the long residence of the farmer himself and the accumulation of human and animal excreta upon the premises, or by reason of the spring becoming polluted in its passage through pasture land, and by seepage from old and overfilled pit closets—impure and unfit for use either for man or animal. These are, however, in many instances used by the owner and his family with impunity, from the fact that their constant use has given them a degree of immunity which is not possessed by those who take it for the first time or imbibe the infection it contains, which infection has been carried by means of milk cans washed in the same, the milk being a good nidus for the growth and propagation of the bacteria found in the water.

As example of the reliance to be placed upon the returns for enteric fever I would refer to those received from the City of Toronto, which were as follows,—197 cases and 40 deaths. This return is from a municipality having one of the best organized systems in the Province, and when the Medical Officer of Health has notified the hospital authorities of their duty as regards notification under the Public Health Act. How far they have complied with the request of Dr. Sheard may be gleaned from the following figures which have recently been obtained from the hospital authorities

Hospitals.	Cases.	Deaths.
General	108	12
St. Michael's	103	4
Grace	87	8
Western	80	7
Total	378	31

A mortality rate of 7.89%

These returns show that 378 cases were treated in the hospitals alone. It must not be forgotten some of these cases have been reported by the medical men who were in attendance upon them before their removal to hospital, while others came from outside municipalities by reason of the advantages derived from hospital nursing—allowing for these deductions we find there were in the neighborhood of 500 known cases of enteric fever in place of 200 as reported. Of the large number of unreported cases no one can speak with certainty, but from the knowledge I have of the city it is safe to say that with 500 reported, only half the tale is told, as many of a mild type passed unnoticed, those of which there is a record being of the more severe type such as requiring hospital attendance and nursing.

Applying the figures of the City of Toronto to the promised returns, there would have been 7,000 cases instead of 1,600. The estimate is a conservative one, for I am satisfied the correct figures, if obtainable, would greatly exceed these.

Looking at these figures one of three conclusions will be possible, either the type is very severe, or but a tithe of the cases are reported, or the physicians of the Province are not so expert in treating the disease as are those of other countries. If any one is so cruel as to make this latter charge, then the medical men have but themselves to thank for their neglect to report all cases to the health authorities as required by the Public Health Act.

Measles. This disease has been more prevalent in 1905 than for some years—86 cases being reported in 1903 when 53 deaths were registered, a fact which clearly indicates the reporting of this disease in that year was almost entirely ignored. In the following year a still further improvement is noticeable for 526 cases were registered with 32 deaths, and in 1905, 2,576 cases were accounted for with 64 deaths.

Smallpox. The returns for the three years for this disease were as follows:—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1903	820	21
1904	309	4
1905	547	5

The difficulties met with in this disease have been repeatedly shown by Dr. R. W. Bell, Medical Inspector of the Board, in the interesting reports presented by that officer.

During the year 1905 many outbreaks have been reported from different portions of the Province. In nearly every instance the first case had not been reported to the local health authorities either from the fact the illness had not been of sufficient seriousness to cause the services of a physician to be called in, or as has too often occurred before a diagnosis has been made of chickenpox, poison ivy, eczema or some other disease by the attending physician, with the result that physician, patient and family have lived in a fool's paradise, no precautions being taken to vaccinate the unprotected or to prevent the exposure of other members of the household, visitors, or of those coming in contact with the convalescing one,—the greater number of whom were unvaccinated. Thus insidiously in this favourable field the disease has spread, often confined to the municipality in which it began but more often carried to others some distance remote, until a case falling into the hands of a physician with more exact professional diagnostic skill has reported a case to the local health authorities when investigations pursued by Dr. R. W. Bell, Medical Inspector, has led to the institution of protective and preventative measures in those municipalities where often for weeks the disease had run its course undetected.

As may be imagined the difficulties met with under these circumstances have been many, aggravated, however, when the local practitioners have shown any marked opposition to the diagnosis, and as an example of how strong this has been I would mention the fact that a practitioner in an eastern village, M. H. O. of the township, although suffering from smallpox which he had contracted from patients he had been attending for chickenpox, would not admit the true character of his illness, although the eruption at the time I saw it presented the typical characteristics of the discrete form of the disease.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of both a professional and public character, I am pleased to state the progress of the disease has never been at any time alarming, for in no instance has it got beyond the powers of the local health authorities to handle without any prolonged assistance from this Board. The measures adopted in every case being vaccination, isolation, quarantine and disinfection.

Surprise has been expressed by some that this disease should, after the lapse of six years since its first appearance in Essex County, still continue in our midst. To those ignorant of the true condition of affairs there is no need of surprise, when we consider the many thousands of unvaccinated and the still larger number who have not been revaccinated since the operation was performed upon them in infancy or childhood, resident in Ontario.

Certainly had it not been for this Board insisting on the prompt enforcement of vaccination, the report would be much different than it is, and municipalities would have to face larger expenditures than have been reported; and I would draw public attention to the fact that the neglect on their part and the failure of municipal authorities to enforce the Vaccination Act is the one cause of their having to pay the thousands of dollars, already spent to suppress the disease wherever it has occurred. On the other hand had this wise preventative measure been enforced the disease would by this time be unknown in the Province, and not a dollar need be spent in curing what could, and should be prevented by vaccination and revaccination.

Tuberculosis and Consumption. A glance at the returns from this disease shows the interest which is being taken by the medical men of Ontario in the benefit to be derived, not to themselves but to the public, by a reporting of cases, while the numbers reported are in each of the years 1904 and 1905, but slightly in excess of the death returns, yet small as the figures are it must be remembered the reporting is voluntary, and I can but express the hope it will not be long before the same will be made compulsory, not for the purpose of giving publicity as to the extent of the disease or its presence in any particular house, but to permit of local authorities reaching each and every case to give instruction and advice, not only to the sufferers themselves but to those of the same household as how best to protect the former against the insidious progress of the infection, and at the same time give local authorities an opportunity to disinfect infected homes both before and after they are vacated, and before they become the abode of others, who may innocently become infected if disinfection were not resorted to.

The following figures 1903, 2,072; 1904, 2,165; 1905, 2,050 show "the white plague" has claimed nearly the same number of victims as in two preceding years, and so far as can be estimated there is no stemming of the tide. How could it be otherwise? For the municipalities of this Province have literally done nothing either to mitigate the suffering caused by the scourge, or to prevent its onward progress. True it is, public attention has been directed to the fact that the disease is infectious, and it is to be regretted this bald fact has gone forth spreading undue alarm generally, with the result many tuberculous and consumptive persons are shunned, and often householders are put to considerable loss and inconvenience from the

fact that the particular house in which a tuberculous or consumptive patient has resided, frequently remains unlet or unsold, although the owner has often spent considerable in cleaning and refitting; and hospitals have refused to receive those suffering from the disease.

This alarm borne of ignorance is deplorable and much to be regretted, and it has no doubt been encouraged by the prominence given to the sanatorium method of treatment, whereby the public have been led to believe the only safe place for each and every consumptive or tuberculous person was a sanatorium. What we as sanitarians have to do is to educate the people how to maintain clean homes, clean schools, clean workshops, and clean factories. The necessity of pure fresh air at all times, day and night, whether asleep or awake. That fresh air and sunlight, with proper food, properly prepared (cooked), also good, pure milk, with proper clothing, are the essentials, first and last—in preventing the tuberculous becoming consumptive, to permit a possibility of their cure, and to strengthen and build up the health of those exposed to the infection so that there will be little danger of the tubercle bacilli finding a nidus in their systems.

Compulsory Vaccination and Re-vaccination.

As the present Act in some particulars is somewhat cumbersome, and doubtless owing to this fact has become inoperative in many municipalities, I would recommend and strongly urge its repeal, and the substitution therefor of a measure which would make vaccination compulsory in infancy and revaccination obligatory before the child reaches the wage-earning period of life, and attendance at school or college of any kind should be dependent upon the production of properly endorsed certificates of the M. H. O. The fine for non-compliance with the Act should be a minimum of not less than five dollars and costs, and subsequent fines of larger sums. In this or some such manner alone can we hope to place Ontario free from smallpox and to do so would be to put us in line with the wise and beneficent laws of Germany, France, Italy, Japan and other enlightened countries, which have recognized the great importance to their people of Jenner's great discovery made over one hundred years ago, and which to-day stands pre-eminently forth as the greatest boon to humanity.

The Pollution of Water Courses.

For many years past this Board has approved of the installation of sewerage systems in which, in most instances, there was no provision for the treatment of the sewage, but the raw effluent was permitted to be run into a river or lake. As a consequence we find after the lapse of several years the conditions in many parts of the Province are not satisfactory, either the offending municipality is inconvenienced or is suffering, or those adjacent to on the same body of water or farther down on the same river are drinking diluted sewage, the emanation from the offending places.

The degree of dilution which occurred at the time of the installation of a particular system does not remain constant, the number of house connections increase, factory and trade wastes multiply, while the solid portions carried down the sewers accumulate and spread beyond an area at first contemplated. Thus the limit of safe dilution of water when it passes from a potable to a non-potable article is passed without those in control of a particular water supply becoming aware of the fact, only is their attention drawn to the matter by reason of an outbreak of dysentery or perhaps the more serious "Enteric." It is at this point they awake from their lethargy

and institute systematic enquiries to find a condition of affairs which is the result of municipal carelessness or indifference. Possibly a private or common sewer has been constructed without appeal either to the local Board of Health or in the later instance to the Provincial Board of Health, or as is too often the case a manufacturing concern assuming powers, which it does not possess, has been for some time discharging its sewage at a point dangerously near the water intake, at first without any appreciable pollution, but by reason of increase in business there has followed an increased sewage effluent, which has resulted in pollution of the municipality's hitherto potable water supply.

In addition to pollutions of this kind we have to consider the pollutions from a large number of factories scattered over the Province which often unhindered, are polluting many of our rivers and lakes. The thousands of farms with their tens of thousands of cattle are adding their quota which is ever increasing in quantity, not to speak of the many houses the owners of which very conveniently run their sewer pipes into the nearby body of water, and thus cheaply get rid of material which should have been disposed of in a different manner.

This is but an outline of the condition of affairs in this Province and with its development along industrial and agricultural lines, and an ever increasing population—these unsanitary conditions will increase, and I cannot too strongly urge upon the Board the need which exists for some power being granted this Board to have a more direct oversight and control of all water systems, together with the streams, lakes and rivers from which the supplies are taken. This power should be such as to permit this Board to direct the prosecution of those offending by polluting the pure waters of our lakes and rivers, be they either corporations, municipalities or individuals, and at the same time the inspection should be periodical of every system—samples being examined by the laboratory whenever deemed necessary, and when a supply is in the opinion of this Board, not safe guarded as it should be, the corporation or owners of the particular system should be required under heavy penalties to make provisions for the protection or purification of the water.

The Inspection and Licensing of Dairies, Creameries and Cheese Factories.

During the past year an agitation has been going on chiefly amongst those financially interested having for its object the improvement of the sanitary condition of all creameries and cheese factories. Those most interested in the movement would prefer to see some system of sanitary inspection and licensing established by statute.

The movement is a most commendable one, and if successful will do more to establish upon a high standard the quality of two of the products of our Province, which mean perhaps more to the farmer than any other.

The price of butter and cheese depends largely upon the quality and the demand for these is in proportion to the uniform standard of excellence which is maintained by the manufacturer. That one of the important factors in the question is the care paid to the sanitary details of dairy management cannot be denied, hence if any legislation is contemplated it should begin with the dairy, its construction, the care exercised from day to day in the routine of its management from the time the help begins to milk until it is transferred to the creamery or cheese factory must all be considered; the water used for the cattle should be pure as should also that used in

washing the cans and other utensils, and the air space in summer and winter of the dairies properly regulated.

As to the factories themselves, they should be properly constructed and kept, while their surroundings should be the cleanest.

For some years provision has been made in the Public Health Act for the inspection of these places, but under the present system of county health officers the law is virtually a dead letter, so it is quite evident but little can be expected if the law remains as at present—local boards of health are as a rule too penurious to pay a medical man for his services, yet, by the way, I might state are often themselves willing to draw $2.00 per day for attending sessions of the Board at which literally no health business is transacted.

I am of the opinion this work could and should be done through the medium of county health officers, and this officer could easily save to the farmers and manufacturers of a dairying county more than his salary annually by reason of the improvement which would follow in the condition of the factories and the improvement in the standard quality of the butter and cheese manufactured.

Municipal Economics in Garbage Disposal.

As many of the cities and larger towns are interesting themselves in the disposal of garbage, I submit the few following observations, and outline the system recently adopted in Birmingham, England, the object being to indicate how this municipal bugbear may be turned to a municipal profit, and instead of being a constant eyesore—as a dump generally is, how possibly considerable expense can be saved to a corporation.

In the collection and disposal of garbage, England is certainly in advance of America, and we naturally look to that country for object lessons. Both reduction and incineration have been tried, and to-day there are few if any municipal reduction plants in operation, while there are 143 municipal incinerating plants in successful operation, 120 of which supply, without extra cost, their several municipalities with electric lights or power for their street railways, water works or sewerage systems; while the three principal cities of Scotland and eight large cities of Ireland dispose of their entire refuse by incineration.

In a recent report made by Mr. Joseph G. Branch upon this important subject to the City Council of St. Louis, he states that the average cost per ton for disposal in the English cities is 26 cents, and in only six does it exceed 40 cents. This observer meets the objection that the success in England is no criterion for American cities, by showing the refuse is little different here than elsewhere and gives the composition of refuse as follows:—

	By weight, per cent.	By volume, per cent.
Garbage	13	18
Ashes, (contain 20% of coal	80	57
Rubbish	7	25

and kitchen garbage approximately as

	By weight, per cent.
Animal and vegetable matter	20
Rubbish (cans, rags, etc.)	7
Grease	3
Water	70
	100

And this writer states that it has repeatedly been demonstrated that the waste heat from a 150 ton incremator will develop 1200 h.p. or the equivalent of 895 K. of electric current; smaller incremators in proportion.

In 1901 the Health Commissioner of the City of Birmingham parted with 2 acres of land for the purpose of erecting thereon a "destructor" which would convert into electrical energy the caloric derived from the incineration of house and shop refuse, which power would be applied to its own works, dispensing with five energies then in operation and getting rid of gas and water bills, resulting in a net saving of at least $5,000 per annum. These works were opened in November last.

The destructor in use is what is known as the Heenan Patent Top Feed type and cost $23,000. The two engines are of sufficient capacity to consume 60 tons of ordinary house and shop refuse to be burned in 24 hours in one set of 4 furnaces, which is equal to 56 pounds per square foot of grate per hour, each furnace having a grate area of 25 sq. ft.

The makers guarantee that when eight furnaces and two boilers are in use under ordinary conditions the plant will evaporate not less than 9,000 pounds of water when the furnaces are fed at the rate of 8,000 pounds of refuse per hour.

The boiler house, 73x24 ft. provides accommodation for 3 boilers and one economizer. The boilers are constructed to work at a pressure of 160 pounds per sq. in., two are gas fired and one is constructed for coal firing.

The economizer consists of 128 tubes, 9 ft. long, 4 9/16 in. diameter fixed vertically with other mechanical details too numerous to mention in this article.

The electric generating plant consists of two British Thomson Houston, 115 K. W., alternating current electric generators, each of which is coupled to a high speed Bellis & Marconi engine. These generators give an output at 2.250 volts 50 periods, each generator being fitted with a direct connected exciter, so that the unit is self contained. Transformers are provided to reduce from the 2.250 volts to 220, that being the pressure for the lighting circuits.

The electrical energy is transmitted to the sewage disposal works by overhead hard draw copper mill.

Regarding the disposal of the electricity at Saltley—power is supplied to three 2½ h.p. British Thompson Houston motors driving sewage screens, and one 8 h.p. motor for driving power machinery and lightening the offices and house of superintendent at Troutpool. The power is used to lift low level sewage, 835 gallons per minute being raised against a head of 16 feet.

The pumping stations, Bromford, Ashold, and Tyburn, are furnished in like manner; while at Plant's Brook a 10 in. pump raises 2,280 gallons per minute against a head of 17 feet.

Cost.

Building	$86,000
Electrical Work	41,000
Destructor plant and miscellaneous charges	48,000
	$175,000

Cases and Deaths from Contagious Diseases for the Years 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Year 1903 by Months.	Population reporting.	Small-pox. Cases	Small-pox. Deaths.	Scarlatina. Cases.	Scarlatina. Deaths.	Diphtheria. Cases.	Diphtheria. Deaths.	Measles. Cases.	Measles. Deaths.	Whooping Cough. Cases.	Whooping Cough. Deaths.	Typhoid or Malaria. Cases.	Typhoid or Malaria. Deaths.	Tuber-culosis. Cases.	Tuber-culosis. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
January	2,008,300	196	10	500	90	510	59	6	6	9	9	65	25	176	176	2,150	12.8
February	1,941,632	153	4	550	104	200	27	9	7	7	7	60	20	163	163	2,176	13.4
March	1,917,600	175	1	515	95	228	24	6	2	6	6	60	18	221	221	2,429	14.7
April	1,990,231	122	2	295	61	203	28	6	3	19	19	57	16	195	195	2,336	13.4
May	1,973,050	66	2	391	43	205	22	6	4	18	18	48	22	232	232	2,193	13.3
June	1,954,631	30	...	297	52	191	26	26	14	30	20	42	13	175	175	1,848	11.3
July	1,951,220	29	1	187	26	209	36	5	5	11	11	47	18	139	139	1,873	11.5
August	1,901,021	15	1	103	14	122	24	15	5	12	12	115	32	147	147	1,992	12.5
September	2,095,666	10	...	100	6	240	30	...	...	11	11	111	37	149	149	2,028	11.6
October	2,081,543	7	...	232	9	541	66	1	1	17	17	178	43	169	169	2,120	12.2
November	2,051,900	5	...	276	9	474	64	5	5	14	14	109	30	137	137	2,081	12.1
December	2,059,650	13	...	231	20	474	72	1	1	4	4	120	24	169	169	2,141	12.5
	23,984,844	820	21	3,677	529	3,599	478	86	53	158	148	1,012	298	2,072	2,072	25,267	12.6 per 1000

Average population reporting, 1,998,737=91% of Province.

Year 1904 by Months.	Population reporting.	Small-pox. Cases.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Scarlatina. Cases.	Scarlatina. Deaths.	Diphtheria. Cases.	Diphtheria. Deaths.	Measles. Cases.	Measles. Deaths.	Whooping Cough. Cases.	Whooping Cough. Deaths.	Typhoid or Malaria. Cases.	Typhoid or Malaria. Deaths.	Tuber-culosis. Cases.	Tuber-culosis. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
January	2,013,643	103	...	380	24	382	53	32	2	18	7	39	23	179	179	2,200	13.1
February	1,924,976	41	1	251	13	289	42	41	1	16	16	18	18	185	185	2,322	14.4
March	1,917,081	48	...	234	12	267	48	39	2	6	6	50	18	200	200	2,416	15.1
April	1,998,269	33	...	161	10	169	28	98	7	26	7	29	20	219	219	2,290	13.7
May	2,038,083	10	...	128	7	204	29	107	2	4	3	42	32	229	229	2,331	13.7
June	2,030,857	40	1	136	5	257	36	41	1	46	9	40	15	212	196	1,902	11.2
July	1,960,250	13	1	91	9	149	13	15	4	25	8	65	10	185	179	1,861	11.4
August	1,941,000	8	...	132	9	172	25	3	1	19	15	293	50	196	188	2,024	12.4
September	2,012,114	8	1	102	7	164	20	12	3	31	7	182	66	156	145	1,987	11.8
October	2,092,300	1	...	177	10	239	34	1	1	20	7	265	63	169	159	2,091	12.0
November	1,900,100	2	...	205	8	316	45	12	1	23	1	171	43	127	127	1,910	12.0
December	1,959,643	2	...	165	15	437	65	125	7	45	4	68	39	166	159	2,079	12.7
	23,789,316	309	4	2,165	129	3,045	438	526	32	279	90	1,262	397	2,223	2,165	25,411	12.8 per 1000

Average population, 1,982,443=90% of the Province.

CASES AND DEATHS FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1903, 1904 AND 1905—*Continued*

Year 1905 by Months.	Population reporting.	Small-pox.		Scarlatina.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Typhoid or Malaria.		Tuber-culosis.		Total deaths from all causes.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
January	2,019,590	10	...	223	12	412	67	268	4	27	4	69	21	174	169	2,216	13.1
February	1,935,897	8	...	209	16	270	35	119	2	22	3	43	19	177	165	2,263	14.0
March	1,946,271	16	...	168	8	223	27	154	5	54	5	30	16	208	200	2,417	14.9
April	1,903,402	70	2	157	7	212	27	494	27	45	4	37	10	211	198	2,164	13.6
May	1,980,887	35	...	89	6	220	31	880	1	89	97	31	18	204	200	2,148	13.1
June	2,059,515	19	...	96	5	212	40	420	11	40	8	43	19	210	207	1,933	11.5
July	1,959,311	8	...	52	2	128	12	90	3	80	21	89	19	166	144	1,871	11.4
August	1,990,065	8	1	30	2	132	21	26	4	141	16	256	43	153	147	2,200	13.2
September	2,010,100	14	2	27	1	143	20	32	1	97	14	278	45	153	152	2,128	12.1
October	1,984,157	63	...	96	1	191	29	25	1	36	6	350	48	170	163	2,047	12.3
November	2,010,532	183	...	122	5	267	30	28	3	85	11	210	55	134	134	2,080	12.4
December	1,959,700	123	...	151	5	231	28	40	2	35	6	307	48	172	172	2,116	12.9
	23,759,427	547	5	1,420	70	2,641	367	2,576	64	754	106	1,743	361	2,232	2,051	25,583	12.8 per 1000

Average population reporting, 1,979,952=90%.

Municipalities Having Highest Number of Cases and Deaths of Typhoid Fever for Year 1905.

Cities, Towns and Villages.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities, Towns and Villages.	Cases.	Deaths.
Toronto	197	40	Brockville	7	1
Pembroke	64	8	Bracebridge	7	1
Port Arthur	100	4	Cobden	7	1
London	63	10	Ingersoll	6	....
Parry Sound	59	4	Tillsonburg	6	1
Copper Cliff	51	8	Deseronto	5	1
St. Catharines	40	2	Ottawa	4	4
Brantford	39	2	Lindsay	4	1
Hamilton	42	9	Mount Forest	4	....
Rainy River	37	1	Bosanquet	13	...
Fort William	85	6	Onieda	10	....
Owen Sound	27	2	N. Walsingham	9	2
Sarnia	31	....	Osnabruck	8	....
Guelph	23	2	Wallace	8	3
North Bay	26	14	Cramahe	6	....
Toronto Junction	19	....	Harley	5	....
Kenora	14	1	Tuckersmith	5	....
Kingston	13	3	Rochester	5	....
Woodstock	11	3	*Gosford, N.	6	...
New Liskeard	10	8	Hallam	4	....
"Soo"	9	3	Humphrey	4	2
Uxbridge	9	....	Sheffield	4	....
Galt	8	....	Carrick	4	....
Hespeler	8	....			

* For December alone.

Medical Inspector's Reports.

By R. W. BELL, M.D.

Presented at the Quarterly Meeting held February 1st, 1906.

Report on Prosecutions and Hospital Accommodation at Cobalt.

In accordance with instructions received at your Board meeting in October last, *re* prosecution of mine owners who refused to obey the Sanitary Regulations in Unorganized Districts, I visited Cobalt, in the Temiskaming District, during the first week of December, and again interviewed Mr. Wells, Manager of the Buffalo Mining Co., who had in September positively refused to comply with the Regulations. He was still of the same mind, and declined to make contract for medical attendance on his employees. I therefore laid an information before Magistrate Hartman of New Liskeard, charging him with "Neglect and refusal to contract (under clause 12) with one or more qualified medical practitioners for the medical and sanitary supervision of his employees and works." He appeared in court and offered no defence, except that he thought it an unjust law. The Magistrate fined him ten dollars and costs—four 75/100 dollars, in all fourteen 75/100 dollars, and warned him to obey the law, or a much heavier fine would be imposed if again brought up.

The following day he entered into a contract with Dr. Young of New Liskeard, for the required medical attendance.

I might here add, that the required hospital accommodation is not furnished by any of the mine owners at Cobalt, or their mines, and that the reported contracts in regard thereto are not being carried out. Both Drs. Field and Young of New Liskeard, (whose representatives at Cobalt in September, stated they were providing hospital, nursing and board for the medical fee of 50c. per month per man contracted for), now state that they are not furnishing these requirements for this fee. Such being the case the mine owners will have to pay the fees in accordance with the Act, if they continue to utilize the accommodation at New Liskeard, which however, is too far away from most of them, and as your Secretary wrote in a circular letter to each of them on September 23rd, "is clearly not in the interests of your employees, nor in compliance with the Act." He also wrote, "kindly let me know by return mail the name and address of the physician with whom you have contracted (clause 12), also what provision you have made for hospital accommodation for the men in your camp (clause 4)." Only nine replies were received, two saying they had contracted for hospital with the Doctor—two can provide at their camps, and the others have none or ignore that part of the request.

In September I suggested on your behalf to a meeting of mine owners, that a Union hospital at Cobalt would be acceptable to your Board, but no action has been taken, therefore I see no other course to pursue, but to insist on a strict enforcement of the Regulations requiring hospital provision at each camp, and prosecution if neglected.

December, 23rd, 1905.

Report on Typhoid Fever at Pembroke and other Places.

While on a tour of inspection recently in Northern Ontario, several outbreaks of typhoid fever were brought to my notice which I think well to speak of.

First, in Pembroke I was informed by several physicians that there had been many cases during the past Fall, and that there appeared to be great indifference shown regarding the matter by the health authorities, and but little action taken towards removing the cause.

Dr. Sparling, M.H.O., could not give any data as to the number of cases, as they are not reported to him, but the number was unusually large, causing much comment amongst the medical fraternity. All were apparently agreed, that the water supply was the cause of the trouble. The town supply is pumped from the Ottawa River in front of the town, to an elevated tank, and from there distributed by gravitation for all purposes. Samples of water were analyzed a year or two ago from the river, but not since. However, recently the sediment deposited in the bottom of the tank was examined, and colon bacilli were found. The tank was then cleaned out, but no other steps taken to remedy the matter.

The Ottawa River here runs in an easterly direction, and is very wide, the main channel and current being on the opposite side near Allumette Island, while the town is situated on a bay which is almost dead water, or having an eddy westward and up stream, unless when a westerly wind blowing. The pump house is situated in the western end of the town, and from it the intake pipe runs out and down the stream about 400 or 500 yards, to pretty near the old wharf, and into about twenty feet of water, but no current.

The main town sewer empties into the bay a few hundred yards east of the intake and only a few yards above the mouth of Muskrat River, which also has several sewers emptying into it. The bay is very shallow, and with the eddy running westerly and frequently increased by easterly wind, the whole volume of sewage is likely to be carried towards the intake pipe. A diver examining the mouth of the intake, says the eddy is right up to it at the bottom and there is a deposit of at east two feet of sediment about the pipe, which is elbowed up three or four feet. One medical gentleman informed me, that he had sailed through an acre of floating fecal matter and paper, etc., from closets, in the bay between the sewer and the intake.

Dr. Sparling is anxious to have the intake extended out into the current. He reports that most citizens having become alarmed, are boiling the water for domestic use, and the epidemic has subsided to a great extent. In the meantime I advised further analysis of the water, taken from various points, also from several wells in the town, and from the wells of all milk men where cans are washed, etc., to find out if there is any other source of infection besides the town system. A further report will probably be received from the local M.H.O.

Second. On the line of the T. & N. O. Ry. north of New Liskeard, there had also been a number of cases of typhoid, about 40 or 50, in the railway construction camps of 1,200 to 1,500 men, during the Fall, but at the time of my visit the epidemic was virtually at an end. There had been about five deaths from it, but the trouble was well kept in hand by three doctors who were constantly employed along the line under Dr. Field of New Liskeard, and who, I have every reason to believe, furnished every comfort possible, and gave the closest attention to those down with the disease in the hospitals.

From this epidemic no doubt arose a number of exaggerated statements, and several falsehoods, on which were founded complaints made to your Board by a citizen of New Liskeard. These I investigated while there in the first week of December, and fortunately two of the physicians from up the line being in town, we had an interview with the complainant, and he expressed himself as satisfied that he had been misinformed, and the complaints were without foundation. Contaminated water supply is supposed to have been the source of the disease, and the necessary steps were taken to remedy the cause, and soon there was a steady decrease in the number of cases.

Third. At Sault Ste. Marie on Dec. 10th, Dr. J. D. McLean asked me to visit the Algoma Indian Home (Shingwauk), situated in the eastern end of the town, where there was a recent outbreak of typhoid fever, there being twelve cases at the time of my visit, and there had been one death a few days previous. The Home is an industrial school, with from 60 to 80 Indian children, supported by the Anglican Church. It is well situated close to the St. Mary River, from which it derives its water supply. Dr. McLean fears the water is contaminated from the town sewage, which is probably the case, and this source of danger is going to increase with the growth of the town. The water is pumped up to tanks in the upper story of the building. One of these had been recently thoroughly cleansed and the other was to be attended to immediately. All water for domestic use was being boiled, and it was hoped the epidemic would be under control in a few days.

The sewage of the institution was discharged into cess-pools, which were not likely to contaminate the present supply. However, as the river supply is likely to be rendered continuously impure, because of the town sewage, I would suggest the boring of one or more artesian wells for a local supply, as the institution is too far away at present to get connections with the town system, and then have the institution sewage carried to the river a little further down. These changes seem almost imperative in the sanitary interests of the Home.

December 27th, 1905.

Resolution of Board *re* the Outbreak of Enteric Fever in Pembroke.

Moved by Dr. Boucher, seconded by Dr. Thompson and carried, The Provincial Board of Health having heard the report of Dr. R. W. Bell, Medical Inspector, *re* the outbreak of Enteric Fever in Pembroke, and learned of the unsanitary conditions, particularly the location of the intake pipe, in respect to the sewer outlets, and also the possibility of pollution being carried toward the water intake by the Muskrat River into which the sewage is permitted to run, desires, in view of these facts, to express the opinion that the municipal council should, in the best interests of the public health, take steps to secure for the citizens of Pembroke a potable water supply, and would require the council to forthwith take steps to provide the same.

Further, this Board requires the council to provide for the immediate installation of a disposal plant with the discontinuance of pouring raw sewage into either the Ottawa River or Muskrat River, and all plans and specifications connected therewith be submitted to this Board at the earliest possible date.

Report on Lumber and other Camps in New Ontario.

I have just returned from a tour of inspection extending over four weeks' time and two thousand miles travel, chiefly amongst the lumbermen and mine owners operating in the unorganized districts of Northern Ontario. During this period I have been in touch with over eighty lumber firms, having over two hundred and fifty camps in operation, and employing more than seventeen thousand men in their woods department.

These are all between the Ottawa Valley on the east, and the "Soo" or Biscotasing on the west; those further west in the Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods region, not having yet been visited this season.

The season's work is far advanced with the lumbermen, as operations are beginning earlier in the woods each year, many getting to work in August and some even in July, so that most of the cutting is done by the end of the year, before the time of deep snow, and many men discharged, as only the hauling remains to be done.

So far the camps have been unusually free from accidents or sickness, and such being the case, many of the employees do not realize the necessity for having a physician regularly engaged for attendance upon them, and object to the deduction from their wages of a small monthly fee, to meet this requirement.

In a number of cases, particularly in the eastern portion of the Province, the monthly fee has been abolished, and the physician is paid by the employer, the reason assigned therefor being, that in the early part of the season when men are scarce, they are very independent and refuse to hire with those who deduct the fee. However, I fear in many cases the medical inspections and attention required for the camp is not furnished, and the physician is only paid a stated amount for each visit to the camp, as requested to be made by the employer.

Further west, however, the monthly fee is deducted in most cases, and there is no difficulty in getting men because of it; in fact several of the employers told me that men objected to going into the woods unless a doctor was employed for the camp, and they were quite willing to pay the monthly fee. The further west the higher the fee charged, and the less grumbling because of it. In the region of Lake of the Woods, one dollar per month is paid by each man for the medical fee; about Fort William and Port Arthur seventy-five cents in most cases; in the Blind River camps near the Soo, sixty cents is the fee; but east of there and about Sudbury, the minimum fee of fifty cents is charged, and I find even for this sum in many cases, the physician also agrees to supply hospital accommodation and nursing, etc. In these cases the hospital accommodation is not furnished in camp, but the patients are brought out to the town where the doctor resides, and placed in a hospital if there is one, as at Sudbury, North Bay, Mattawa, etc., and it is claimed the patient has closer attention from the doctor who can see him daily if necessary, and has professional nursing, etc. There is an element of truth in this assertion, but of course it is distinctly understood that this cannot apply to infectious or contagious diseases which must be isolated and quarantined where they develop. Because of this arrangement with some of the contract physicians, hospital accommodation is lacking in many camps, although in almost every case a building can be appropriated for isolation purposes if required, immediately. In several of the larger camps, however, there is a good hospital furnished, and a resident physician employed. Wherever there is a group of camps reasonably close together, belonging to one or more "concerns," I have always recommended the employment of a resident physician in camp, with a central or union hospital.

The sanitary regulations about the camps are as a rule very well carried out, that is in regard to size and location of buildings, together with ventilation, cleanliness, drainage and non-pollution of water supply.

The clause in the Regulations requiring vaccination of all employees before going into camp is practically a dead letter, and the employers say positively cannot be enforced, unless when an epidemic of smallpox breaks out, as the men will not submit to it, and they will either decline to hire, or leave camp if it is suggested. The physicians attending the camps confirm this statement. If prosecution is to result for non-compliance with this regulation, then every employer of labor in the Unorganized Districts will be liable.

Prosecutions, however, may be necessary in a few instances, for either refusal or neglect to comply with Clause 12 of the Regulations, requiring a contract with one or more physicians for attending on the camps and employees. Refusals are few, but several while promising to immediately conform to the requirements of the Act, as soon as I have gone, neglect to do so, and when written to for information, ignore the request and do not answer. These are worse than those who set us at defiance without reserve, as it takes time to find them out, and many of them are very plausible, and only try to gain time to escape carrying out what might cost a few dollars if they obeyed our laws. A more detailed statement has been handed to your Secretary regarding these parties, in the shape of a "memo."

I would suggest the drafting of a model contract between employer and physician, copies to be furnished to all employers of labor or contracting physicians, also that a copy of the contract, whether on this form or not, be sent to your Secretary not later than October 1st in each year, or if camp not formed until later, then within one month of its commencement of operations, the non-receipt of which is to be taken as evidence of non-compliance with the Regulations, and the offending party be at once proceeded against.

I further suggest that a detailed descriptive report, with sketch of each camp contracted for, be required from the contracting physician, immediately after his first monthly visit.

December 30th, 1905.

Report on Smallpox in Chandos, Lindsay, and Mariposa.

Although smallpox has been very prevalent in several sections of the Province during the past three months, the Unorganized Districts have been almost entirely free from it, not requiring any visits on account of it from me.

At the urgent request of the local authorities and by direction of your Secretary, I visited two outbreaks in Central Ontario, one being in the northern part of the counties of Hastings and Peterborough, and the other in the Town of Lindsay and adjoining townships of Fenelon and Mariposa. In the former section I visited the townships of Wollaston and Chandos, on November 1st and 2nd, and there found twenty-eight cases, mostly in the eastern side of Chandos. The disease had been rampant for three or four weeks, before being recognized, and is said to have been diagnosed as "ivy poisoning" by an unlicensed practitioner whose services had been called in to several cases. As soon as properly diagnosed, active measures were taken to stamp it out by the Local Boards of Health, and the Medical Health Officers, Doctors Driscoll, of Coe Hill, and Bell, of Apsley.

Vaccination had been carried on vigorously, and quarantine regulations were being enforced even to the extent of constables doing "sentry go" on the concession lines, armed with rifles. Churches, schools and cheese factories had been closed and all public meetings prohibited. The disease had

been traced to the Township of Faraday, where it had been prevalent shortly before, as reported on by me at your October meeting.

Unfortunately one suspect left his quarantine in Chandos, and carried the disease to his family near Oak Lake, in Township of Methuen, where it spread to several families before being stamped out. Here, Dr. Holdcroft of Havelock attacked it vigorously and succeeded in checking it. In Chandos, however, a number more cases developed before it was completely in subjection, but our latest reports are that it is controlled and about at an end. Of the twenty-eight cases existent at the time of my visit, I was informed by Dr. Bell, that twenty-seven had never been vaccinated. Several had been of the confluent type, while others had been of the modified form.

The following week—on November 7th—I visited the Town of Lindsay, and there found a well-marked case in the crust stage in the Isolation Hospital.

This man had been arrested as a vagrant on 1st inst. and sentenced to six months in the Central Prison. While awaiting transport in the gaol, Dr. Jeffers, Gaol Surgeon, recognized smallpox, and at once had him removed to the pest-house. As he had spent a night in the police cells, and had also been in the Court-room, these places, as well as the Gaol, had been disinfected by Dr. McAlpine, M.H.O., and several exposed persons quarantined.

Lindsay has been fortunate in having such an efficient M. H. O. as Dr. McAlpine, as this is the third time within a few months that smallpox has appeared in the town and always imported from outside, but it has been corralled immediately, and the further spread prevented, through the energetic efforts of the M. H. O., backed up by the Local Board of Health. The present patient told me that in the early stage of his rash, he had travelled by train to Wahnapitae, intending to go into a lumber camp, but on arrival there, some one suspecting his disease, had ordered him to leave immediately, and he had within a few hours returned to this neighborhood, doubtless spreading the disease, but just where he had been I could not learn, as he replied on enquiry, "just around among the farmers." In the adjoining Townships of Fenelon and Mariposa, I traced up fourteen cases, and saw several of them, in the neighborhood of Cambray and Oakwood. One case particularly, was the confluent type, while two others in the same house were of a modified form. Here the disease had remained unrecognized for two or three weeks and had spread to several families, owing to non-recognition on the part of a Medical Man, who had never seen before a case of smallpox, and again I believe a debt of gratitude is due to Dr. McAlpine for timely assistance in identifying the disease. Measures however were being taken to stamp it out, which, I understand, have proved effectual.

The great preventative, vaccination, is astonishingly overlooked frequently by the attending physician, while he is taking effective measures to isolate the patient and quarantine all suspects or exposed persons. I have in mind as I write, a case of a rural physician, who, suspecting a case of smallpox in a young girl patient, ordered quarantine on the house and reported the case to the M. H. O. He neglected to vaccinate any of the family, although there were five other children in the house besides the patient, none of whom had ever been vaccinated. Fortunately, a few days showed he was wrong in his diagnosis, and the case was not smallpox, but his neglect was none the less inexcusable. This is not an isolated instance of neglect. I know of others. Unless more effective measures are taken to enforce vaccination, we are going to have a steady increase in our number of cases. I am constantly urging on the M. H. O.'s and Boards of Health, the expediency of vaccination, and the necessity for enforcing it in the schools, but there is frequently great reluctance to adopting legal methods to carry out what they know to be best and what they have power to enforce.

December 30th, 1905.

Reports of Committees.

Report of the Committee on Sewage and Water Supply (West) on the Palmerston Water Works.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Sewage and Water Supply (West) having considered the plans for supplying water to the Town of Palmerston (Ont.), submitted by John Galt, Esq., Consulting Engineer, and it having been stated in a circular accompanying the plans that an analysis of the water from one of the tube wells, which is at present in use, has been made by Dr. Amyot and has proved satisfactory, would recommend that if on analysis by the bacteriologist of this Board the other tube wells should prove to be satisfactory that the application of the Town of Palmertson be granted, provided that the tops of the wells are guarded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. J. CASSIDY,
ALEX. THOMPSON,
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Toronto, January 31st, 1906.

Report of the Committee on Sewage and Water Supply (West) on the Proposed System of Sewers for the Town of Fort William (Ont.)

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Sewage and Water Supply (West) having read the report on the drainage system for Fort William, submitted to the Mayor and Council of Fort William by John Galt, Esq., Consulting Engineer, and having studied the plan of sewerage submitted to him, are of the opinion that septic tanks should be used at the twelve outfalls of the sewers, which appear in the plan, so that only clarified effluents from these sewers would empty into the rivers.

Should at any time any just cause of complaint be made as to the fouling of these rivers by the sewage of Fort William, it must be the duty of the Town Council of Fort William to take suitable means to secure satisfactory effluents from the sewers before they discharge into the rivers.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. J. CASSIDY
ALEX. THOMPSON,
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Toronto, January 31st, 1906.

Report on Drainage System for Fort William.

By JOHN GALT, C.E. & M.E., Consulting Engineer.

Drainage.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL, FORT WILLIAM :—

GENTLEMEN : —

Combined System.—I have now studied the problem of drainage for Fort William and find that a complete system can be designed and constructed to carry off all surface, cellar and house drainage by natural gravitation to the Kaministiqua and Neebing Rivers.

Present Sewers.—In working out this problem, I found it absolutely necessary to disregard largely the attempts which had been made some years ago by the construction of your present system.

Low Land.—The northeast part of the town is the only section which presents more than the ordinary difficulties. Here the case is a very special one and requires special means for its satisfactory solution.

The general elevation of the ground to the north of Victoria and easterly along Simpson St., including the district east of the main line of the C.P.R., is rather too low to be of much value and importance unless raised to a suitable height to permit of proper cellar drainage.

The ground elevation falls to the north and east towards the river outlets where it is only about a couple of feet more or less above the lake level.

I find that this area should have a falling gradient from the natural elevation on Victoria St., to about five feet above lake level at the banks of both rivers. By establishing this, complete natural drainage and sanitary conditions can be secured by special means, which will gradually but ultimately make it a most valuable district.

This, of course, means time and money to gradually raise the present natural grade from one foot to about three feet in some places. This would correspond closely to the elevation of the rail level on the main line of the C.P.R.

Numerous Outlets.—The draining of this area of all surface and cellar water, including house waste, by natural fall to both rivers, will require numerous outfalls of special design and construction laid to flat gradients, running from each district to the Kaministiqua or Neebing River, as the case may be.

Special Design of Drain.—The area served by each outlet main is, of course, small owing to the fact that the lateral branches can only extend a very limited distance, and in many cases these will have also to be built of special design and cross section so that they will equally suit the minimum dry weather flow as well as storm water, which the ordinary circular sewer pipe could not do under the circumstances.

In addition to all this, special provision will have to be made for cleansing, flushing, ventilating, etc.

The cross section to be employed, while somewhat similar to the egg-shaped sewer, will be much better, being simpler and cheaper in construction and much more efficient in service because it will not be arched over, but built up of concrete from a plain flat bottom with almost vertical sides, and tapering straight inside from a small radius of invert to a large expanding width at top and height to suit this combined service.

This style of channel which will form the various outlets, mains and principal tributaries, will be deeper than usual and large enough to secure the maximum velocity and discharge with the least fall. The top of these outlets will always be well above the hydraulic gradient along its entire length, including its entry into the river, which will give a free discharge and prevent them from being sewers of deposit as far as possib'e.

The top of this specially designed sewer will be covered over with flat plain concrete slabs six feet long, more or less, strong enough to carry the superincumbent weight of dead and live loads on roadways, although in some cases some slight metallic reinforcing may be found necessary on the larger sizes. The bottom, including the invert and the two sides, will be built up in one continuous piece of a plain and strong design to give a good foundation and resist tendency to collapse.

House Connections.—The connections from cellars and houses, including street gullies, can be easily made and will enter about high water mark.

The accompanying plan illustrates fully this new style of sewer, which I have designed to meet some of the difficulties of your drainage problem, more especially in the low lying northeastern areas, and so avoid a costly pumping system which in any event would be only utilized for cellar and house sewage.

Manholes.—Provision will be made at manholes for ventilating, cleaning and flushing, and the system generally made quite handy for inspection and handling. Am also relying upon the liberal use of water carriage and frequent flushing, after an abundant supply is obtained from Loch Lomond.

Drainage District.—The accompanying plan shows very closely the boundaries of the various districts drained by their respective and separate outlets, twelve of these for the present being located and numbered to correspond accordingly with the outlets.

Low Level District.—The Districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7, with outlets to the Kaministiqua River, and Nos. 10, 11 and 12, with outlets to the Neebing River, in all about 400 acres, are the specially low flat areas requiring special care and design in order to secure natural fall for the free discharge of surface and cellar drainage.

These outlets must be brought in from both rivers on very flat gradients by means of specially constructed channels, from which main tributaries will run, and lateral branches for short distances only.

To enable this to be done properly, it will be absolutely necessary to have the general grade raised on an average about two feet, some portions requiring three feet and others only one foot.

Districts 5, 6 and 7.—District No. 5 of about 50 acres, can best be drained by outlet across from Dease St., while No. 6 and 7 can be drained from McTavish and Bain Streets.

Districts 10, 11 and 12.—The outlet No. 10 on May St. can easily take drainage from property on both sides as far up as Cumming St., and No. 11 on Prince Arthur Boulevard can be designed to drain a considerable portion to the east, while No. 12 outlet channel from the Neebing, along Simpson St., with branch mains, can be utilized for that section.

Business and Central District No. 4.—No. 4 outlet and district which is the central and most business section adjacent to Victoria and Simpson Sts., should be re-arranged and made to discharge via Stewart St., so that good fall can be got on Victoria St., from Archibald or John St., and also on Simpson St., from Bethune. The area of this important district is not large and my investigation leads me to think that until this Victoria St. sewer is revised and reconstructed, good results will never be obtained. Apart from the irregular and defective grades, the main along a portion of Victoria St. seems larger than is required for storm water, and, being of circular form, makes it unsuitable and unsanitary for minimum dry weather flow.

District No. 8.—District No. 8 is, of course, now under construction and can be made to drain from Arthur St. to the Neebing River.

District No. 3.—District No. 3 can be nicely drained by outlet to the Kaministiqua from Ridgeway, and so can No. 2 by outlet either on Duncan or Garnet Streets.

Large District No. 1.—The large District No. 1 to the west as shown on plan, can all be drained by one outlet to the Kaministiqua from Christana, or it could be divided in two by the construction of an intercepting main on Tarbutt St., or Ford St., with outlet to the Kaministiqua River, but in view of drainage on West Fort being demanded sooner, then Pump House could probably be abandoned. I think the best and cheapest plan is to discharge as shown.

The territory to the north of this No. 1 District can all be effectively drained to the Neebing River.

Drainage Areas.—The drainage areas are as follows:—

No. 1	800	Acres.
" 2	200	"
" 3	120	"
" 4	85	"
" 5	55	"
" 6	40	"
" 7	10	"
" 8	105	"
" 9	80	"
" 10	75	"
" 11	75	"
" 12	130	"
Total	1,805	Acres.

Difficulties of Design and Construction.—The problem of drainage, especially in the low lying districts, is after all not an impossible task, but it will have to be done with the utmost care and skill, not alone because of the engineering difficulties, but because of the difficulties likely to be encountered during construction in a wet and treacherous soil.

Sewer Piping.—I do not think that ordinary vitrified clay sewer pipe should be used above twelve inches in the low districts and above eighteen inches in No. 1 district, and if ever used at all the thickness and strength must be much greater than was the case in the twenty-four inch main which was laid on Miles St., and afterwards collapsed.

The design of manholes and street catch water basins will have to be very different from those in use.

It may be advisable in after years to modify these outlet channels and construct them similar to a septic tank, so that nothing but clear liquid would empty into the rivers.

I hope I have succeeded in explaining to you in a simple and practical way the more important features of this drainage problem, and on hearing from you at any time, shall be only too pleased to prepare the necessary profiles and working details, etc., for purposes of construction and the establishing of permanent street grades.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN GALT,
Consulting Engineer.

Report of the Committee on Sewage and Water Supply (West), on the Plan of Supply of Water for Fort William (Ont.)

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Sewage and Water Supply (West), having seen the plan and photographs of the proposed water supply of Fort William from Loch Lomond, a lake in the vicinity of that town, and having been informed by the bacteriologist, Dr. Amyot, that an analysis of the water of Loch Lomond proves it to be of exceptional purity, would recommend that this source of supply be approved.

Your Committee would further recommend that the source of supply (Loch Lomond) be protected from pollution.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

J. J. CASSIDY,
ALEX. THOMPSON,
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

TORONTO, February, 1906.

Report on Gravitation Water Supply from Loch Lomond.

By JOHN GALT, C.E. & M.E., Consulting Engineer.

Loch Lomond Water Supply.

TORONTO, June 24th, 1905.

To the Chairman and Members,
Water Commission,
GENTLEMEN,— Fort William, Ont.

General.—In compliance with your request, I made careful surveys and examination into the project of bringing a water supply from Loch Lomond by natural gravitation into the Town of Fort William, and am now pleased to be able to report that the result of my inquiry and study of the problem is most satisfactory in every respect, both from an engineering and sanitary standpoint; and as the total cost should not run over $220,000, it would appeal to me to be also satisfactory from a financial standpoint.

Elevation.—I find that Loch Lomond is situated about six miles from the town at an elevation of 333 feet above the Kiministikwia River, and is a beautiful body of clear pure soft water, free from all contamination, and a delightful water for all general and domestic purposes.

Quality.—In proof of this, would advise a visit to the Loch and a perusal of the following report on the chemical analysis made by Dr. Amyot, the Provincial Government Bacteriologist and Chemist, from four different samples collected by myself on the 25th of May last.

Toronto, June 1st, 1905.

Report on waters received from Dr. Birdsall, of Fort William, on May 30th, 1905. Analysis were begun on same day.

Laboratory	Senders	Where collected from	Streptococci	Staphylococci	Colon Bacilli	Colonoid Bacilli	Chlorine in parts per Million
1487	1 42	Loch Lomond 50ft. out 5ft. down	None	None	None	None	1
1488	2 36 L	" " 100ft. out 10ft. down	None	None	None	None	1
1489	3 X37	" " 150ft. out 15ft. down	None	None	None	None	1
1490	4 4	" " 400ft. out 20ft. down	None	None	None	None	1

These waters do not show chemical pollution, nor are they infected with harmful bacteria.

(Sgd.) John A. Amyot.

Size and Depth.—The Loch itself appears to be an area of about ten square miles and varies in depth, some places being about 200 feet deep. It is formed by a portion of an abrupt deep basin, which includes a drainage area of about fifty square miles, and is fed by numerous creeks, which carry the greatest portion of the rainfall to it, this, of course, being its primary source of supply.

Location.—It is beautifully situated on a plateau contained on a range of high hills to the southwest of the town; the most important summit of which is known as Mount MacKay, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the town, and contiguous to the corporation limits.

Carp River Outlet.—The shore line of the Loch in many places rises very abrupt and is indented with numerous inlets and bays forming promontories. One of these inlets reaches to the Carp River outlet, which forms the overflow to Thunder Bay.

Quantity.—Not only is the water perfect from a sanitary standpoint, but the supply is abundant and without doubt ample for a population of one-quarter of a million people, therefore is largely in excess of what is likely to be required for many years, even if your sister town of Port Arthur should desire to utilize this source also.

Taking into account the geological and topographical character of the drainage area, it is pretty safe to assume that one-half of the total annual precipitation of rain and snow can be got from say forty square miles.

Rainfall.—The total yearly supply of water should average, therefore, about 10,000,000,000 gallons, or say 25,000,000 gallons per day, taking fifteen inches as available rainfall. This is a satisfactory showing and proves most conclusively that the surplus and factor of safety between supply and demand for many years to come is very great. Some years, of course, will give greater supply and some perhaps less, but on the whole, the above appears to be an absolutely safe foundation to build upon.

Flow.—An important element in the problem is the minimum daily flow. Now, it is quite possible that as the years roll on and population largely increases, this may

become less than the maximum daily demand, in which case the storage supply of the Loch would be drawn upon to make up the deficiency.

At present, however, and for some years to come, this storage will not be required because the minimum flow during long dry periods will likely be as great as the maximum requirements.

Storage.—To accurately determine the question of amount of storage required, it would be necessary to know the daily yield of the stream in years of minimum flow, and then find the deficit of each day when the flow fell below the daily consumption. The sum of these several deficits would be the amount of storage required.

It is very rare that an opportunity is afforded to gather such exhaustive data, and the engineer is generally obliged to content himself with a safe approximation gained from experience.

The two limits are:

1. The case where the minimum flow is equal to the maximum daily consumption, when no storage at all is required.

2. When the total yearly flow is just equal to the total yearly demand, then the maximum of storage is required.

Compensation.—In this latter case, the storage capacity should be arranged to prevent even a drop of water from being wasted at the overflow. The water level will fluctuate, but the storage capacity will compensate for the inequality of supply and demand during each day of the year.

Hence as a general rule, the nearer the yearly consumption approaches the total yearly flow of the stream, the greater must be the storage and vice versa. In the case of Loch Lomond, the vast storage is spread out over a large area of about ten square miles, thus giving the necessary capacity for compensating storage in three feet depth of water, which permits of the entire annual yield at the rate of 25,000,000 gallons per day to be utilized if required.

This latter deduction is important in establishing the highest level of invert of tunnel at the Loch, and if bottom of tunnel inlet was placed at six or seven feet below the overflow level at the Carp River, this depth would represent an entire year's supply at the rate of 25,000,000 gallons per day, without the addition of the yearly supply which is received from the watershed. So that the great value and importance of Loch Lomond as a safe and perfect source of supply is quite apparent.

Variable Flow.—When visiting the Loch on May 24th last with Mr. Wells, the Chairman, and my Assistant Engineer, Mr. Evans, I found the overflow at Carp River Dam by actual measurement, equal to about 40,000,000 gallons per day, but Mr. Evans informs me it was overflowing during the first week of April at the rate of only 55,000,000 gallons per day. At this time the ice was still firm, and water had not begun to rise. Since that date, however, and before he had completed his surveys during May, the ice had gone, water level had risen and by actual measurements the overflow had reached a rate of about 60,000,000 gallons daily, showing conclusively that the facts before stated, including the gauging of stream, more than confirm the foregoing deductions which I have made, viz., that Loch Lomond is an absolutely safe source of supply for a population of at least a quarter of a million.

Limitation to Supply.—I have taken pains to fully explain this storage feature of the scheme, not because it is of consequence for present requirement, but because it is an important feature in the limitations to the permanent design and solution of the water supply problem for your district for many generations to come, and besides is justification for the necessary expenditure required to be made.

I will now explain the necessary engineering features of proposed design and construction:—

Design.—The bottom of the open rock cut at the Loch end shoud be about eight feet below the normal level of water in the Loch when just about to overflow at the Carp River outlet. This normal level I take to be about 333 feet above the ordinary level of the Kaministikwia River, so that deducting eight feet, the bottom of rock cutting and also the tunnel at the Loch end will be at an elevation of 325.

Inlet.—The open cut will be continued out into the Loch with a slight descent, and a concrete bulkhead formed some distance back from the shore line, from which a submerged inlet pipe three feet in diameter will run out upon the natural bed of the Loch a sufficient distance, say to a depth of about thirty feet more or less.

This bulkhead will also be designed to act as a screen chamber and gate house for controlling the inlet of water to tunnel by means of sluice valves.

Tunnel.—This tunnel will pass through solid rock on a falling gradient of about one in a thousand, a distance of about practically 5,000 lineal feet and emerge on the other side of the hill facing northeast towards the town and 21,500 feet from the Kaministikwia River.

Supply Main.—The elevation of the bottom of tunnel at this end will therefore be 320 feet above the river, and shall deliver into a small basin or bulkhead, to which will be attached two twenty-four inch cast iron outlet pipes with stop valves and blow offs. From one of these twenty-four inch pipes, I propose attaching one sixteen inch wooden supply main 9,500 lineal feet to a point at the end of the plateau, which has a natural ground elevation of 200 feet above the river and overlooks the Indian Reserve Mission Flats.

Service Main.—At this point, I would erect a large steel storage reservoir thirty feet in diameter by ninety feet high, to maintain and hold in reserve for compensating storage supply purposes, one-half millions gallons of water. From this point on to the town, I would lay one eighteen inch cast iron supply main 12,000 feet in length to the Kaministikwia River, and then lay duplicate special eighteen inch mains across the river; the arrangement to include the necessary connections and stop valves, also relief and regulating devices, etc.

Plans.—The accompanying plans and profiles will explain and show exactly all that I have described in the foregoing.

Compensating Storage Supply.—The object in placing a compensating storage supply on the edge of the plateau and at a point about half way between the town and Loch Lomond, is to simplify and render more safe and efficient in operation the entire system of gravitation.

Efficiency.—It not only enables me to reduce the main from tunnel to storage tank to a size capable of easily and constantly delivering the average amount of water required during each twenty-four hours, but permits of maintaining uniformity of pressure and high service efficiency notwithstanding the minimum and maximum demands for domestic supply and fire service which may be required at any moment of the day.

Safety and Economy.—The advantage of having the water supply in case of maximum fire service, drawn from a nearby storage, is of considerable importance and value because to take it from the lake or even from a compensating storage basin which would have to be constructed at tunnel mouth, would certainly mean loss of efficiency, and pressure in town unless the supply main was made larger all the way throughout, and special precautions taken by numerous automatic devices to relieve the shocks of water ramming incidental to arresting and shutting off a heavy column of moving water, say four miles long instead of two.

Tunnel Capacity.—In designing the system, the capacity of tunnel must be such as to conduct the maximum possible quantity of water ever likely to be required, which as you already know I have figured out at 25,000,000 gallons per day. As the tunnel would be about six and a half feet high and 4 and a half feet wide, there would be no difficulty in gravitating double this quantity if it was wanted, provided it could be secured from the Loch.

Tunnel Protection.—As the tunnel would be cut out of solid rock, it would be necessary to concrete the entire bottom, also the sides, part way up, in order to secure a fairly smooth surface. The remaining portion of the sides and top could be securely and substantially timbered for protection against caving, due to loosening and deterioration of rock.

Regulation of Supply.—It is the intention that the flow of water supply inside and along the tunnel from the lake should only cover the bottom, and run freely like an open ditch into a small bulkhead at the end where supply main is attached, and this flow can easily be regulated by means of gate and sluice valves. This is one of the features of safety and simplification, because the steel storage tank at Two Mile Point will keep full, the fluctuation of level being confined generally to very small limits and at times to overflow according as the supply from the Loch is regulated.

Capacity of Sixteen Inch Supply Main.—Taking the lowest level of water in bulkhead at mouth of tunnel to be 320 feet, I find that one sixteen inch supply main will deliver water into steel storage tank when full, at an elevation of 300 feet at the uniform rate of fully 2,000 gallons per minute, which is equal to about 3,000,000 gallons per day, sufficient for 30,000 people or say four times your present population.

Average Flow.—While 2,000 gallons per minute would be for this population the average supply per minute for domestic use, the maximum during some time of the day may be nearer double this quantity, or say 3,500 gallons per minute, while at times it may fall far below the average to say 1,000 or even 500 gallons per minute.

Not only has this maximum amount for domestic conditions to be taken into account when designing a water supply system, but an addition to this has to be provided for good fire service, which in this case I would figure at 1,500 gallons per minute for seven good fire streams.

Maximum Demands.—The maximum total therefore can be taken at say 5,000 gallons per minute as a possible requirement, equal to a rate of 7,000,000 million gallons per day, which is considerably more than double the average rate above stated.

Duplicate Pressure Mains.—There would therefore require to be two eighteen inch supply mains from storage tank to town to furnish this amount efficiently at 100 pounds pressure in town.

Single Pressure Main Suitable for 15,000 Population.—As it will be some years before the population of 30,000 will be reached, I only propose at present to lay one of these eighteen inch pressure mains, which is enough for the maximum demands of a population double your size, or say 15,000 people. The duplicate eighteen inch main can be laid and connected up when required in after years.

The sixteen inch main, however, is large enough and will not require to be duplicated until your population reaches 20,000.

Advantages.—I am explaining all this to show you the advantage of the proposed design from every standpoint of safety, reliability, simplicity and efficiency in operation, as well as the great economy secured in cost of construction.

River Crossing.—The question of crossing the Kaministikwia River with water supply will be a special piece of work which will require to be well and carefully designed and carried out.

I propose therefore that duplicate eighteen inch mains of special design and strength be laid in and across the bottom of the river bed at a proper depth, so as to be safe at all times and free from every possibility of interference by dredging or boat anchors, etc. These two eighteen inch mains should both be laid with the first part of the work to be undertaken and should be brought close together and connected on both banks with the pressure main, but each to have independent connections by means of controlling and shut-off valves.

Estimate of Cost.—I submit herewith the following estimate as a close approximation to the probable cost of this proposed undertaking:—

FORT WILLIAM GRAVITATION WATER SUPPLY FROM LOCH LOMOND.

Estimate of Cost.

(1) Tunnel and Submerged Inlet.

500 lineal feet of 36-inch steel submerged inlet pipe	$10,000
500 " " open rock cut	10,000
Concrete bulkhead screen and valve house	3,000
4,500 lineal feet rock tunneling, 6½ feet x 4½ feet	60,000
200 " " vertical shaft	5,000
Concrete lining, bottom and sides	10,000
Timbering top, etc.	5,000
Bulkhead, Basin and valve chamber	3,000
Engineering and contingencies	14,000
Total	$120,000

(2) Sixteen Inch Wood Supply Main.

9,500 lineal feet 16 inch special wood supply main with stop valves, air valves, blow off, etc.	$15,000
Engineering and contingencies	2,000
Total	$17,000

(3) Compensating Steel Storage Tank.

30 feet diameter by 90 feet high, complete with valves and fittings	$15,000
Engineering and contingencies	1,000
Total	$16,000

(4) 18 Inch Cast Iron Pressure Service Main.

12,000 lineal feet 18 inch cast iron pressure main with valves and fittings	$40,000
1,000 lineal feet 24 inch main with valves	5,000
Engineering and contingencies	3,000
Total	$48,000

(5) River Crossing.

1,000 lineal feet special 18 inch piping with all valves and fittings, also laying complete and coupling to service main	$10,000
Engineering and contingencies	4,000
Total	$14,000

Summary of Total Cost.

Total Cost.—1. Loch Lomond and Tunnel	$120,000
2. 16 inch Wood Supply Main	17,000
3. Compensating Steel Storage Tank	16,000
4. 18 inch Cast Iron Pressure Main	48,000
5. River Crossing	14,000
Grand total	$215,000

Surplus Water Power.—I have not thought it worth while to seriously consider the question of what power would be available from the surplus water which Loch Lomond could supply for some years to come until such time as the growth of population would require the entire supply for domestic consumption, because in the first place, the amount of power would be quite small and would mean an additional expenditure of at least $100,000 for suitable installation to utilize it, besides the initial cost would eventually be wasted and thrown away when the water had to be diverted for domestic purposes.

It would, of course, be practicable to convey water by means of a thirty-six inch pipe to some point in the low flats where a tail race discharge could be obtained and thus secure an effective hydraulic head of say 240 feet.

Then taking 12,000 gallons per minute, 600 electrical horse power could be obtained, but when all charges for production were taken into account, the actual cost per horse power per annum would likely be about $20. This would probably be much more than the cost of securing it from a large water power development, such as is possible and contemplated at Kakabeka Falls.

I must, under the circumstances, dismiss therefore the question of power from Loch Lomond as unprofitable and unworthy of serious consideration.

In conclusion I ought to state that the project for bringing Loch Lomond water supply into Fort William by natural gravitation appeals to me strongly on sanitary and financial grounds because of the abundant supply of beautiful, soft, pure quality of water.

I must congratulate Fort William at the prospect of having within easy reach one of the finest water supply systems possible.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN GALT,
Consulting Engineer.

Report of the Committee on Sewage and Water Supply (West) on a plan for the Disposal of Sewage and also for the Water Supply of the Town of Rainy River.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Sewage and Water Supply (West), having looked over the plan for the disposal of sewage, and also for water supply for the Town of Rainy River, are of opinion,

(1) That the pumping station shown on the plan is too near the proposed outlet of the sewers.

(2) That the sewage of the town should not be discharged in a raw condition into the Rainy River.

Your Committee would therefore recommend—

(1) That the pumping station of the town water supply be placed further up the Rainy River, viz., above the creek which discharges into the Rainy River, about three-quarters of a mile, east of the town; and

(2) That a septic tank should be placed at the mouth of the main sewer outlet, and connected with this sewer, so that a comparatively pure effluent would be discharged.

Your Committee would further recommend that the municipality of Rainy River be requested to present amended plans for sewers and water service before beginning construction.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

J. J. Cassidy,
Alex. Thompson,
Chas. A. Hodgetts.

Toronto, 1906.

Report of the Committee of the Provincial Board of Health *re* the Disposal of the Sewage of the City of Toronto.

Adopted at Special Meeting of the Board held Feb. 16th, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—In the consideration of this very important subject your Committee in common with the other members of your Board has had the advantage of the explanations of the City Engineer, Mr. C. H. Rust, the City Medical Health Officer, Dr. Chas. Sheard, and the Chairman of the Local Board of Health, Ald. Geary. Your Committee has also had subsequent conferences with the Medical Health Officer and the City Engineer.

The City Engineer's Department has also presented to the Laboratory of your Board 560 samples of sewage collected at intervals throughout the whole of the past year, from six large sewers at different localities throughout the City, and also from the Don River at site of the Grand Trunk railway bridge. A tabulated report of the chemical analyses of these samples has been furnished by the head of the laboratory, Dr. John Amyot, and is submitted herewith. Your Committee has also obtained data from the experience of other communities.

The propositions submitted to the City Council of Toronto, by the City Engineer and subsequently to your Board are here given in the following excerpts from his report for the year 1901:—

"(1) The construction of an intercepting sewer, capable of daily handling the sewage of a population of 500,000, to discharge into Lake Ontario, a distance of three miles east of the east city limits, being about nine miles from the water works intake pipe. There may be some objection raised to turning crude sewage into the same body of water from which we procure our water supply, but considering the immense area of the lake, and the distance from the sewer outlet to the water supply intake pipe, I am strongly of the opinion that there will not be the slightest danger for many years to come. From the Observatory reports of the past twenty years it is ascertained that the prevailing winds are from a westerly direction. Even with a strong wind blowing from the east, I do not consider it possible that any pollution can occur.

The probable cost of this scheme is as follows:—

Capacity of Intercepting Outfall Sewers	100,000,000 galls. per day.
Capacity of Forcing or Lifting Mains	100,000,000 galls. per day.
Capacity of Pumping Plant, including reserves	75,000,000 galls. per day.

Outfall Sewer (including outlet into lake): From Broadview Avenue along Gerrard Street, to 3 miles east of city limits and one-half mile into the lake, including overflows, creek crossings, land damages, etc., and emergency overflow to lake at mouth of tunnel and manholes...	$852,000 00
Intercepting sewer: Along Eastern Avenue, from Queen Street to Boadview Avenue, connections etc.	28,500 00
Intercepting sewer: Along Front Street, Wellington Street, etc., from Broadview Avenue to Dufferin Street, including siphon under Don, Rosedale Interceptor, overflows, etc., and manholes	338,900 00
Force mains: Eastern Avenue to Gerrard Street, along Broadview Avenue, 2 48-inch mains	84,000 00
Pumping station: Total capacity 75,000,000 gallons per day against 42 ft. total head, including station house, screening chambers, wells, etc., and site	214,000 00
Net total	$1,517,400 00
Add 15 per cent.	227,610 00
Gross total	$1,745,010 00
1st cost say	$1,750,000 00
Annual cost	17,000 00

(2) The construction of septic tanks in the vicinity of Ashbridge's Bay, near the Woodbine, and the purchase of 500 or 600 acres of land immediately north of Danforth Avenue, in the vicinity of Woodbine Avenue, to be used as filter beds, the sewage to be lifted to this point. The land proposed to be purchased is of a sandy gravelly nature and admirably suited for the purpose. I do not consider that any profit should be anticipated from the sale of the produce. During the continuance of very cold weather and when the wind is a westerly direction, it would be economical and quite satisfactory to turn the effluent directly into the lake after septic tank treatment. It would then only be necessary to pump the sewage to the farm about eight months in the year.

The approximate cost of this proposition is as follows:—

Capacity of Intercepting Sewers	100,000,000	galls. per day.
Capacity of Septic Tank, 25,000,000 and 25 per cent. reserve	31,250,000	galls. per day.
Capacity of Pumping Pl't, 25,000,000 & 50 per cent. reserve	37,500,000	galls. per day.
Capacity of Forcing Main	25,000,000	galls. per day.
Capacity of Filter Areas	25,000,000	galls. per day.

High Level Sewer: Dufferin Street sewer, Garrison Creek sewer to outlet for storm water into lake near Woodbine, including Rosedale and Garrison Creek interceptors, connections, land damages, siphon under Don, manholes, etc.	$731,541 00
Low Level Sewer: Garrison Creek, along Front Street and Eastern Avenue to Woodbine, including siphon under Don, overflows, damages, etc., and manholes	257,100 00
Septic Tank: 7 feet deep, 16½ acres, with 25 per cent. added for reserves in storms, etc., including excavation and land, etc.	344,700 00
Force Main: One 48-inch main, septic tanks to upper side of filter area.	120,000 00
Filter Main: 600 acres, 300 acres at present prepared houses, etc.	265,000 00
Pumping Station: Total capacity 37,500,000 galls. per day, against 160 ft. head, including screens, wells, site, building, etc.	355,000 00
Net total	$2,073,341 00
Add 15 per cent.	311,001 00
Gross total	$2,384,342 00
1st cost say	$2,385,000 00
Annual cost	76,000 00

(3) The disposal of the sewage by means of septic tanks and bacteria beds.

The probable cost of this scheme is as follows:—

Septic tanks and beds situated south of Queen Street, between Knox Avenue and Woodbine—

Capacity of Intercepting Sewers	100,000,000 galls. per day.
Capacity of Septic Tanks	31,250,000 galls. per day.
Capacity of Bacteria Beds	31,250,000 galls. per day.
Capacity of Pumping Plant	37,500,000 galls. per day.

High Level Sewer: Dufferin Street, Garrison Creek sewer to outlet for storm water into lake near Woodbine, including Rosedale, Garrison Creek interceptors, connections, land damages, siphon under Don, manholes, etc.	$731,541 00
Low Level Sewer: Garrison Creek, along Front Street and Eastern Avenue to Woodbine, including siphon under Don, overflow damages, etc., and manholes	257,100 00
Septic Tanks: 7 feet deep, 16½ acres with 25 per cent. reserve in storms, including excavations, land, etc.	344,700 00
Bacteria Beds: 3½ feet deep, 45 acres with 25 per cent. reserve, including land, excavations, etc.	770,000 00
Pumping Station: Total capacity 37,500,000 gallons per day against 40 ft. head, including pumping wells, screens and main to beds, also station building	103,000 00
Net total	$2,206,341 00
Add 15 per cent.	330,951 00
Gross total	$2,537,292 00
1st cost say	$2,540,000 00
Annual cost	37,000 00

(4) The question of treating the sewage from the district west of Spadina Avenue by septic tanks and single bacteria beds at the outlet of the Garrison Creek sewer, where sufficient area of land could be obtained by cribwork and the filling in of a portion of the lake; and the sewage from the east end of the city to be treated in a similar manner at Eastern Avenue, east of Leslie Street.

The approximate cost of this scheme is as follows:—

Capacity of Intercepting Sewers	100,000,000 galls. per day.
Capacity of Septic Tank	31,250,000 galls. per day.
Capacity of Bacteria Beds	31,250,000 galls. per day.
Capacity of Pumping Plants	37,500,000 galls. per day.

Western Intercepting Sewer: Dufferin Street to Spadina Avenue, along Front Street and north of G. T. R., including land damages, connections, and Garrison Creek overflow, manholes, etc.	$61,500 00
Eastern Intercepting Sewer: Simcoe Street to Queen Street, along Front Street and Eastern Avenue, including siphon under Don, land damages, connections, overflows, Rosedale interceptor, manholes, etc....	256,100 00
Eastern Pumping Station: Total capacity to lift 24,000,000 gallons per day 25 feet, including buildings, with screens, etc.	32,000 00
Western Pumping Station: Total capacity to lift 13,500,000 gallons per day 12 feet, including buildings, wells, screens, etc.	8,500 00
Western Septic Tank: 7 acres, including filling and cost of 2 acres of land, etc.	143,400 00
Eastern Septic Tank: 12 acres, including filling, grading, cost of land, etc.	252,000 00
Western Bacteria Beds: 16 acres, including cribbing, filling and filter material	374,000 00
Eastern Bacteria Beds: 30 acres, including filling and filter material ...	505,000 00
Net total	$1,632,500 00
Add 15 per cent.	244.875 00
Gross total	$1,877,575 00
1st cost say	$1,880,000 00
Annual cost	40,000 00

Proposition 1.—Regarding this it will not be necessary to say much to your Board. We cannot recommend the Board to entertain a proposal to perpetuate at another portion of the lake or elsewhere, the nuisance which at present exists in the bay and lake front of the City, let alone recommending its perpetuation to an increased extent.

The population of the City in the directory just published is reckoned to be 305,000, and the calculation of the City Engineer is to take charge in the not distant future of the sewage of a population of half a million, including the surface pollution of the extensive area enclosed within the City limits, and the waste products of numerous and extensive manufactories.

The amount of organic matter discharged into the bay and its vicinity as estimated by the City Engineer in 1901, amounted to 95 tons. If this were hauled to the lake-front in a daily procession of 100 carts the public would better estimate its significance.

Proposition No. 4.—The conducting of portions of the sewage of the City to the vicinities of the Old Fort and of Eastern Avenue near Leslie St. and treating them by septic tanks and bacteria beds at these points, is not viewed favorably by the Engineer himself, who considers it "might in the future be somewhat of a nuisance." For the same and other reasons your Committee does not think favorably of it. The data before us do not show definitely that it embraces the contents of the whole sewerage system of the city; and we do not favor the construction of bacteria beds in connection with Toronto sewage-disposal except as an experiment on a small scale. The point will be further discussed under proposals 2 and 3.

Propositions 2 and 3 are now left for comparison and your Committee favors the former, and we would give our reasons under the following heads:—

The results of treatment have been more extensively observed and more definitely and reliably reported in connection with sand-filtration; and it has been shown right here in our own province quite recently at Berlin, that the treatment has been so efficient as to remove 98 per cent. of organic matter, with an acreage about the same as that estimated by the City Engineer as necessary and obtainable. This is a new plant and has not been long under observation, but plants in other places outside of this province have shown equally good results.

Experiments with bacteria beds of the most approved pattern do not give as satisfactory results. It is stated that at Columbus, Ohio, it has been found that the bacteria beds require nearly double the surface area considered necessary in the places from which the City Engineer obtained his data.

As to maintenance and ill-effects of neglect we think the observations of your Board, both in this Province and elsewhere, showed that less skill is required for running sand-filter-beds than for bacteria-beds, and that less nuisance as a consequence is likely to arise from neglect. We are not speaking of the amount of help required, but of the quality and results.

The economic aspect is one which is by some not supposed to come within the province of sanatarians, but for practical results it is important, if secondary. In adopting the sand filtration system the city will be acquiring a tract of land which will always be a valuable, and increasingly valuable, asset.

The intrinsic value of bacteria beds apart from the site, must be estimated as junk, and the property will be much less valuable than the land plant.

We must also bear in mind what we have already said about the probability with bacteria beds of larger beds being required as well as improvements in the plant, in view of the experimental condition of treatment by bacteria-beds.

The cost of help annually in the working of the plant is estimated by the engineer at less than that required for the same treatment by filter-beds, but we believe this will be more than out-balanced by the increased first outlay and experimental uncertainty.

If it should be asked why in some places bacteria-beds are recommended in preference to sand-filtration, it may be answered that all places have not been provided by nature with such an excellent situation for a sand-filtration as is Toronto near its eastern city limits.

In conclusion your Committee is, therefore, of opinion that of the schemes proposed by the City Engineer, Proposition 2, is the one to be recommended by your Board, on the assurance of the City Engineer that the soil is suitable, and with the proviso that the city will install properly constructed filter-beds, with thorough underdrainage, and will provide for efficient maintenance of the same.

If it be necessary to say anything more regarding the scheme of pouring the crude sewage of Toronto into the lake in the neighborhood of Scarboro Heights, it may be added that it is not in the interests of the city that it should lose sight of the possibility that some day it may be found desirable to utilize this neighborhood for the providing of a fresh water supply to the rapidly growing city; but this question is not now before us and we do not need to further enlarge upon it.

Signed,

W. J. Douglas,
R. P. Boucher,
Wm. Oldright.

Report of the Committee on Sewage and Water (East) on the Prescott Water Supply.

Adopted by the Board Feb. 16th, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Sewage and Water Supply, East, with reference to the Report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the water pollution of the Town of Prescott, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the report and the suggestions therein contained.

Signed,

W. J. Douglas,
R. P. Boucher,
Wm. Oldright.

Report of Special Committee on Prescott Water Supply.

Gentlemen,—We beg to submit for your consideration the following report *re* the Water Supply of the Town of Prescott:—

The present source of supply is the River St. Lawrence, the intake being situated about 350 feet from the shore at a point a little west of the property

of the Messrs. Wiser, who have operated a large distillery at this point for many years.

The pump house is adjacent to this property, being situated to the west thereof.

From the intake the water is conducted to the pumping well through an iron pipe.

At the time of our visit we found on the distillery property, adjacent to the river indeed partially if not wholly upon the wharf, a series of sheds in which at certain seasons of the year several hundred head of cattle are fed upon the distillery grain and swill.

In the water in the immediate vicinity of the wharf there was every evidence of septic action going on, caused doubtless, by the accumulation of vegetable and animal matters which find their way from these sheds, and possibly from the distillery sewage which doubtless is emptied close by, though of this latter statement we could ascertain nothing definite from the Mayor and other gentlemen who accompanied us. We further observed that floating material was being carried in a westerly direction towards "the intake" in direct opposition to the easterly flow of the St. Lawrence.

An inspection was made of the river front above the pump house as far as the brewery, about a mile and a half to the west. In this direction the sewage of several private houses runs into the river, and the brewery also discharges its sewage similarly. To the east of the brewery closer to the town a field was shown us upon which the distillery proprietors deposit at certain seasons of the year the manure from the byers, the ground being rocky at this point it can be well understood that considerable seepage would occur.

At our request Mr. M. McPherson, Supt. of the Water and Light Commissioners, has made a series of float tests, appendix "A," with a view of our being able to speak definitely regarding the current noticed as setting in a westerly direction at Wiser's wharf. The report attached shows the presence of westerly eddy at the point mentioned, twenty-five feet in width and running westerly as far as the S. W. corner of the pump house wharf, thence southerly towards the intake where it is lost in the general current and carried easterly. It will be further noted that the current runs from the direction of the brewery towards the pump house wharf where it strikes the eddy just referred to. Again further to the south and at the intake there is the general current of the St. Lawrence flowing easterly.

After a study of the question it appears to us that the location of the intake pipe is most unfortunate, as at times there is every possibility of pollution of the waters at the intake, and should a break occur in the joints especially those nearer the shore end, polluted waters would be drawn in, as to this being an existing condition we have no proof.

Further, we would point out that the sewage of Brockville is emptied into the St. Lawrence at a point some miles farther up the river, and pollution from this source has to be considered as well as the pollution from the many passing vessels during the season of navigation.

We would further point out that Dr. Amyot in his report on the laboratory examination of the specimens taken during the months of November and December, 1905, by Dr. McPherson, M.H.O., at many different points in the river as suggested at the time of our visit, states that none of these sources were free from bacterial infection, and your attention is directed to the fact that the waters from the brewery to the intake wherever they were

taken showed at some time or another the presence of intestinal bacteria, which would stamp the source as being unfit for use as a supply for domestic purposes, a fact which is emphasized by the amount of chlorine found to be present.

In conclusion we would condemn the present source of supply; recommend the authorities to urge the boiling of all water used for drinking purposes, either until a new source is obtained or provision is made for the permanent protection of the public by the efficient filtration of the water if the source is to continue from the present point in the river.

We would also condemn the pollution of the waters of the St. Lawrence by the emptying therein of brewery waste, the sewage of private houses and the seepage which occurs from the byers of the distillery, as well as the sewage therefrom. These are unsanitary conditions which should not exist, for no one has a right to pollute waters which are naturally pure; the municipality should provide some means for the collection of the sewage discharging into the river within the corporation limits and make provision for the treatment thereof.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

TORONTO, February 1st, 1906. R. P. BOUCHER.

APPENDIX B.

Report on the Analysis of Water Samples taken from the St. Lawrence River in the Neighbourhood of the Prescott Water Works.

Eleven sets of samples, ten in each, were examined. Two samples met with an accident in transit.

The samples were examined each for streptococci, staphylococci, colon bacilli and colonoid bacilli, or such as answer very closely to the tests for colon bacilli and yet cannot be identified positively, but are of the colon group, in any case are suspiciously intestinal in origin. The tests for these bacteria were made with I. c. c. quantities of water. The specimens were also analysed as to their chlorine content in parts per million.

The samples were collected from eleven points about the water system, viz., eleven from a town tap; eleven from the pump house tap; fifteen from points along the intake; seventeen from the intake; eleven from the mouth of the intake; nine from quarter way between the intake and the brewery; ten from half way between these points; nine from three-quarter way between same points; eleven from around Wiser's wharf; two from the channel above; and two from the channel at the Point.

Of these 108 specimens, fifty-three showed infection with some of the above bacteria separate or in combination; none of the sources of water escaped as will be seen by the following table:—

	Specimens.	Infected.
Tap	11	3
Pump house	11	4
Along intake	15	2
Intake	17	12
Mouth of intake	11	6
Quarter way	9	4
Half way	10	6
Three-quarter way	9	5
Wiser's wharf	11	8
Channel above	2	1
Channel at Point	2	2

None of the sets of samples showed freedom from infection, as may be seen from the accompanying table.

Nov. 8	7
" 11	5
" 15	4
" 17	5
" 22	3
" 29	4
Dec. 1	2
" 15	2
" 20	7
" 28	5
" 29	7

As to chlorine there is a variation in the specimens from 6 to 10.

None of the sets of specimens from any one point show constancy in this connection, even these specimens from the channel.

All these infections which are sewage in origin show undoubted pollution, also show that the currents are alterable and this confirmed very strongly indeed in the results to be observed in the findings as to chlorine content.

Nothing but efficient filtration could make these waters safe drinking waters on a large scale.

There follows tables of the details of the bacterial and chemical examinations made in connection with these samples.

Signed,

JOHN A. AMYOT.

Laboratory Reports

By J. A. AMYOT, M.D.

Presented at the Quarterly Meeting Held January 31st, 1906.

To the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present you the following report of the work done in the Laboratory during the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1905.

Summary of specimens examined during the quarter ending Dec. 31st 1905.

Date 1905	Diphtheritic Swabs				Tuberculous Sputa		Typhoid Bloods		Miscellaneous Specimens	Waters		Total number for month
	Release		Diagnosis									
	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−		Chemical	Bacterial	
October	7	22	27	33	50	103	37	92	11	3	118	503
November...	16	23	34	31	46	120	47	63	7	0	155	542
December...	33	35	38	49	38	112	25	32	6	5	156	529
	56	80	99	113	134	335	109	187	24	8	429	1,574
	136		212		469		296			437		
	348											

Add to this 98 specimens of sewage examined for the City of Toronto, we have a total of 1,672 examined during the quarter.

Summary of the specimens examined during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1905.

Date 1905	Diphtheritic Swabs				Tuberculous Sputa		Typhoid Bloods		Miscellaneous Specimens	Waters		Total number for quarter
	Release		Diagnosis									
	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−		Chemical	Bacterial	
First quarter	34	63	64	181	109	265	28	97	21	0	126	988
Second "	53	62	76	142	170	390	34	123	36	0	156	1,242
Third "	47	112	35	63	188	281	82	302	169	33	110	1,422
Fourth "	56	80	99	113	134	333	109	187	24	8	429	1,572
Totals	191	317	274	499	601	1,269	253	709	250	41	821	5,224

Add to this 560 specimens of sewage examined for the City of Toronto during the year we have a total of 5,784 specimens examined during the year 1905.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Quarter ending December 31, 1905.

County.	Municipalities.	Diphtheritic Swabs.				Tuberculous sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total number for quarter.
		Release.		Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacterial.	
		+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
Algoma	3				1	1	1						3
Brant	4			1		1		1	1	1		6	11
Bruce	11	2	15	1	3		5			2			28
Carleton	2						2			1			3
Dufferin	4					1	5		1				7
Elgin	4			1	2		2		1				6
Essex	13	2	6			7	10	4	6			5	40
Frontenac	13	38	36	24	22	21	49	7	12	7		7	223
Grey	11	3	9	6	5		6	1	4	1		1	36
Haldimand	8			1		1	3	2	2			2	11
Haliburton													
Halton	4					2	3					2	7
Hastings	17			2	1	6	12	3	4	2		4	34
Huron	12					4	6	1	2	1		5	19
Kent	8			1		3	12	1	2			4	23
Lambton	16	1		1		3	10	1	6			4	26
Lanark	14	1	3	8	6	3	7	2	4			54	88
Leeds & Gren.	25					9	6	6	3	1		50	75
Lenn. & Add.	9			1	1	2	7	1	1				13
Lincoln	7			1		3	4	1	2	1		3	15
Middlesex	3						1	5	20			9	35
Muskoka	5	1	1	4	5	2	3	9	6			3	34
Nipissing	7				1	1	3		2			11	18
Norfolk	8			3		2	4	4	2			6	21
North. & Dur.	13	1	2		2	4	14	2	1	1		3	30
Ontario	8					2	5		4			4	15
Oxford	18			1	1	2	13	3	7	1		65	93
Parry Sound	6				4	1	14	6	14		3	4	46
Peel	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1		5	14
Perth	9					2	2	3	2		5	8	22
Peterboro	4		1	2	8		5		2	1		13	32
Pres. & Russ.	3					1	1	3					5
Prince Edw'd	1						1		3				4
Rainy River	4			2						1		10	13
Renfrew	12			3	1	6	14	1	5			14	44
Simcoe	22			9	10	11	16	5	6			8	65
Stor., D. & G.	6					1	8						9
Thunder Bay	7							6	6			5	17
Victoria	7	1	1	5	3	2	6		2			2	22
Waterloo	12			2	1	5	8	2	5	1		16	40
Welland	8			1	3	1	2					4	11
Wellington	11		3	3	5	3	7	2	1			6	30
Wentworth	9				1		3	1	3	1		4	13
York	20	5	2	15	26	20	53	25	45			76	267
Yukon N.W.T												6	6
Totals		56	80	99	113	134	335	109	187	24	8	429	1574

The examination of the Toronto city water was continued during this quarter as during the previous ones. There follows a table showing the conditions found on the various days on which it was examined during the year.

Two hundred and thirty-five (235) were examined on as many days, of these (33) thirty-three, or 14.05 per cent. of the whole showed infection with presumably intestinal bacteria. This infection takes place probably at the intake. The typhoid mortality, 40 last year, still goes on, not to say anything about the periodic outbreaks of other intestinal troubles, diarrhoea especially.

From the City Hall we have report of 197 cases of typhoid during the year, but the 4 chief hospitals of the city record 378 cases during the same period. It cannot be that typhoid fever is being reported at the City Hall. It is nothing short of criminal negligence that allows of water infected as Toronto's is to be supplied to its citizens. Efficient filtration is necessary before there will be any amelioration in this respect.

There follows reports on the series of waters examined for Ingersoll and Prescott, also on the 560 specimens of sewage analyzed for the city of Toronto.

Table Showing the Progress Year by Year in the Demands upon Work on the Laboratory.

Years.	Diphtheria Exudates.	Tuberculous Sputa.	Typhoid Blood.	Miscellaneous.	Chemical Waters.	Bacterial Waters.	Totals.
1899....	375	629	164	57	29	116	1,370
1900....	526	703	221	25	33	194	1,669
1901....	1,018	1,006	405	98	38	215	2,780
1902....	666	1,056	415	593 { 66 / 459 sewerage / 68 others at basin }	65	206	3,005
1903....	851	1,153	513	87	231	291	3,126
1904....	1,444	1,447	812	191	59	628	4,586
1905....	1,281	1,870	662	810	41	811	5,787

Examinations of Toronto Water Supply for the Year 1905.

Date 1905	Laboratory Numbers	Streptococci	Staphylococci	Colon Bacilli	Other Fermenting Bacteria Not Distinctly Colon	Chlorine in Parts per Million.
Jan. 3	0024	—	—	—	—	7
" 4	0041	—	—	—	—	7
" 5	0056	—	—	+	—	7
" 7	0072	—	—	—	—	7
" 9	0080	—	—	—	—	7
" 10	0097	+	—	+	—	7
" 11	0101	—	—	—	—	7
" 12	0138	—	—	—	—	7
" 14	0157	—	—	—	—	7
" 16	0165	—	—	—	—	7
" 17	0174	—	—	—	—	7
" 18	0187	—	—	—	—	7
" 19	0196	—	—	—	—	7
" 20	0209	—	—	—	—	7
" 21	0217	—	—	—	—	7
" 23	0228	—	—	—	—	7
Jan. 24	0237	—	—	—	—	7
" 25	0244	—	—	—	—	7
" 26	0256	—	—	—	—	7
" 27	0267	—	—	—	—	7
" 28	0275	—	—	—	—	7
" 30	0283	—	—	—	—	7
" 31	0303	—	—	—	—	7
Feb. 3	0807	—	—	—	—	7
" 3	0322	—	—	—	—	7
" 4	0334	—	—	—	—	7
" 6	0239	—	—	—	—	7
" 7	0349	—	—	—	—	7
" 8	0356	—	—	—	—	7
" 9	0366	—	—	—	—	7
" 10	0389	—	—	+	—	7
" 11	0396	—	—	—	—	7

Examinations of Toronto Water Supply for the Year 1905.—*Continued.*

Date 1905	Laboratory Numbers	Streptococci	Staphylococci	Colon Bacilli	Other Fermenting Bacteria Not Distinctly Colon	Chlorine in Parts per Million
Feb. 13	0405	—	—	—	—	7
" 14	0414	—	—	—	—	7
" 15	0415	—	—	—	—	7
" 16	0424	—	—	—	—	7
" 17	0432	—	—	—	—	7
" 18	0449	—	—	—	—	7
" 20	0456	—	—	—	—	7
" 21	0463	—	—	—	—	7
" 22	0478	—	—	—	—	7
" 23	0485	—	—	—	—	7
" 24	0498	—	—	—	—	7
" 25	0507	—	—	—	—	7
" 27	0517	—	—	—	—	7
" 28	0525	—	—	—	—	7
Mar. 1	0541	—	—	—	—	7
" 2	0546	—	—	—	—	7
" 3	0561	—	—	—	—	7
" 4	0573	—	—	—	—	7
" 8	0609	—	—	—	—	7
" 9	0618	—	—	—	—	7
" 10	0634	—	—	—	—	7
" 11	0650	—	—	—	—	7
" 13	0665	—	—	—	—	7
" 14	0678	—	—	—	—	7
" 15	0691	—	—	—	—	7
" 16	0701	—	—	—	—	7
" 17	0716	—	—	—	—	7
" 21	0747	—	—	—	—	7
" 23	0764	—	—	—	—	7
" 24	0774	—	—	—	—	7
" 25	0777	—	—	—	—	7
" 27	0781	—	—	—	—	6
" 28	0796	—	—	—	—	7
" 29	0812	—	—	—	—	7
" 30	0820	—	—	—	—	7
" 31	0844	—	—	+	—	8
Apr. 7	0927	—	—	—	—	7
" 8	0935	—	—	—	—	7
" 11	0958	—	—	—	—	7
" 13	0982	—	—	—	—	7
" 14	0996	—	—	—	—	7
" 15	1004	—	—	—	—	7
" 17	1020	—	—	—	—	7
" 19	1057	—	—	—	—	7
" 20	1071	—	—	—	—	7
" 21	1078	—	—	—	—	7
" 22	1084	—	—	—	—	7
" 27	1140	—	—	—	—	7
May 1	1175	—	—	—	—	7
" 2	1197	—	—	—	—	7
" 3	1218	—	—	—	—	7
" 4	1233	—	—	—	—	7
" 5	1248	—	—	—	—	7
" 8	1277	—	—	—	—	7
" 9	1285	—	—	—	—	7
May 10	1311	—	—	—	—	7
" 16	1362	—	—	—	—	7
" 17	1370	—	—	—	—	7
" 18	1386	—	—	—	—	8
" 19	1390	—	—	—	—	8
" 20	1403	—	—	—	—	7
" 22	1413	—	—	—	—	7
" 23	1437	—	—	—	—	7
" 26	1466	—	—	—	—	7
" 27	1470	—	—	—	—	7
" 30	1491	—	—	+	—	7
" 31	1503	—	—	—	—	7
June 1	1522	—	—	—	—	7
" 2	1529	—	—	—	—	7
" 6	1532	—	—	—	—	7
" 7	1551	—	—	—	—	7
" 8	1566	—	—	—	—	7
" 9	1573	—	—	—	—	7
" 11	1588	—	—	—	—	7
" 12	1594	—	—	—	—	7
" 13	1608	—	—	—	—	7
" 17	1650	—	—	—	—	7
" 22	1695	—	—	—	—	7
" 23	1706	—	—	—	+	7
" 26	1740	—	—	—	—	7
" 27	1752	—	—	—	—	7
" 28	1765	—	—	—	—	7
" 29	1778	—	—	—	—	7
" 30	1799	—	—	—	—	7
July 6	1866	—	—	—	—	7
" 11	1925	—	—	—	—	7
" 12	1935	—	—	—	—	7
" 13	1946	—	—	—	—	7
" 15	1966	—	—	—	—	7
" 18	2000	—	—	—	—	7
" 20	2032	—	—	—	—	7
" 22	2049	+	—	—	—	7
" 24	2066	—	—	—	—	7
" 25	2074	—	—	—	—	7
" 26	2089	—	—	—	—	7
" 28	2135	—	—	—	—	7
" 29	2136	—	—	—	—	8
" 31	2141	—	—	—	—	7
Aug. 1	2168	—	—	—	—	7
" 3	2140	—	—	—	—	7
" 4	2200	—	—	—	—	7
" 5	2205	—	—	—	—	7
" 7	2217	—	—	—	—	7
" 8	2237	—	—	—	—	7
" 15	2306	—	—	—	—	7
" 16	2319	—	+	—	—	8
" 17	2330	—	—	+	—	8
" 19	2349	—	—	—	—	8
" 18	2343	—	—	+	—	8
" 21	2366	—	—	+	—	8

Examinations of Toronto Water Supply for the Year 1905.—*Continued.*

Date 1905	Laboratory Numbers	Streptococci	Staphylococci	Colon Bacilli	Other Fermenting Bacteria Not Distinctly Colon	Chlorine in Parts per Million
Aug. 22	2383	—	—	—	—	8
" 24	2422	—	—	—	+	8
" 25	2431	—	—	—	—	8
" 26	2440	—	—	—	—	8
" 28	2461	—	—	—	+	8
" 29	2480	—	—	—	—	8
" 30	2498	—	—	—	—	8
" 31	2507	—	—	—	—	8
Sept. 1	2521	—	—	—	—	8
" 5	2577	—	—	—	—	8
" 6	2587	—	—	+	—	8
" 8	2616	—	—	—	—	8
" 9	2620	—	—	—	—	8
" 11	2638	—	—	—	—	8
" 12	2661	—	—	—	—	8
" 13	2671	—	—	—	—	8
" 14	2696	—	—	+	—	8
" 15	2718	—	—	—	—	8
" 16	2726	—	—	—	—	8
" 18	2743	—	—	—	—	8
" 19	2768	—	—	—	—	8
" 20	2795	—	—	—	—	8
" 23	2835	—	—	—	—	8
" 25	2851	—	—	+	—	8
" 26	2873	—	—	—	+	8
" 27	2884	—	—	—	—	8
" 28	2892	—	—	—	—	8
" 29	2910	—	—	—	+	8
" 30	2945	—	—	—	—	8
Oct. 2	2961	—	—	—	+	8
" 3	2979	—	—	—	—	8
" 9	3065	—	—	—	—	8
" 10	3113	—	—	—	+	8
" 12	3129	—	—	—	—	8
" 13	3155	—	—	—	—	8
" 16	3182	—	—	—	—	8
" 17	3201	—	—	—	—	8
" 18	3214	—	—	—	—	8
" 19	3231	—	—	+	—	8
" 23	3270	—	—	—	—	8
" 24	3284	—	—	—	+	8
" 27	3321	—	—	+	—	8
" 28	3335	—	—	—	—	8
" 30	3359	—	—	+	—	8
Nov. 1	3392	—	—	—	+	8
" 2	3409	—	—	—	—	8

Date 1905	Laboratory Numbers	Streptococci	Staphylococci	Colon Bacilli	Other Fermenting Bacteria Not Distinctly Colon	Chlorine in Parts per Million
Nov. 4	3421	—	—	—	—	8
" 6	3431	—	—	—	—	8
" 7	3445	—	—	+	—	8
" 8	3462	—	—	—	—	8
" 9	3486	—	—	—	—	8
" 10	3497	—	—	—	—	8
" 11	3525	—	—	—	—	8
" 13	3532	—	—	—	—	8
" 14	3567	—	—	—	—	8
" 15	3600	—	—	—	—	8
" 16	3627	—	—	—	—	8
" 17	3646	—	—	—	+	8
" 20	3680	+	—	+	—	8
" 21	3700	—	—	—	—	8
" 22	3719	—	—	—	—	8
" 23	3730	—	—	—	—	8
" 24	3738	—	—	—	—	9
" 25	3752	—	—	—	—	8
" 27	3772	—	—	—	—	7
" 28	3798	—	—	—	—	8
" 29	3818	—	—	—	—	8
" 30	3834	—	—	—	—	8
Dec. 1	2844	—	—	+	—	8
" 2	3870	—	—	+	—	7
" 4	3886	—	—	—	—	8
" 5	3900	—	—	—	—	8
" 6	3922	—	—	—	—	8
" 7	3932	—	—	—	—	8
" 8	3938	—	—	—	—	8
" 9	3946	—	—	—	—	6
" 11	3971	—	—	+	—	8
" 12	3979	—	—	—	—	8
" 13	3996	—	—	—	—	8
" 14	4005	—	—	—	—	8
" 15	4024	—	—	—	—	7
" 16	4039	—	—	—	—	7
" 18	4050	—	—	—	+	7
" 19	4062	—	—	—	—	7
" 20	4089	—	—	—	—	7
" 21	4115	—	—	—	—	8
" 22	4117	—	—	—	—	8
" 26	4146	—	—	—	+	8
" 27	4159	—	—	—	—	8
" 28	4193	—	—	—	—	8
" 29	4213	—	—	—	—	7
" 30	4221	—	—	—	+	7

Report on Findings in the Examination of Special Specimens collected from the Ingersoll Water Works System during November and December, 1906.

January 22nd, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

To remove any doubt that might have existed with reference to the reported infections during the last two years of the Ingersoll water supply, the Provincial Board of Health requested that daily samples on alternate weeks be taken from mutually agreed upon points in the system from the date of the last quarterly meeting of the Board in 1905 to the end of the year. The objection had been raised that many of the samples previously reported on, had been collected in bottles other than those sterilized in our own Laboratory. Control samples were sent to Dr. A. R. Pyne at the instance of the Water Works Company.

In all 69 specimens were received on 23 occasions.

The samples were collected 23 from the "pumping well," 23 from the "tap in the pumping station" and 23 from the "tap in Dr. Neff's office."

The 23 samples from the pumping well showed colon bacilli on 4 occasions and colonoid or probably para colon on 2 occasions. The 23 samples from the tap at the pumping station showed colon bacilli on 4 occasions, streptococci on 3 occasions, and colonoid on 3 occasions.

The 23 samples from the tap in Dr. Neff's office showed colonoid bacilli on 6 occasions.

Out of 69 specimens examined

Colon bacilli were found 8 times.
Streptococci were found 3 times.
Colonoid bacilli were found 11 times.

Streptococci were found twice combined with colon bacilli in the same specimen and once alone.

Thus in the 69 specimens infection with harmful bacteria was found 20 times, or nearly 29 per cent. of the samples showed infection. The dates on which the infections were found may be seen by consulting the attached tables. It will be noticed also on looking over these tables what a variation there is in the chlorine content on the various days and even on the same days in the various specimens.

The variations in the chlorine and in the bacterial content are just what one would expect from what was seen in the inspection of the gathering area of this water system.

INGERSOLL.

Tap in Pumping Station, in 1 c. c. quantities.

Date 1905	Laboratory Numbers.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per Million.	Date. 1905.	Laboratory Numbers.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per Million.
Nov. 15....	3581	—	—	—	—	5	Dec. 13....	3992	—	—	—	—	4
" 16....	3612	—	—	—	—	4	" 14....	4003	—	—	—	—	4
" 17....	3633	—	—	—	—	6	" 15....	4022	—	—	—	—	4
" 18....	3658	—	—	—	—	6	" 16....	4037	—	—	—	—	4
" 20....	3670	+	—	+	+	4	" 18....	4048	—	—	—	—	4
" 28....	3796	—	—	+	—	2	" 27....	4154	—	—	—	—	3
" 29....	3806	—	—	—	—	3	" 28....	4172	+	—	—	—	3
" 30....	3832	—	—	+	—	2	" 29....	4201	—	—	—	—	3
Dec. 1....	3843	+	—	+	—	2	" 30....	4219	—	—	+	+	3
" 2....	3868	—	—	—	—	3	1906						
" 4....	3881	—	—	—	—	3	Jan. 2....	15	—	—	—	+	3
" 12....	3977	—	—	—	—	4	" 3....	32	—	—	—	—	4

Pumping Well, in 1 c. c. quantities.

Date. 1905.	Laboratory Numbers.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per Million.	Date. 1905.	Laboratory Numbers.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per Million.
Nov. 15....	3580	—	—	+	—	5	Dec. 13....	3991	—	—	—	—	5
" 16....	3611	—	—	—	—	4	" 14....	4002	—	—	—	—	4
" 17....	3632	—	—	—	—	6	" 15....	4021	—	—	+	—	5
" 18....	3657	—	—	—	—	5	" 16....	4036	—	—	—	—	3
" 20....	3669	—	—	—	+	4	" 18....	4047	—	—	—	—	5
" 28....	3795	—	—	+	—	3	" 27....	4153	—	—	—	—	4
" 29....	3805	—	—	—	—	3	" 28....	4171	—	—	—	—	3
" 30....	3831	—	—	+	—	2	" 29....	4200	—	—	—	—	4
Dec. 1....	3841	—	—	—	—	2	" 30....	4218	—	—	—	—	3
" 2....	3867	—	—	—	—	3	1906.						
" 4....	3880	—	—	—	—	3	Jan. 2....	14	—	—	—	+	3
" 12....	3976	—	—	—	—	4	" 3....	31	—	—	—	—	4

Tap in Dr. Neff's office, in 1 c. c. quantities.

Date. 1905.	Laboratory Numbers.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per Million.
Nov. 15....	3582	—	—	—	+	5
" 16....	3613	—	—	—	—	5
" 17....	3634	—	—	—	—	5
" 18....	3659	—	—	—	+	4
" 20....	3671	—	—	—	+	3
" 28 ...	3797	—	—	—	+	2
" 29....	3807	—	—	—	—	3
" 30....	3833	—	—	—	+	2
Dec. 1....	3843	—	—	—	—	2
" 2....	3869	—	—	—	—	3
" 4....	3882	—	—	—	—	3
" 12....	3978	—	—	—	—	4
Dec. 13....	3993	—	—	—	—	4
" 14....	4004	—	—	—	—	4
" 15....	4023	—	—	—	—	4
" 16....	4038	—	—	—	—	3
" 18....	4049	—	—	—	—	3
" 27....	4155	—	—	—	—	3
" 28....	4173	—	—	—	—	3
" 29....	4202	—	—	—	—	3
" 30....	4220	—	—	—	—	3
1906.						
Jan. 2....	16	—	—	—	+	3
" 3....	33	—	—	—	—	4

JOHN A. AMYOT,
Director of Laboratory.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is the common experience of all, that "friend after friend departs, who has not lost a friend?" But the removal from our small membership of two respected confreres, Dr. W. J. Douglas and Dr. A. Thompson, markedly emphasizes the fact. To both the call was sudden, our friend, Dr. Douglas, was in the performance of the daily round of professional visits; while Dr. Thompson had only been indisposed for a few days.

The death of either one would have been greatly felt by the Board, but the vacancy created by the removel of both has not only come as a shock, but has emphasized the fact that each filled a place at our Board which is felt and recognized by all—of different individuality yet possessing similar ideals as to their responsible duties in all that appertained to the various questions of sanitation in their bearing upon the health of the people of the province. Their arguments, discussions and recommendations were of much value to us, and in the quarterly meetings they will indeed be missed.

To the widows and members of the families our heartfelt sympathies are extended in their irreparable loss.

Dr. William John Douglas, Cobourg. Member Coll. Phy. and Surg., Ont., 1876, was Member of the Council of the College 1897-98-02, was appointed Member of the Board, June, 1900.

Dr. Alexander Thompson, Strathroy. Member Coll. Phy. and Surg., Ontario, 1866, Licentiate Medical Board, 1865, M.D. University of New York, 1861, was appointed a member of the Board August 21st, 1903.

Quarterly Report of the Secretary

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

Presented at the Meeting of the Board held April 24th and 25th, 1906,

Monthly Returns of Contagious Diseases.

The monthly returns of contagious diseases as reported by the local authorities of the Province are as follows:—

Cases and Deaths from Contagious Diseases for Three Months ending March 31st, 1906.

	Small-pox		Scarlatina		Diphtheria		Measles		Whooping Cough		Typhoid		Tuberculosis	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	*Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
January	141	0	137	4	176	21	31	4	76	10	168	51	165	165
February	55	0	120	5	168	23	62	4	143	10	442	45	200	196
March	27	0	113	6	169	10	115	3	68	10	243	67	187	180
	223	0	370	15	513	54	208	11	287	30	853	163	552	541

* Fort William had 626 cases and 66 deaths for the three months.

A total of 2,986 reported cases and 814 deaths, being an increase of 99 over the corresponding quarter of 1905, and 26 over the same period for 1904; the deaths being 38 more than in the preceding year and 37 less than in 1904.

The following table is submitted in order to permit of comparison between the three years 1904 to 1906:—

	1904		1905		1906	
Diseases	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox	192	1	34	0	223	0
Scarlatina	865	49	593	36	370	15
Diphtheria	938	148	905	129	513	54
Measles	112	5	541	11	208	11
Whooping Cough	...	29	103	12	287	30
Typhoid	89	55	140	54	833	163
Tuberculosis	564	564	559	534	552	541
	2,960	851	2,887	776	2,986	814
Scarlatina, death rate		5.8%		6.2%		4.0%
Diphtheria, " "		15.7%		14.4%		10.5%

The increase in the number of smallpox cases is much to be regretted as the enforcement of vaccination and re-vaccination in every municipality in this Province would prevent the occurrence of small outbreaks of this disease which, whenever it appears, is accompanied with so much inconvenience to families, hindrance to business and expense to all. The disease has been as a rule of a mild type, but instances have been many where the disease has been semi or confluent in character, and I need hardly add in no instance has it occurred in the recently vaccinated or re-vaccinated.

As regards the sanitary environment of those attacked, the most of the patients have been found to be living in surroundings that would not be called filthy, dirty or unsanitary, the victims being those who had neglected to secure immunity by vaccination.

In this connection I desire to again point out that the municipal authorities, who are called upon to provide funds for the care of smallpox patients, have themselves to blame for neglecting to enforce the provisions of the Vaccination Act, and the people of the province generally have to thank themselves and an uneducated press for the consideration they have given to the false dicta which has been set forth by the body opposed to vaccination—the members of which know as much practically about the subject as they know theoretically of the facts and deductions, which the majority of scientific men have made from a century's study of the subject. I am convinced if it were not for the agitation kept up by these misguided people we would have seen the last of smallpox some years ago.

The decrease in the number of scarlatina and diphtheria cases is most gratifying, both the case incidence and mortality showing a decline.

The number of deaths reported as being caused by measles and whooping-cough is sufficient to warrant physicians, parents and school authorities and local health authorities in maintaining a more careful oversight over these two diseases, which in common parlance it is said we must have sooner or later—an expression of belief the sooner the public are educated out of the better.

The returns as regards enteric fever are not only unsatisfactory, but they bespeak a condition, chiefly as regards drinking water, of which the local health authorities of the Province should be ashamed. Particularly is this statement true of the Town of Fort William, which reports 626 cases with 66 deaths in a population of between seven and eight thousand. As the outbreak in this town is dealt with in a separate communication the only reference to this disease will be to use the figures of Fort William which are correct and show that physicians generally fail to comply with the Public Health Act, and as a consequence we do not know the ravages made by this disease.

In the present instance, admitting the disease at Fort William is a fair type of that present throughout the Province, deducting the 66 deaths in this town from from the 163 reported in the remainder of the Province, there were 97 deaths, which at the same rate as Fort William would represent 920 cases in the rest of Ontario, instead of 207 as shown in the returns, or 713 cases which were not reported to local health authorities.

The necessity of reporting will be seen when it is remembered the chief medium by which the disease is carried is water, and provided laboratory examinations are made of the particular water used by persons suffering from the disease, it is possible in the majority of instances to determine as to the probability of the same being infected or not, and with this knowledge the local health authorities can either prevent the further continuance of the pollution, or if this is impossible prevent its further use. In this manner the outbreak of disease from year to year would be avoided.

Again, I am of the opinion that in many instances mild cases of the disease are treated as "low fever" or "remittent fever," or other fevers with smooth sounding names by physicians, when in reality they are true enteric, and in these instances a blood test would reveal its true character, and thus the spread of the disease would not only be prevented, but lives would be saved. Then again, the very fact that the physician fails to correctly diagnose such cases leads to an increase of the danger to those of the same household or community—no precautions are taken to disinfect the excreta, and the water supply, particularly if it is a well, is more liable to become contaminated or reinfected, and the failure on the part of those in attendance upon the patient to observe particular care in personal hygiene and in the various utensils used by the patient, are also factors in the spread of the disease.

Bearing this in mind, I desire to impress upon physicians the necessity for greater precision in the matter of diagnosis in these low or continued fevers, and would recommend the early resort to the use of the Laboratory in making the Widal test.

Tuberculosis.

I have spoken so frequently in regard to the ravages of tuberculosis and the failure on the part of municipalities to realize their responsibility in each providing by means of dispensary, day camp and sanitarium for the care of those suffering from this contagious disease, that I feel it almost a waste of time to speak further on the subject, particularly when it is apparent the press of the Province and municipal authorities generally, are apparently under the hypnotic influence of "charity," and being in that state fail to realize that the best authorities upon the subject are of the opinion the disease is one beyond the domain of charity, and to be dealt with successfully requires all the efforts of charity, the municipality and the state—each having its place in the great work, but to no one of these classes can the sole control be ceded—the foremost must ever be the municipal, and to this the others must be accessory and contributory.

Remembering, however, that the Government of Ontario offers to assist municipalities in the construction and equipment of sanitoria, and contribute $1.50 per week per patient, by way of maintenance, I feel free to refer to the neglect of this most important subject by municipal authorities.

Of the great white plague it may be truly said in respect to its ravages in this Province and this Dominion, that our condition is similar to that of the Grecian Prometheus, as depicted by Panhasius—"the vulture at his vitals, and the links of the lame, lemnian feasting on his flesh," and the apathy of the municipalities to the cry of the thousands of our fellow countrymen who are suffering from this vulture of humanity, and enduring the prolonged agony consequent upon the tightening and festing links of consumption, receive but scanty consideration from the busy and maddening crowds who throng our busy markets from Atlantic to Pacific—indeed the reply of the municipalities may be likened to the Greek painter's retort to the tortured slave, when with pleading and bloodshot dying eyes, he feebly murmured for mercy.

"Press down the poisoned links into his flesh,
And tear agape that healing wounds afresh,"
So—let him writhe!

For the thousands who die annually in Ontario, but few indeed have been enabled to have their shortened path through this life blessed with a short residence at the three institutions provided in this province by a band of persons who for some years have as a charity been caring for as large a number of tuberculous persons, as their resources would permit.

The municipal authorities of this province have not risen to a due sense of their responsibility in regard to the care of those suffering from this contagious, curable and preventable disease.

In this period of our country's prosperity is there no time for thought and care of this most important question—are stocks and bonds, real estate and commercial enterprises of more importance than—the caring for those of our own flesh and blood who are now subjects of this fell disease, and who sooner or later must ere passing from this busy mart, become a burden and care upon either those of their own household, their relatives, charity, the municipality or the state.

My answer to this question is, the busy world says, "yes" and hurries on hardly taking time to reply, but stop the leading passer by and tell him the cattle of the country are threatened with a severe affliction which during the next few weeks will carry off thousands, and he will stop and heed you, his stocks are threatened, and he may lose tens of thousands of dollars—or the next, and say the silk market is threatened by reason of a disease of the silk worm—or to the wine merchant, that the grapes have been attacked with a particular mould which threatened to destroy the vines—each will become interested and in time will interest others in the result that Governments will heed their cry and give thousands or tens of thousands—and all for what? to satisfy the greed for wealth. Coming down to even more commonplace things, I am of the opinion that more money has been appropriated by the Government of this Dominion and by the several Provincial Governments for the study, prevention, treatment and remuneration of the owners of animals and cattle suffering from contagious diseases in last year, than has been spent by all these authorities put together, since Confederation, for the care of tuberculous human beings.

A pretty state of things that a cow should be of more importance in the eye of the politicians of this country, than a human being, and as a consequence our legislative bodies spend their time in agricultural, commercial, municipal, railroading and electrifying pursuits: too busy to devote even a passing notice upon the health of those to whom they owe even their political existence; failing to be leaders in matters of vital importance to those of their own households, satisfied to be led in channels of commerce and of municipal politics.

Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis.

Having been appointed in conjunction with Dr. R. Bruce Smith, by Order-in-Council, to represent the Government of the Province at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis, I have the honour to report as follows:—

The meeting was held in the City of Ottawa on the 28th and 29th of March last.

The attendance was large, representative delegates being present from nearly all the provinces and territories, and most interesting reports were

presented from British Columbia, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Montreal, Ottawa and Hamilton.

The work in the two former cities taking the character of a special dispensary with associated nurses who visit the patients, instructing and directing as to sanitary conditions to be observed in their homes, distributing clothing and suitable food where these necessities are required. In Montreal the work is conducted by the Anti-Tuberculosis League; while in the Capital it is carried out under a branch of the Dominion Association, and on somewhat similar lines to those in Montreal.

The Hamilton representatives were able to report on the raising of some $45,000 to be devoted to suitable sanitary buildings.

Dr. Simpson, Chairman Manitoba Board of Health, reported the setting apart of some $25,000 by the Legislature of that Province for the erection of a sanitarium, and already several places had offered free sites for the same.

The Chief Medical Officer of Health of British Columbia reported the accumulating of funds for the purpose of erecting a Provincial sanitarium, but no definite action had yet been taken as to site, etc.

The work of the Convention was carried out chiefly in committees, which were as follows:—

(*a*) Committee No. 1.

Organization and work. To consider the best methods and lines for future development.

(*b*) Committee No. 2.

How can we obviate the prejudice against the erection of hospitals and homes for consumptives, which are frequently regarded as sources of danger to the surrounding community?

(*c*) Committee No. 3.

Care of public conveyances (steamships, railway carriages, street cars, etc.), to prevent the spread of consumption.

(*d*) Committee No. 4.

Inspection of schools and examination of children.

(*e*) Committee No. 5.

House to house visitation, instruction to sufferers, and early diagnosis.

(*f*) Committee No. 6.

Finance.

As the reports of these committees have appeared in the public press, they will not be given here.

One feature of the discussion which followed the report of Committee No. 1 was a resolution that the Association should, through its Council, represent to the Provincial Government of Ontario, and incidentally to the other provinces, that it should erect a provincial sanatorium for all municipalities—the mover and seconder of this resolution expressing themselves that as no municipality had so far availed itself of the promises of the Municipal Sanatoria Act, therefore, the province was to blame and the system as enunciated in the Act was a wrong one—strange to say the resolution was

supported by Dr. P. H. Bryce, who, when a member of this Board, was a strong advocate of the principle of municipally owned and controlled sanatoria.

The arguments advanced as well as the resolution were replied to by the representatives of the Province, both of whom pointed out that the Municipal Sanatoria Act was in every way sound and was upon the most advanced lines as laid down by leading authorities throughout the world—and the offer of the Ontario Government was generous and fair both as to initial outlay and annual maintenance, and we felt that the Association had no reason particularly, to refer to Ontario, as this province is the only one in the Dominion which has provided a means whereby municipal sanatoria can be erected and receive provincial assistance and maintenance. It was pointed out by Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith that the suggestion of one or more large Provincial sanatorium for the tuberculous was most undesirable, and he hoped there would never be such erected in this province.

The evening meeting of the first day was held in the Assembly Hall of the Normal School, when Dr. Richer gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on "Some Phases of the Course of Tuberculosis, Its Treatment and Cure,"—the various points of the lecture being illustrated by a series of stereopticon views.

The continued interest of Vice Royalty in the work of the Association was shown by the presence of His Excellency, Earl Grey, at the afternoon session of Wednesday, who spoke encouragingly of the educational efforts of the Association throughout the Provinces of the Dominion.

Before concluding its work a new departure was made in the selecting of Montreal as the next place of meeting.

Sanitation of Cobalt.

The rapid increase in the population of this district consequent upon the discovery of valuable mineral deposits, has necessitated from the outset a sanitary supervision on the part of this Board, owing to the fact of the district being unorganized.

With a view of ascertaining the exact conditions and the particular dangers incident to camp life and the erection of a large number of temporary buildings, Dr. Bell, Medical Inspector of the Board, was requested to visit and report, as early as March 6th, 1905, when there were only three camps in operation. Since that date he has repeatedly visited the district, enforcing the sanitary regulations of the Board as regards camps in the unorganized districts—even going so far as to prosecute in one instance a company, the manager of which refused to comply with the regulations. As a result of the Inspector's work, all the mining companies provided medical attendance and hospital accommodation for their employees, and notices were issued in the name of this Board ordering "all water" to be boiled for drinking purposes, and the Provincial constable was instructed to report any failure on the part of the inhabitants to observe the regulations of the Board.

In March last Dr. Amyot was sent to Cobalt upon my receiving word that ice was being cut for domestic purposes, from Cobalt Lake, and as a result of his visit the cutting of ice from this lake was discontinued and a good supply obtained.

Since Dr. Amyot's visit the municipality of Coleman has been formed, which removes the camps from the direct supervision of this Board, and

places the sanitary arrangements of Cobalt and the township generally, in the hands of the Local Board of Health.

I am pleased to inform this Board that the Honourable the Provincial Secretary has appointed Mr. S. Scott as a temporary sanitary inspector, whose duty it will be to assist the local authorities in the enforcement of the sanitary laws of the province. Already good work has been done, much however remains to be done, and in a short time two hospital tents, with beds, etc., will be forwarded to Cobalt to be used in case of any outbreak of a contagious character—and there is already under consideration the securing of a pure water supply for immediate use.

Enteric Fever at Fort William.

As intimated in my remarks on this disease in the early portion of my report, there has been a very severe outbreak of enteric fever at Fort William duing the quarter—626 cases being reported with 66 deaths.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding in regard to the action taken by your Secretary upon his suspicions being aroused that the water supply of the town was polluted, I beg to submit the accompanying correspondence: —

The first, "A," dated Jan. 5th, 1905, is addressed to Dr. Birdsall, M.H.O., and in it a statement is asked for a monthly record of enteric cases with the opinion of that officer in respect to the cause of the outbreak.

The second, "B," dated Jan. 25th, 1905, is addressed to Mayor Rutledge, in which the request made on Jan. 5th was repeated.

The third, "C," was written Feb. 17th, 1905, and is addressed to A. McNaughton, Town Clerk, the request being made for plans, etc., *re* the sewers emptying into Kamanistiquia River above the water intake. This letter was sent just after Dr. Bell's letter had been received stating the result of his inspection made Feb. 13th, and before that officer's return to the city.

It will be noted that no reply was received to any of these communications, although it was felt by your Secretary that the subject was of importance to the inhabitants of Fort William.

The report of Dr. Bell was forwarded to the Town Clerk on April 27th, 1905, at the same time as a copy was sent to the C. P. R. officials, but no acknowledgment of its receipt has been received.

The next communication, "D," was that of Sept. 8th, 1905, to the Town Clerk, on receipt of the returns regarding contagious diseases for the month of August. As a result of this letter we find that "Notice" was issued by the local Board of Health stating the desirability of the citizens boiling all water used for drinking purposes. See "E."

On October 13th, a letter was received from Dr. Birdsall—"F"—which indicates that officer had read Dr. Bell's report, at least that portion referring to the C.P.R. supply, and further, the reports of Dr. Amyot, "G," dated Sept. 26th, 1904; Oct. 20th, 1905, and Jan. 27th, 1906, clearly indicate that that officer noted the unsafe condition of the waters sent for analyses—the fact is noted it is unsafe without being boiled.

With a study of this correspondence I am sure the Board will be satisfied that sufficient interest was manifested by your officers in the water supply of the town; while on the other hand it is evident that nothing was done by either the Mayor, the M. H. O., or the Town Clerk of Fort William to give

the information asked for or to enquire into the outbreak of 1904. Had this action been taken, I am of the opinion the epidemic of 1906 and the attendant loss of 66 lives might have been averted.

To show the feeling which exists in the mind of Dr. Birdsall, M.H.O., as regards the laboratory procedure in respect to the analyses, I have to submit for your consideration correspondence with that officer, "H," "I," also Dr. Amyot's reply, "J," as to the remarks contained in "H," and a second letter from Dr. Birdsall which speaks for itself.

In conclusion I desire to express the sincerest regret for the unfortunate epidemic which has occurred in this rapidly growing town, but am confident the fault is not chargeable to this office or Board. On the other hand, I feel certain the inhabitants of Fort William, who have been called upon to suffer so severely, cannot free its officials from blame, particularly when the foregoing facts are made public.

"A."

Toronto, Jan. 5th, 1905.

Dear Doctor,—Will you kindly let me have a statement of the number of typhoid fever cases reported in Fort William for the year 1904, giving me the same by months.

I would like very much to have your opinion regarding the cause of the outbreak. When in Rat Portage some two or three months ago my attention was directed to the fact that some twenty-two cases were in the hospital, twenty-two of whom were employees of the C. P. R.; and that they were either firemen or front-end brakemen who were likely to drink of the water as supplied to the engine. Kindly let me know your experience in this matter.

Wishing you the compliments of the season.

Believe me, yours truly,

Dr Birdsall, Fort William, Ont.

Chas. A. Hodgetts, Secretary.

"B."

Toronto, Jan. 25th, 1905.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 19th inst., and send you by this mail booklet descriptive of a Destructor which might be used in your town. Should you desire any further information I shall be pleased to give it.

I note by the returns for the past summer that there has been quite an outbreak of typhoid fever in Fort William, and would like very much if you would have the Medical Health Officer furnish me with a report regarding the same, giving the number of cases either by weeks or months, and also stating what he thinks caused the origin of the outbreak.

Believe me, yours truly,

Chas. A. Hodgetts, Secretary.

E. S. Rutledge, Esq., Mayor, Fort William, Ont.

"C."

Toronto, Feb. 17th, 1905.

Dear Sir,—I have just received a report from Dr. Bell, who has recently been in your municipality, and regret to learn that your board has not enforced the Act in so far as it relates to the notification of all cases of typhoid fever, and I would request that you immediately instruct physicians in the municipality to comply with the Act and provide them with the necessary blank forms if they have not already been so supplied.

In view of the fact that sewers empty into your river above the intake pipe, I would request that you at once forward me plans showing the exact position of the sewer outlet and also of the intake pipe, with a statement of the number of houses,

factories, etc., connected with the sewerage system, and also the number of houses using the public water supply.

Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply,

Believe me, yours truly,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Secretary.

A. McNAUGHTON, ESQ., Town Clerk,
Fort William, Ont.

"D."

TORONTO, Sept. 8th, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I find in your report for the month of August, fifteen cases of typhoid with one death. I would strongly urge your Local Board of Health to notify the public to boil all drinking water; and further, that some steps be taken to prevent the pollution of the river above your intake pipe; otherwise, much loss of life and danger to health will occur before the contemplated system of water works is in operation.

Kindly let me know what action has been taken by your board.

Believe me, yours truly,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.,
Deputy Reg.-General.

A. McNAUGHTON, ESQ., Div. Registrar,
Fort William, Ont.

"E."

CHARLES A. HODGETTS, M.D.,
Deputy Reg.-General, Toronto.

FORT WILLIAM, Sept. 30th, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of the 8th inst., relating to the water supply of this town, would say that I had the matter you spoke of, that is, boiling the drinking water, brought before the Board of Health, and also the council, and I was instructed to have a notice placed in both daily papers here calling attention to the fact that possibly the water might be polluted and advising that before using, it should be boiled.

I send you herewith copy of the notice that appeared in both papers in this town.

In my return of number of cases of typhoid in town, would say that one doctor reported all cases where the symptoms were typhoid, our Medical Health Officer thinks this should not be so, as he says some cases do not mature to the typhoid stage, and thus leaves a false impression: on the other hand there were some deaths reported where the causes were directly due to typhoid fever, but not so reported. I suppose, however, it is hard to get at the proper way of reporting these cases, and I will have to take them just as they appear before me.

Yours truly,

A. McNAUGHTON,
Sec. B. of H.

NOTICE.

It is desirable in the interests of good health of the citizens of Fort William, that all water used for drinking purposes should be boiled in order to destroy any possible germs of bacteria.

By order of the Board of Health.

A. McNAUGHTON,
Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, Sept. 22, 1905.

"F."

FORT WILLIAM, Oct. 11th, 1905.

C. A. HODGETTS, ESQ.,
Sec. Prov. Board of Health, Toronto.

DEAR DOCTOR,—Kindly forward me six sample water bottles.

Re Light House Water Supply:—Your Dr. Bell in his report noted this defect which I had described in my reports to council and Board of Health. The water and water tap and pipes are C. P. R. service, and they procure this water at the freight shed, the intake pipe being only a few feet from mouth of our pumping station sewer

outlet. I have repeatedly asked council, Board of health and Water Commission to forthwith cut off this service and instal town service. Board of Health refers the matter to council—council to Water Commission, and Water Commission to Board of Health. Recently Board of Health referred the subject to me for disposal and I advise the immediate cutting of the pipes where they illegally cross our streets. Council and Commission contend that we cannot interfere with Dominion Government works and buildings. I contend that neither Dominion Government nor any other power or railway company may supply impure sewerage to any of our citizens as water for domestic use contrary to the Provincial Health Act. Kindly advise me how to immediately remove this danger spot. At present no one in town will act and the only way will be to go personally and cut off the pipes. Yours truly,

W. W. Birdsall, M. H. O.

"G."

Copies of Letters to Dr. Birdsall of Fort William *re* Water Supply of Town.

Dr. W. W. Birdsall, M.H.O., Sept. 26, 1904.
Fort William.

Dear Doctor,—On examination both of the waters sent by you show infection with colon bacilli and should be regarded with suspicion.

Yours truly,

John A. Amyot.

Dr. Birdsall, Oct. 20, 1905.
Fort William.

Dear Doctor,—Your two specimens of water received on Oct. 18, 1905. No. 39 from "town service" does not show any infection with harmful bacteria, whilst the other, also from the "town service," in bottle No. 97, shows infection with Colon bacilli, intestinal bacteria. This means that the town water is unsafe without a previous boiling.

Yours truly,

John A. Amyot.

Dr. Birdsall, M.H.O., Jan. 27, 1906.
Fort William.

Dear Doctor,—The specimen of water received from you on Jan. 15th from the "town pumping system" shows some chemical pollution, but is especially dangerous from containing both colon bacilli and streptococci. There is evidently sewage pollution here and probably of recent occurrence. I mean the sewage is probably fresh.

Yours truly,

John A. Amyot.

"H."

Dr. Hodgetts, Fort William, Ont., Feb. 23rd, 1906.
Sec. Prov. Board of Health,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—We are to-day sending to the laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health three separate and distinct samples of water for anaylses. Kindly wire the result to me at my expense as we desire the water for immediate use for 8,000 people, among whom about 360 cases of typhoid have been reported by physicians to me since Feb. 1, 1906.

Samples of water collected personally by me and assisted by the water commissioners personally and at considerable trouble and time on Feb. 7th, 1906, could not possibly have been carefully analysed, and the report received by me on Feb. 16th, 1906, in a letter directed to Port Arthur and purporting to contain anaylses of water forwarded by Dr. W. W. Birdsall, M. H. O., Port Arthur, gave result of five samples as being identically alike in every respect, all contained bacilli colon and were pronounced dangerous. Dr. C. N. Laurie, M. H. O., of Port Arthur, about same time, received report that the samples were absolutely pure and contained no harmful bacteria. I am interested in Fort William water and as Medical Health Officer of Fort William only am again forwarding samples and desire a careful analyses of same. Samples are also being sent to other laboratories for check analyses, as the former samples could not possibly have analysed alike unless all were dumped into one vessel and a running guess given as result. Yours truly,

W. W. Birdsall, M. H. O.

"I."

Toronto, March 3rd, 1906.

Dear Doctor,—In reply to your favor of the 23rd ult., *re* water analyses, the same was referred to Dr. Amyot with the request that he furnish me with a statement regarding the examination of the water referred to, by you, as also reports.

I beg to enclose you a copy of the statement made by the Doctor regarding the same. Owing to a clerical error you were furnished with a report of the analyses of five samples, three of which were received from yourself and two from Dr. Lawrie, Port Arthur. These samples were received on the same date, Feb. 10th, and as stated through a clerical error, the report upon the five samples was sent you, but a study of the report would easily enable you to pick out the samples forwarded from Fort William as distinct from those sent by Dr. Lawrie from Port Arthur.

Regarding your imputation that all five samples were dumped into a common vessel and examined, Dr. Amyot very properly refutes it, and he also explains that there was plenty of time after the receipt of the specimens to furnish you with a report, so your criticisms regarding the laboratory are, in my opinion, not only uncalled for, but are entirely wrong.

Dr. Amyot's explanation regarding the chlorine content, is also a very correct one.

In reference to the samples which you state were sent on the 23rd, Dr. Amyot informs me he will forward you report to-day, under the circumstances he does not deem it wise to telegraph his report as it is quite evident the same might be misunderstood.

I trust Dr. Bell has enquired into the serious condition of affairs at Fort William and will write me at an early date.

Regarding the analysis of cream soda, this is a matter that is purely medico-legal, and one that does not fall directly within the province of the work of this Board, and in future such requests for analysis should be made by you as Coroner through the Crown Attorney.

Yours truly,

Chas. A. Hodgetts, M.D.,
Secretary.

Dr. W. W. Birdsall,
Fort William, Ont.

"J."

Laboratories of the Provincial
Board of Health,
Toronto, March 2nd, 1906.

My Dear Doctor Hodgetts,—With reference to Dr. Birdsall's plaint—

On Feb. 1st, 1906, a sample of water and one of ice were received from Mr. McCutcheon of Port Arthur. On Feb. 3rd, in answer to a telegraphic request from him, the following telegram was sent with reference to these samples: "Neither ice nor water show any infection. Bottles are being sent for water from ice source." On Feb. 5th, a written report was sent to him on the same samples with following comment: "Neither of these specimens show chemical pollution nor infection with harmful bacteria."

On Feb. 10th and at the same time three samples came from Dr. Birdsall of Fort William, and two from Dr. Lawrie of Port Arthur. Analyses were begun immediately on all five, a fixed rule of the laboratory, "Don't wait for letters, begin at once."

By mistake on our working sheet all five specimens were entered under Port Arthur. The results were reported to Dr. Birdsall. Dr. Lawrie's specimens were specified in the column, "Where collected from" of the report.

The mistake in reporting all five specimens followed from this and was a clerical error. Dr. Birdsall, when he received the report, could not but have known this. His publication of the portion belonging to Port Arthur was hardly all square.

As for the analyses, I did them myself and was as careful as I could be, knowing in a general way the situation as to typhoid fever in the district. All five specimens showed colon bacilli, and this is not strange. Fort William waters were from the river, a big camp, and all the sewers draining into it. The Port Arthur waters were from inside the "breakwater." As to the chlorine content, Lake Superior shows three per million as a rule. The river, if it were pure draining the district it does, should show one or at most two per million, but with the sewage going into it there is nothing strange in that all three should show an advance to three.

I am no more responsible for the bad water than the Doctor would be that a chance patient was suffering from smallpox.

The water is bad and there will be no abatement of the typhoid fever in Fort William until the condition is corrected. Other samples we have had from there show the same condition as these last, and they know it. Why don't they face the question?

Yours respectfully,

John A. Amyot.

Vaccination—The Necessity for a Campaign of Education.

The recent agitation against vaccination in the City of Toronto, which city seems to contain within its corporate limits most, if not all, the faddists in the province, has, in my opinion, made prominent the fact, that the education of the public as to the advantages of vaccination and re-vaccination, has been apparently neglected by those responsible for their instruction: and in these words of censure I would not altogether free the teachers in the medical schools of the Province, for in my experience the knowledge possessed by the bulk of medical students as to the necessity for the continuance of this practice and the carrying of it out on aseptic lines is most meagre.

The presumption of a body of faddists in endeavouring to inform the public and the medical profession upon a subject about which they know nothing practically is patent to all. In the main their knowledge is simply the result of the imbibition of distorted truths, half facts, and false deductions on the part of a very small minority of scientists, who in like manner are faddists, but certainly deserving of severe censure from health authorities generally, by reason of the fact that their scientific knowledge has been directed into channels which have and will in the future result disastrously for the public good.

In view of the large amount of literature issued by the opponents of vaccination, I deem it my duty in the public interest to direct the attention of the Board to the necessity for the issuance in pamphlet form of an article upon the question for popular distribution, and for this purpose beg to submit to the Board the accompanying pamphlet with illustrations. Trusting the same will meet with your approval. (See following article as approved by the Board.)

In conclusion, I would refer to the great sanitary difficulties which surround the recent calamity or series of calamities in the city of San Francisco —any one of which would be serious enough and would make great demands on the resources of sanitarians to successfully meet them. But the chaotic conditions which exist—sewers broken, leaks in water pipes and mains, damaged house connections—will require considerable care and much labor to set right. But what can be said of the sudden precipitation of 300,000 persons into camp life of a primitive character at first—even with a semi-military organization which is rapidly being arranged—the difficulties are enormous for even in military camps kept in the highest conditions as regards sanitation, troops are often attacked with disease incident upon such a life. To prevent diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentry and enteric will tax the efforts of those in charge of the sanitary arrangements in the unfortunate city, for the combination of circumstances of changed conditions of living, low and altered diet, exposure to sun and rain with extremes of heat and cold, such as occur in that State at this season of the year, have possibly never before presented themselves in modern history at least, and sanitarians will await with much interest the result of their work for valuable lessons will no doubt be learned therefrom.

A Descriptive Article on Vaccination.

BY CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., L.R.C.P., LOND.
Sec. Provincial Board of Health and Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

The casual remark made by a farmer's daughter, in the hearing of a young medical student, upon being informed of an outbreak of smallpox in the district where she resided, "I cannot take that disease for I have had cowpox," was sufficient to impress the mind of Edward Jenner and lead him to devote years of patient study and careful experiment, which culminated in his being able to confidently state to the world that vaccination gave immunity from that loathsome, malignant, disfiguring and deadly disease, smallpox, of which, up to that time no means had been found to prevent its spread. A statement which more than a century of experience in the civilized countries of every continent has been established deeper and deeper with each passing decade; indeed, it may be said, the chief, if not the only opposition, of the practice has, strange to say, come from those who may be considered fellow-countrymen of this world's benefactor; a modern instance of a prophet not being without honor save in his own country and among his own kinsfolk.

As to the beneficial results of this discovery, which was freely given by Jenner to the world, the following outline of the effects of vaccination upon the ravages of smallpox will plainly show.

The information is collated from the writings and experiences of practical workers in this field of preventive medicine, those who have had special opportunities to personally treat large numbers of cases of smallpox and perform general vaccination, and carry out the work incident to outbreaks of the disease. None of them are scientific theorists, faddists, or juggling statisticians. With them it is a case of facts founded on experience, which together are stronger than fiction based on false theories.

Early History of Smallpox.

Without referring to the early writings upon the subject of smallpox, from which, however, it is quite evident the disease prevailed in many parts of Asia and Africa long before the beginning of the Christian era, accompanied with miseries of the worst kind, we will pass on to the year 581 A.D., when the disease was epidemic in southern France and northern Italy, as described by Gregory, of Tours, whence it spread rapidly in all directions, invading Iceland in 1341 A.D. During the wars of the Crusades, epidemics of the disease in a malignant form were numerous.

Smallpox in the Eighteenth Century.

It was, perhaps, most widely distributed and malignant in form in Europe during the eighteenth century, no country was free from the pestilence; at least a tenth of all the deaths occurring at that time were due to it. In France alone 30,000 died annually, and nearly a like number in the then Kingdom of Prussia. It was the common experience then as now (amongst the unvaccinated) that the disease was no respector of persons—the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the suckling child and decrepit age, all the groups were called upon to offer victims to this moloch of disease. In all classes of society were found those seared, scarred or maimed for life as the result of it.

THREE MEMBERS OF A FAMILY BROUGHT TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL WITH THEIR MOTHER WHO WAS SUFFERING FROM SMALLPOX.
The child in the centre was *unvaccinated*, the other two had been vaccinated a year before because of the school vaccination requirements, the two vaccinated remained in the smallpox wards several weeks and never contracted the disease.

From "Welch and Schamberg on Acute Contagious Diseases.'

It is estimated that during this century only five out of every hundred persons went through life without being attacked by it. The estimated number of deaths in Europe from smallpox (Juncker) was 400,000, while the "Bills of Mortality" for London alone, from 1761 to 1800, show the deaths in that city from smallpox to have averaged each year 19,425, and according to Lettsom, most children in that city had the disease before the seventh year of life.

Many lengthy tables* could be given showing the deaths which happened yearly in the countries and cities of Europe during the latter portion of the 18th and early years of the 19th century before vaccination was introduced. As they can be found in any standard work upon the subject they will not be given here, suffice to say that their correctness is unquestioned.

The following data, however, is most interesting, as indicating the marked contrast of the ravages of smallpox in pre-vaccination periods when compared with those years after its introduction in various cities and countries. In studying these figures it must be remembered that vaccination was purely a voluntary matter in the years immediately following its introduction, and even when made compulsory some time must necessarily elapse before the majority had been vaccinated, hence must follow a gradual decrease in the death rates from smallpox.

Smallpox in Sweden.

In Sweden vaccination was made compulsory in 1816, but, as a result of voluntary vaccination before that date, it is found the average yearly death rate per million of the population for the decade 1802-1811 was 623, while in the next decade, 1812-1821, it fell to 133, as against a yearly average of 2,050, for the twenty-eight years immediately preceding vaccination.

Perhaps the most striking figures presented as showing the beneficial effects of vaccination are those of Sweden, as the figures are obtainable from three distinct periods, viz., pre-vaccination, permissive vaccination, and compulsory vaccination. The mortality in each case is per million lives:—

(*a*) Pre-vaccination.....	1774-1810,	average	2,045,	for 28 years.
(*b*) Permissive vaccination.....	1802-1816,	"	480, "	15 "
(*c*) Compulsory vaccination.....	1817-1893,	"	155, "	77 "

University of Prague Report.

Again, in official figures of the University of Prague for seven years preceding vaccination, viz., 1796-1802, out of an average population of 3,039,722, it is found that one-twelfth of all the deaths were due to smallpox, or 7,663 out of 94,955 deaths from all causes; while for the twenty-four years from 1832 to 1855 (inclusive), out of an average population of 4,248,155, only 287 persons, averaged annually died from smallpox out of an annual average of 131,412, or 1 to 457.

In Copenhagen and Berlin.

Similarly in Copenhagen, for the fifty years, 1751 to 1800, the smallpox death rate was 3,422, while for the first forty years of vaccination it averaged only 286. In Berlin, during twenty-four years preceding vaccination, the death rate was 3,422, and for the forty years succeeding vaccination 176 from smallpox.

*Paper by Mr. John Senior, 1857.

Vaccination had Reduced Smallpox by Middle of Nineteenth Century.

So general had vaccination become by the middle of the nineteenth century, the fatality had been reduced in Copenhagen to one-eleventh of the pre-vaccination rate; in Sweden to nearly one-thirteenth; in Berlin to one-twentieth; while in London the smallpox deaths by decades both before and after the introduction of vaccination were as follows:

Before Vaccination.		*After Vaccination.*	
Decade.	Deaths from Smallpox.	Decade.	Deaths from Smallpox.
1761-1770	20,434	1801-1810	12,534
1771-1780	20,923	1811-1820	7,858
1781-1790	17,867	1821-1830	6,900
1791-1800	18,477		

Many similar tables could be given in proof of the fact that with the introduction of vaccination came a decrease in the number of deaths, but to extend the truth is quite unnecessary.

Vaccination has Changed Age Incidence.

It may be both of interest and importance to the question to illustrate the fact, that vaccination has changed the age incidence of smallpox. The figures are those of Warrington, in which epidemics of smallpox occurred in 1773, when the population was 8,000, and 211 deaths happened; again in 1893, when the population was 54,084, of whom 53,645 were vaccinated.

The ages are as follows:—

	1773.		1893.
	All unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
Under one year	49	0	8*
1 to 2 years	84	0	1
2 to 3 years	33	0	0
3 to 4 years	18	0	1
4 to 5 years	15	0	1
5 to 6 years	4	0	0
6 to 7 years	2	0	0
7 to 8 years	2	0	0
8 to 9 years	4	1	1
9 to 15 years	0	1	1
15 to 20 years	0	1	2
20 to 30 years	0	10	4
30 to 60 years	0	24	5
Over 60 years	0	1	0
	211	28	24

The lesson taught here is that in the 1773 outbreak all the deaths were under ten years of age, and nine-tenths under five years of age: while in 1893 not a death occurred under eight years of age, and it is a fact that not a vaccinated child under eight years of age contracted smallpox.

*Under one month.

Report of British Royal Vaccination Commission Shows a Marked Change in Age Incidence.

The following table from the Report of British Royal Vaccination Commission :—

Smallpox in Children of the Age of 1 to 10 years.

	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
Attacks	570	1,235
Deaths	16	375
Fatality, per cent	2.8	30.3

shows the great difference between the death rate of children under ten years of age in the two groups

Again, quoting from the report of the same Commission, the statistics of the following six recent epidemics in that country, viz. :—

Dewsbury	1891–2	Warrington	1892–3
Leicester	1892–3	London	1892–3
Gloucester	1892–3	Sheffield.	

Of 11,065 cases reported, there were 1,283 deaths, or 11.5 per cent., as follows :—

	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
Cases	8,744	2,321
Deaths	461	822
Per cent	5	35.4

The deaths amongst the unvaccinated being seven times greater than in the vaccination groups ; while of this same group, of the children under ten years of age, the returns are as follows :—

Children under 10 Years of Age.

	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
Cases	589	1,449
Deaths	16	523
Per cent	2.7	36.

In this group the ratio standing as one to eighteen in favor of vaccinated children.

Facts of Leicester Experience, 1892-3.

In this connection a short statement may be made in reference to the much-vaunted Leicester experience of 1892-3. The facts of which are briefly as follows :—

"Two vaccinated children were attacked with smallpox, neither of whom died. Of unvaccinated children of the same age period 107 were attacked, of whom 15, or 14 per cent., died. Over 10 years of age, 197 vaccinated persons were attacked, of whom two died, or one per cent. Of unvaccinated persons over ten years, 51 were attacked, of whom four, or 7.8 per cent. succumbed."

Where in these figures is there anything to disprove that vaccination is a life saver ?

Two Sisters suffering from Small-pox.

The one on the right, aged 14, was successfully vaccinated in infancy; she contracted a mild modified small-pox and recovered without any scarring. The other, *unprotected*, developed a severe small-pox, finally recovering, although considerably pitted.

From "Welch and Schamberg on Acute Contagious Diseases."

Influence of Vaccination on Attack Rates in Children.

Passing from the facts and figures proving the death rate of smallpox to be lower in the vaccinated than the unvaccinated, it will be interesting to consider the influence of vaccination on the attack rate, and for this purpose the returns of five recent outbreaks are given :—

	Attack rate under 10 years of age.		Attack rate over 10 years of age.	
	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
Sheffield	7.9	67.6	28.3	53.6
Warrington	4.4	54.5	29.9	57.6
Dewsbury	10.2	50.8	27.7	53.4
Leicester	2.5	35.3	22.2	47.6
Gloucester	8.8	46.3	32.2	50.

The attention of the reader is directed in this table to the lessened liability to attack of smallpox among children under ten years of age, that is the ages nearer to the date of the first or primary vaccination, than in those of older age, and if further proof of this fact is needed, the following, extracted from the British Royal Commission Report is given, the epidemic dealt with being that of Sheffield.

Sheffield Attack Rate.

Vaccinated population	268,397	Unvaccinated population	5,715
Attacked by Smallpox	4,151	Attacked by Smallpox	552
Per cent	1.55	Per cent	9.7
Vaccinated children under 10	68,236	Unvaccinated children under 10	2,259
Attacked by Smallpox	353	Attacked by Smallpox	228
Per cent	0.5	Per cent	10.1
Vaccinated 10 years and up	196,905	Unvaccinated persons 10 years and up	3,429
Attacked by Smallpox	3,774	Attacked by Smallpox	322
Per cent	1.9	Per cent	9.4

Lesson Taught Regarding Beneficial Effects of Vaccination.

Having so far considered simply the effects of what is known as primary vaccination, *i.e.*, the first successful vaccination of an individual by bovine vaccine, some consideration will be given to revaccination statistics, but before doing so it may profit somewhat if the reader is reminded of the lesson learned, viz., *Successful (primary) Vaccination lessens both the Incidence and the Mortality of Smallpox.* The following figures will prove that those successfully revaccinated are less frequently attacked with smallpox than those only once vaccinated.

Figures of Results of Revaccination.

In Sheffield (1887), of 64,431 revaccinated persons, 27 were attacked, with one death, the attack rate being 0.04 per cent.

In Leicester (1892-3) in a group of 133 houses, with 842 inmates, 141 persons were attacked and of the 84 revaccinated inmates only one developed smallpox. Again, in 60 houses, with 392 inmates, 179 were attacked, and of the 31 revaccinated, 5 developed the disease.

In Warrington (1892-3), of 64 revaccinated inmates of infected houses eight, or 12.5 per cent., were attacked, while in the same houses were 41 who had primarily had smallpox, of whom five, or 12.1 per cent., had a second attack of smallpox, and it is to be noted no deaths occurred among either of these two groups.

Compulsory Revaccination in Germany.

The introduction of compulsory vaccination into Germany was largely brought about by the great difference vaccination and revaccination produced in the German army in respect to smallpox, as compared with the results in the army of France, which was but poorly vaccinated. A comparison of the mortality from smallpox since 1875 in the five large German cities compared with four large cities outside of that country is most instructive, as showing the difference in death rate between vaccinated and unvaccinated cities.

Revaccinated German Cities Lower Death Rate Than Those of Other Unvaccinated Cities.

During the first decade after the introduction of revaccination (1875-1884) there died from smallpox on a yearly average per 100,000 inhabitants :—

Berlin	only 1.16 persons.
Hamburg	" 0.74 "
Breslau	" 1.11 "
Munich	" 1.45 "
Dresden	" 1.03 "

While in the same time the rates were :—

Paris	26.24 persons.
St. Petersburg	35.82 "
Vienna	64.90 "
Prague	147.90 "

The figures show the rate of mortality from smallpox in German cities is extremely small as compared with Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Prague.

From a recent communication, 1896, of the German Imperial Board of Health to the Reichstag, we learn that for the years 1886-1891 the annual death rate from smallpox throughout the Empire averaged 126, and that only 2.3 persons per million inhabitants from 1889-1893 died from the disease; while calculated in the same way the French cities show a death rate per year 14.7 persons: Belgium, 252.9: Austria, 313.4; Russia (1891-1893) of 836.4. In other words if the mortality of Germany had been as great as in these countries, there would have been (instead of only 126) no less than 7,321 deaths.

Comparison with Vaccinated Army.

While vaccination was enforced in the German Army, it must be remembered the law of compulsory vaccination throughout the empire was not passed until April 8th, 1874, hence a comparison is possible as between the nation and the army. During 1871 there were 59,839 deaths from smallpox in the whole country, as compared with 459 deaths in the entire army domiciled both in Germany and France. The figures, however, are still more convincing in favor of vaccination when a comparison is made between the army and the City of Berlin, whose population of 826,341 was much smaller than that of the army, the deaths from smallpox in the city being 5,508, or twelve times as many more than in the vaccinated army, although the latter was numerically larger.

Again, Germany affords a striking proof of the benefits which followed the compulsory enactment of 1875: previous to this date viz., in 1871-2 the death rate per 100,000 was 243.2 and 262.67 respectively; while in the years from 1875 to 1886, the average yearly mortality per 100,000 was 1.91 the maximum being 3.6 in the year 1877.

Again in 1897 there were but five deaths from smallpox, in a population of fifty-four million people.

Returning again to army statistics, a comparison may be made, between the vaccinated army of Germany, and the imperfectly vaccinated armies of Austria and France, and in considering these figures it must be remembered that the army of Germany was the largest numerically.

Number of Cases of Smallpox.

German army, 1875-1887	148 men.*
French army, 1875-1881	5,605 men.
Austrian army, 1875-1886	10,238 men.

Table Showing Counties with Compulsory Vaccination Laws are First Free from Smallpox.

But what are the facts and figures when we compare the returns of smallpox in the different European countries. The figures in the table bespeak the facts, that the countries having the strongest vaccination enactments suffer the least from smallpox, and they also enunciate the truth, that without vaccination, smallpox is and must be regarded as a scourge and a great destroyer of human life.

In sixteen countries 346,520 persons were sacrificed to smallpox, and of this total 275,502 occurred in Russia. The most of these deaths might have been prevented by vaccination.

Smallpox in Sixteen European Countries 1893-97.

	Population.	Averages yearly mortality per million.	Deaths from Smallpox.
Germany	52,042,282	1.1	287
Denmark	793,356	0.5	2
Sweden	4,894,790	2.1	41
Norway	2,045,900	0.6	5
England and Wales	30,389,524	20.2	3,066
Scotland	4,155,886	12.3	256
Ireland	4,580,555	9.9	226
Switzerland	3,032,901	5.1	78
Netherlands	4,797,249	38.7	929
Belgium	6,419,498	99.9	3,208
French States	8,253,079	90.2	3,721
Russian Empire (including Asiatic Russia)	118,950,400	436.2	275,502
Austria	23,000,000	99.1	11,799
Italy	31,007,422	72.7	11,278
Spain	10,596,649	563.4	23,881
Hungary	18,234,916	134.3	12,241

Beneficial Results of Vaccination in Schools in England.

One of the latest examples which illustrates the beneficial effects of vaccination occurred in a school at Ossett near Wakefield, England, in the fall of 1904. On October 27th, the master observed a girl aged 11 in class room A, class standard IV, with a suspicious rash on the face and hands. The M. O. H. was immediately notified and he diagnosed smallpox and removed the girl to the

* With only one death and this an unsuccessfully revaccinated reservist.

hospital. There evidently had been considerable exposure and the results of the sowing of the seed upon vaccinated and unvaccinated ground is shown as follows :—

Room or Class.	Unvaccinated Scholars.		Vaccinated Scholars.		Total Scholars.	
	Taking Small-pox.	Escaping.	Taking Small-pox.	Escaping.	Taking Small-pox.	Escaping.
Room A (Standard IV)	8	0	0	8	19	19
(Remainder of Room A	12	2	5	17	23	25
Room B	13	30	0	13	31	61
Room C	4	8	0	4	14	22
	37	49	5	87	42	127
Total	77		92		169	

The interesting features of this accidental experiment are :—

(1) Every unvaccinated scholar in Standard IV developed smallpox, while every vaccinated one escaped.

(2) Of the 42 pupils in the remaining classes in Room A, twelve out of the fourteen unvaccinated went down with the disease.

(3) Of the five vaccinated who were attacked all were over 11 years of age, and none of them had been revaccinated.

(4) None of the revaccinated were affected.

(5) In Room B, 31 were vaccinated and 43 unvaccinated, all the former escaped while, 13 of the unvaccinated took the disease.

(6) Of the 26 scholars aged 6 to 9 years in Room C, 14 were vaccinated and 12 unvaccinated, while the former escaped, yet 4 of the unvaccinated took smallpox. Several similar instances have occurred in the writer's experience in rural schools in Ontario.

Protection of Doctors and Attendants of Smallpox Hospitals.

The effects of vaccination and revaccination in protecting medical men and nurses in charge of Smallpox Hospitals has so frequently been misrepresented that a few words upon the subject may be acceptable to the reader. If these vaccinated persons who live amongst and are brought intimately into contact with smallpox patients, escape the constant and repeated exposures to the infection, it may very justly be claimed that the cause of vaccination has been greatly strengthened.

London, Birmingham, Philadelphia.

The following are among many similar experiences. During 1876-79 there were admitted 11,412 smallpox cases to the London Hospitals, the total number of employees was 1,000, and of these only 6 developed smallpox, and these had not been revaccinated; while the remaining 994 had been so immunized. Again, in reference to the London Smallpox Hospitals, Dr. Maison stated in 1871 "that during the preceding 35 years no nurse or servant at the

hospital had been attacked with smallpox." Similarly, Dr. Hill, Birmingham, Eng., reports during the epidemic of 1893 over 100 persons, employees in the City Smallpox Hospital, all of whom were revaccinated, not one contracted the disease, and at the Municipal Hospital Philadelphia, Drs. Welch and Schamberg, state during a period of 30 years in which time 9,000 cases of smallpox were treated, "we have not had a physician, nurse or attendant who had been successfully vaccinated or revaccinated prior to going on duty, contract the disease." And coming to still more recent years, in the same hospital 1901-1904, the same

SMALLPOX IN AN UNVACCINATED CHILD WHICH DIED—OTHER CHILD PROTECTED BY VACCINATION.

From "Welch and Schamberg on Acute Contagious Diseases."

authorities state that of over 3,500 cases received not one had ever been recently successfully vaccinated. Again, in the same Hospital during a period of five years during which over 700 medical students visited the hospital to study the disease, only one student contracted smallpox, and he was the only one who had never been successfully vaccinated, the remaining 699 had been protected by vaccination.

The Effect of Sanitation Upon the Spread of Smallpox.

It is frequently stated by those who do not study the subject that the decrease in smallpox has been due to sanitation. If such an argument were true in respect to this particular disease, why should the rule not be equally applicable to scarlatina, measles and whooping cough? Perhaps no two diseases are more contagious than measles and smallpox. But what are the actual conditions as learned from the reports of the Registrar-General of England? We find that during the same period that in smallpox, the mortality has declined 72 per cent.; that of measles has fallen only 9 per cent., and during the same period, notwithstanding the great strides made in sanitary improvements of all kinds whereby the masses and the classes of England have benefitted the death rate from all causes has only fallen 9 per cent.

Again the reader is reminded that the death rate in smallpox has been limited to persons below 15 years of age, the age group in which scarlatina, measles and whooping cough are most prevalent; while the mortality of children, of this same age group, does not differ very materially from what it was one hundred years ago.

Perhaps one of the strongest replies to this argument of sanitation occurs in the report of the German Vaccination Commission, 1884. "The remarkable and persistent decline (of smallpox) in Prussia since 1875 can only be due to the vaccination laws of 1874, *because all other conditions remain the same in the two countries*, the only difference is that in Prussia the revaccination of all school children at the age of 12 years was made compulsory in 1874."

Inoculation.

To complete the history of the disease a slight divergence must be made to refer to the introduction into Europe of a practice which had prevailed for some time in portions of the Orient known as "inoculation," which consisted in the careful inoculation, either by means of an inoculation needle or lancet or the abrasion of the skin by means of blisters, and the subsequent impregnation of the raw surface with smallpox virus. The object sought for and obtained was the protection of these persons so inoculated with smallpox against an attack of the disease, which in those days was generally of a severe type.

Owing to the fact that the inoculated smallpox possessed the infectivity and, therefore, a certain degree of danger, this practice, although possessing some points to commend itself, yet because of the dangers attendant upon the procedure, has been altogether discarded as a recognized medical procedure. The lessons, however, derived from its temporary adoption have been to strengthen the recognized theory of immunity and to confirm the practice of vaccination by calf lymph.

First Use of Vaccine Obtained from Cowpox by Jenner.

In the year 1796, Edward Jenner, an English physician, first inoculated an eight-year-old boy with vaccinia obtained from a case of cowpox in another human subject, and as a result the boy developed a typical attack of cowpox, and upon being subsequently inoculated with variola the results were negative, thus proving that in one case humanized vaccine lymph possessed the same immunizing power against smallpox as did the natural virus. The two succeeding years were spent by Jenner in similar experiments, and so convinced was he of the scientific truth, that in 1798 he published a modest brochure on the subject.

The first to experiment with the discovery were Dr. George Pearson, physician to St. George Hospital, and Dr. William Woodville, physician to the Smallpox Hospital, London. The reports of these two experimentors were adverse to the use of vaccine, but a careful enquiry and investigation made by Jenner showed the effects reported by these two early experimentors were due to a careless handling of the virus.

From the extent of the ravages of the disease the medical profession and the public were prepared to experiment with and try anything which offered the least bit of protection against the disease, with the result that before long the merit of the discovery was almost universally admitted.

Introduction of Vaccination into Europe and America.

France sent Dr. Aubert to London in 1800, as the representative of the National Institute School of Medicine, and in 1805 Napoleon ordered all his soldiers, who had not had smallpox, to be vaccinated.

In Spain, in the first year of the 19th century, Don Francesco Pignelem performed the first vaccination, and the Government supplied lymph to the colonies by arm to arm vaccination of children on board ships.

In Italy, Dr. Louis Sacco, of Milan, was made director of vaccination in 1801, and in a few years had performed over 20,000 vaccinations.

Through the personal efforts of Dr. De Cairo, of Vienna, vaccination was employed in Austria in 1799, and such was the gratitude of the inhabitants of Brunn, they erected a building to the memory of Jenner, and annually held a festival upon his birthday.

The most marked early recognitien received by this treatment was from the Royal House of Prussia, to whom Jenner personally sent virus which was used first on Princess Louisa, the King was so pleased with the results he founded a Royal Inoculation Institute in Berlin, the practice spreading rapidly to the various kingdoms and duchies. Bavaria, in 1807, made vaccination compulsory, being the first to adopt the beneficent law.

From Vienna the practice was carried to Switzerland and Russia, by students of De Cairo. In the latter country the Emperor became personally interested, from the fact it would save his people much suffering and bereavement.

In 1801, Jenner sent vaccine to Dr. Marcet, of Copenhagen, and here, too, the ruling monarch became interested, and a commission was adopted to investigate and report, the result being the enacting of legislation which stamped out smallpox in Denmark for twenty years.

First Demonstration of Protection Afforded by Vaccination in America.

The first medical man to practice vaccination in America was Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Boston, the first Professor of Medicine in Harvard, who experimented first on members of his own family, and, as might be expected from this modern hotbed of fads and fallacious doctrines, many malicious statements and facts were advanced, by reason of the many medical men who visited the doctor's house to study the cases, and possibly as a result of this, we find some two months subsequent to vaccination Dr. Waterhouse's children were sent to the hospital and freely exposed to the infection of smallpox, where, it is needless to say, they were absolutely immune. Waterhouse is said to have exclaimed, "One fact in such cases is worth a thousand arguments." It was not long after this that the doctor forwarded to President Jefferson, at Washington, some virus, and preferred the request that it be given into the hands of some careful medical practitioner. After some delay, the president, on August 6th, 1801, had Dr. Wardlaw, of Monticello, vaccinate some of the members of his

own family, and in this manner was begun the good work in the United States.

In view of the sad havoc smallpox had been making in the world up to this time, and with such an auspicious beginning and such successful results, can it be wondered that the custom came rapidly into general use. With the scars and disfigurements of a disease from whose attack none were safe except such as bore upon them its impress, is it at all surprising the people who had met such a fatal enemy should hail with delight this new benefactor?

Vaccine.

As the reader may not understand the nature or origin of the vaccine used at the present day, a few particulars regarding it may not be out of place in this article. The reputable producers of vaccine (in the United States, from which country we derive our chief source of supply) are under the inspection of the Federal authorities and are licensed by that authority. The laboratories and stables are kept as clean and aseptic as possible, the inoculating of the calves and subsequent collection of the lymph and vesicle pulp, is surrounded with all the aseptic precautions practiced in modern surgery. The young calves themselves are carefully examined before being inoculated, and after the collection of the lymph, as pulp on the fifth day, the carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon, and if any indications of disease are found, the product of that particular calf is destroyed.

Two kinds of vaccine are used at the present time, the dry points and the glycerinated lymph put up in capillary tubes, the latter being most in favor amongst the best observers. It is this latter form which has the approval of the British Royal Vaccination Commission, and the form used in vaccinating the subject as shown in the illustration of a successful vaccination appearing in this article.

As an indication of the change of opinion in the Province of Quebec regarding the importance of vaccination as a prophylactic of smallpox, the Provincial Government has two vaccine farms, one at Montreal, the other at Quebec, both of which receive Government assistance, and are subject to Government supervision. The one in the environs of Montreal I found to be well conducted and carefully operated.

General Rules Given for Vaccination.

The following dicta may be set down in reference to vaccine virus:—

The employment of vaccine virus free from contamination is necessary for the proper performance of vaccination.

The vaccine should be obtained from fully developed and typical vaccine pocks when in the vesicular stage, and only when the contents are clear and free from pus organisms.

The use of the contents of vesicles, becoming purluent, or of the dried scabs or crusts, is inadmissable, owing largely to the danger of mixed infection.

Only animal vaccine virus obtained from calves or young heifers, should be used.

And only the product of those manufacturers whose premises and process are subject to Government control, inspection and supervision, should be authorized for general use.

The rules regarding vaccination itself, may be stated as follows:—

Vaccination should be performed within the first year of life.

The only contra-indications for its performance at this time are permanent and severe illness throughout the first twelve months of life.

The most suitable period within the first year is that before dentition begins, viz., probably from the fourth to sixth month.

If smallpox appears in the neighborhood, vaccination should be imperative upon all unvaccinated infants without exception.

The Technique and Hygiene of Vaccination.

While the operation of vaccination is a simple one, yet precision and care must be exercised in regard to it.

The usual site of operation is the outside of the arm, just below the shoulder.

The person and underclothing of the one to be vaccinated should be clean; preferably the vaccinor should have a bath just before.

The site of the vaccination should be carefully cleaned with soap and hot water, alcohol applied by means of absorbent cotton, and the parts subsequently washed with sterile water.

The stronger disinfectants should be carefully avoided.

The children of poor persons should by preference be vaccinated at public stations.

The skin should be scarified by either a carefully sterilized vaccine lancet or needle, for an area of a third to half an inch—the drawing of blood is to be avoided, hence deep scarification is not necessary.

In case two or more scarifications are made, the same should he made so as to allow from three quarters to an inch of healthy skin between each.

The lymph should be allowed to dry upon the part, a process which takes from 10 to 30 minutes.

After drying the parts may be protected by a layer of carefully applied sterile cotton for at least 24 hours; and further, subsequent rubbing of the undershirt or sheet by means of a piece of clean linen sewn in place in that portion of the garment which would naturally come in contact with the part.

The patient should be cautioned against rubbing or scratching or otherwise interfering with the part.

The Normal Course of Primary Vaccination,

By the above expression is meant a description of the actual conditions following "a Vaccination." See illustrations from first to twelfth day.

In the majority of cases there is a lapse of three days during which nothing abnormal is noticed at the site of the vaccination, the temporary inflammatory reaction at the site disappearing in about 36 hours after the operation.

At the end of the third, or beginning of the fourth, day, flat elevated red papules appear along the lines of scarification; on the fifth day vesicles appear thereon, extending to the outer edge of the scarification, and on the sixth day when they are filled with clear lymph and are pearly white in appearance, completing development on the seventh day. Accompanying this change at the site of the scarification, the areola carried by the congestion becomes broader and in time is surrounded by a second congested area milder in character and paler in color. Upon the eighth day, the vesicles lose their pearly appearance, owing to the gradual formation of pus, and it is usual at this time for constitutional conditions to manifest themselves, as slight fever, headache; in children, restlessness, loss of appetite and peevishness; about the tenth day these symptoms disappear, and there is at the same time a subsidence of the local inflammatory conditions, the pock gradually dries up, a scab forming, which drops off in the course of the next two weeks, leaving a scar rosy in appearance and corresponding in size with the pustule; this scar ultimately becomes whiter than the surrounding skin.

Revaccination.

Experience teaches that the immunity afforded by a primary vaccination against smallpox, gradually diminishes with advancing years, and in many cases becomes extinguished altogether. A second vaccination has been resorted to as affording a continued immunity against smallpox. As the protection afforded by a primary vaccination differs in each individual, it is difficult to lay down any rule that will serve as a typical description of the course of the resulting scar; suffice it to say, that the more typical the results, the more indicative are they of the lessened immunity against smallpox conferred by the primary vaccination.

In regard to the age at which revaccination should be performed, the statement of the German law will best indicate the consensus of authorities upon the subject Every child must be vaccinated before the completion of the first year of life, except it has had smallpox, or physical disability prevents. Every pupil of a public or a private school must be vaccinated, (revaccinated) between the 13th and 14th years of life, unless it has had smallpox, or has been successfully revaccinated before reaching this age.

Complications and Dangers Attendant on Vaccinatton.

Regarding the dangers of vaccination it is found that most of the cases reported by the laity as due to vaccination will not stand the test of a careful and intelligent investigation. Deaths have, from time to time, occurred as the result of vaccination, but neither the deaths nor the complications are as many or as serious as the general reader is led to believe, as the following review of this portion of the question will show. Before doing so, however, the reader should be impressed with the fact that probably fifty million human lives have been preserved through the influence of vaccination during the last century. It must also be it remembered that the mere prick of a pin or needle, or inhalation of chloroform are often attended with fatal results—indeed many of the minor accidents incident to modern life are followed by or attended with suffering, and often result fatally, without ever the opponents of vaccination raising a word of complaint or protest.

*The figures in the hotbed of prejudice, in England, are as follows: During the years 1881 to 1889 the average number of certified deaths connected with vaccination was 53, or an average death-rate of one to every 14,159 primary vaccinations, while the deaths from chloroform inhalation were one in every 2,000 anæsthesias, and for ether one in every 20,000.

The German figures indicate that vaccination is more free from serious results than in England. †Voight states that, within the last five years, he had vaccinated 100,000 people with but one death, and he stated the ratio of deaths to have been one to every 65,000 vaccinations.

The discussion of this question with the laity is most difficult, as naturally, their grasp of medical theory and practise is, at the best, but hazy, and they cannot be expected to grasp the true inwardness of cause and effect. Those complicatians to which death is ascribed as the direct result of vaccination will be mentioned.

(*a*) Septicæmia and Pyæmia (blood poisons). This is a rare result of vaccinations. It was, however, much more frequent in the days when humanized vaccine was employed. Deaths reported as following the use of glycerinated bovine vaccine must be looked upon as due to secondary infection.

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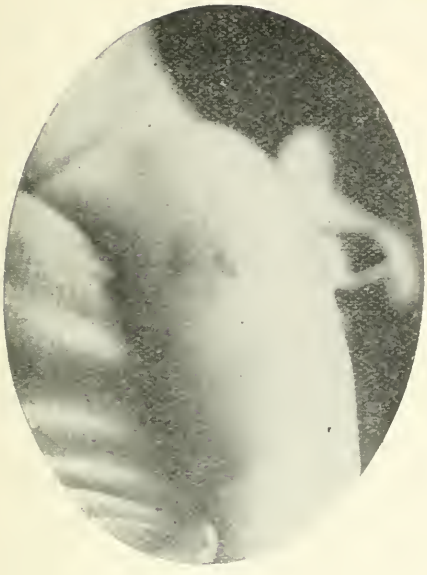
*Welch & Schamberg. (1905).

†History of Smallpox and Vaccination. (1901).

PLATE I.

A Successful Vaccination.

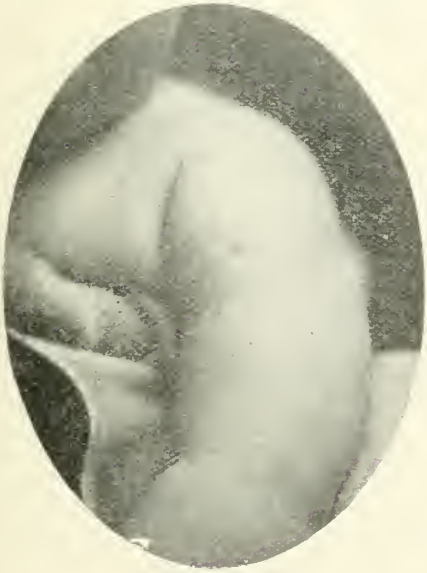


First Day.

Second Day.

PLATE II.

A Successful Vaccination.



Third Day.

Fifth Day.

(*b*) Erysipelas, is an acute infectious disease due to a specific germ which generally gains entrance to the body through a wound, hence it is not to be wondered at that with bad personal hygiene and unsanitary environment, there would be an increased liability to this disease. This trouble, too, like the former, was common during the period of the employment of human vaccine; the reported deaths from this cause in Germany, as reported in 1877,† were only two in 1,252,534 vaccinations.*

(*c*) Tetanus, or lockjaw, is, so far as the writer is aware, unknown in continental countries, while the minority (or antis) of the British Royal Vaccination Commission in 1896, after careful, almost microscopic examination, could only find one instance where this disease could be by them considered as complicating vaccination. After a careful study of 52 cases, reported as coming under this heading, Dr. R. N. Nelson came to the conclusion that while the tetanus infection gained entrance at the site of vaccination, it was not introduced with the vaccine virus, but at some period subsequent thereto. If, as has been suggested, the tetanus germ could be derived from hay or manure, and thus find its way in the bovine virus, there would naturally be found a larger number of cases, due to the infection of the serum when taken from the calf, which is ultimately made into 5,000 vaccinations, for infection of a particular tube in the laboratory is impossible, and the *Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health and Maine Hospital Service was unable to find the tetanus (lockjaw) germ in a large number of glycerinated points and tubes purchased in the open market; and he states further that the tetanus germ cannot grow in glycerinated vaccine or on dry points. Here, too, we find reference to the subject by the British Commission, so frequently quoted:—"A female child of two months developed tetanus on the 23rd day after vaccination. It was found that the child was vaccinated from the arm of a female infant aged five months, and at the same time and with the same lymph six other children were vaccinated, and none of them developed tetanus (lock jaw) or sore arms." The general conclusion is, that in most cases the tetanus infection is taken into the system subsequent to vaccination.

Syphilis. With the use of glycerinated calf lymph and the discarding of humanized lymph, this question can be eliminated from the list, as the bovine species is totally unsusceptible to syphilitic infection.

Tuberculosis. The remarks just made in reference to syphilis may be taken to apply almost equally to tuberculosis, for it is a well established fact that calves rarely have tuberculosis; indeed, this extremely rare condition is perfectly safe-guarded by the subjection of the calves to what is known as the tuberculin test before being vaccinated, and the post-mortem adds an additional safe-guard, if such were necessary.

Leprosy. This, the last of the list, may be dismissed by stating the objections are covered in the remarks on tuberculosis.

The conclusions arrived at by Dr. Ernest Hart regarding the dangers from vaccination, after a careful investigation of the subject in conjunction with Dr. Barlow, for the Royal Commission on Vaccination, may be summed up as follows:—

"The danger from invaccinated disease is almost nil."

"In a fractional percentage of cases, grave complications arise, but in almost every instance they are due to inflammatory or sceptic affections, such as are common to wounds, and the conditions are found to depend on more extraneous circumstances, than on any inherent properties contained in the vaccine itself."

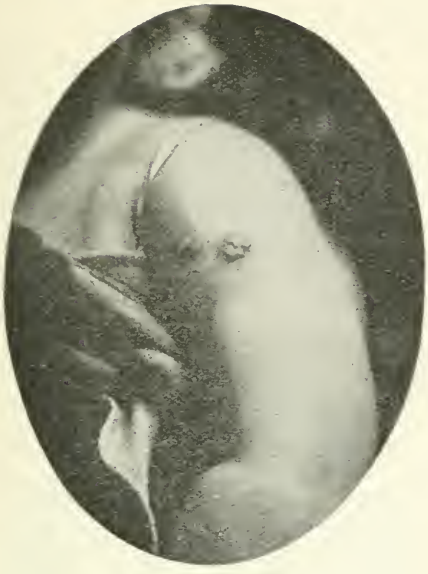
Children, after vaccination, are at all times liable to suffer from various harmless rashes, which may give rise to some distress. If, however, the child is

*Welch & Schamberg. (1905).

†History of Smallpox and Vaccination. (1901).

PLATE III.

A Successful Vaccination.



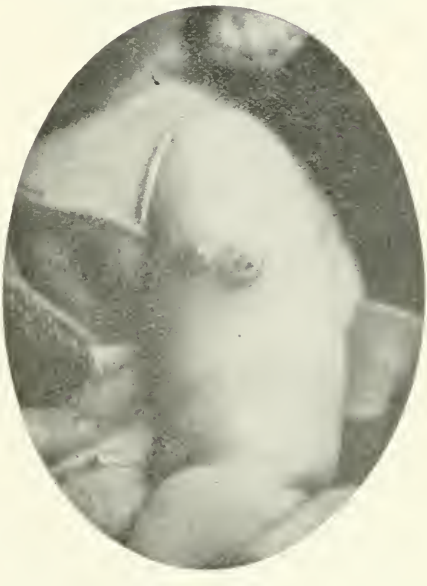
Sixth Day.

Seventh Day.

PLATE IV.

A Successful Vaccination.

Eighth Day.



Ninth Day.

healthy, its circumstances wholesome, the lymph carefully selected and properly used, and if reasonable care be exercised after vaccination there is no doubt the dangers of the operation are extremely small.

Ontario Experience of Vaccination.

In concluding this important part of the subject, I would sum up my experience of 16 years' work in Ontario, during which, either personally or through the aid of assistants, over 40,000 vaccinations have been performed, and performed often in the most unsatisfactory conditions, I have never seen a fatality follow vaccination; I have never seen a life in jeopardy by reason of the inoculation of vaccine, and I have yet to see the first case where illness of either a temporary or permanent character could be ascribed to bovine vaccine. Further,

PLATE V.

A Successful Vaccination.

Tenth Day. Twelfth Day.

in those cases where any injury has followed the operation, it has always, in my experience, been due to contributory negligence allowing of a secondary infection, the greater part of which could have been prevented, had those persons observed even the elementary principles of cleanliness, and in the majority of cases a simple abrasion of the skin minus the vaccination would have been followed by precisely similar conditions.

Ontario Vaccination Law.

Under the statutes of the province vaccination is compulsory.

"Every child born within the province shall, within three months after birth, be vaccinated either by a qualified medical practitioner or by the person appointed by the municipal council for that purpose."

Every child over the age of three months becoming a resident in the province is required to be vaccinated.

The certificate of vaccination cannot legally be given until the eighth day after vaccination has been performed.

If, in the opinion of a medical practitioner, a child is found unfit for vaccination, a certificate to that effect remains in force only two months. In any case the child must be presented every two months to permit of renewal of certificate, otherwise the child must be vaccinated.

Revaccination within seven years may be required when deemed necessary, from students in attendance at high schools, collegiate institutes, colleges and universities.

Revaccination within seven years may, under certain conditions, be made compulsory in any particular municipality or throughout the province generally.

Authority is given to the councils of all municipalities to enforce the foregoing provisions of the Act, and upon them necessarily rests the responsibility. If, therefore, lives are lost by reason of smallpox, or personal and municipal losses of a financial character happen, through failure to follow out the wise provisions of the Act, the blame and loss rests with those failing to comply therewith.

If municipal authorities fail to comply with the provisions just referred to, the people of this province will have cause to regret their stupid indifference, for assuredly smallpox will visit us again in all its old time severity, and finding us in a similar position to that in which the inhabitants of Montreal were about 1885; we will have to pay the penalty in like manner to that city, both in family bereavement and in financial loss, in which case the residents of this province will curse their own stupidity in listening to the seductive words of false teachers—and many parents will pronounce their anathemas when all too late to save the lives of their loved ones, against the present agitators who launch from time to time their squibs and skyrockets amidst an oratorical display as fanciful and lasting as the grandest display of fireworks one could wish to see.

The Anti-Vaccination Movement.

The discovery of vaccination, like other epoch-making events of a scientific characer, has met with opposition, abuse and ridicule, chiefly from English-speaking people, and described by writers of authority as metaphysicians, religious fanatics and faddists, persons who from time to time imbibe distorted, pernicious and intoxicating ideas of a few misguided scientists, who, seized with their own infallibility, often glibly discuss and dogmatize upon questions about which they possess little, if any, practical knowledge, scientists who often advance false statements and distort truths, facts and figures, all of which are eagerly swallowed by the faithful, notwithstanding the fact that their statements have been discarded by the highest sanitary authorities of the most cultured nations of the world as unworthy of consideration. The majority of the faithful, if they possess any scientific knowledge at all, would be of better service to the state if they applied it along their own particular calling in life, where possibly they may be considered authorities, and expected to dogmatize or pose as critics, but who, certainly, are a pernicious element in the community and ill-fitted to be the guide of public opinion in matters that appertain to preventative medicine. As the result of the action of these misguided opponents of the doctrine of the efficiency of vaccination in successfully preventing the spread of smallpox, many of the present generation, like their ancestors of biblical history, have been pleased with the prophesying unto them of smooth things, and knowing themselves still less than their false prophets, have unwittingly accepted their teachings. To such we commend the facts presented in this pamphlet.

The same or similar arguments were used against vaccination as were advanced against Franklin's discovery regarding electricity, by over-pious

religious fanatics, who regarded both lightning and smallpox as God's punishment for sin. It is to be noted, however, that but few clergymen have brought forward the religious objection, the objectors have been those in the narrowest circles of the excessively pious laymen.

Perhaps the most persistent objections have been those of a politico-legal character, raised in connection with compulsory vaccination, the line of argument being directed particularly at the principal of "compulsion," as being contrary to the free-will and liberty of the individual, the argument being that vaccination and re-vaccination are matters that concern the individual and not the state, and in this manner a number of susceptible individuals are influenced and led to believe that they are the only guardians of liberty. It must be pointed out that the arguments on these lines are based on false conceptions of liberty, for personal liberty and free-will have legal limits, and under no condition can they be permitted to come into collision with what is for the common weal.

The result to the communities where anti-vaccination has prevailed, has invariably been the loss of life, loss of time, loss of money, and the increase of suffering; in short, a reverting to those conditions which prevailed, not only on this continent, but throughout the civilized world, previous to the adoption of vaccination.

As the bulk of the statements, facts and figures contained in this article are given to educate the reader in all that appertains to the question, and the instances given are but examples of hundreds, nay thousands, of similar if not stronger convincing facts, all of which go to prove the unbounded benefits to be derived from the practice of Jenner's gift to his fellow-men, no further reference will be made to the opponents of the practice. I will, however, submit the opinions of four leading authorities upon the question, one of whom practises in Basle, Switzerland, the other two have been workers in the special sphere of medicine for many years in the United States, and the fourth is the eminent and worthy successor of the immortal Pasteur.

Dr. Immerman's Resume.

Dr. Immerman, of Basle, in a monograph on vaccination in Nothnagel's "Encyclopedia of Medicine," in a series of masterly arguments, completely vindicates vaccination as a preventative of smallpox. In his "Closing Remarks" occur the following as his *resume* of the question.

Up to Jenner's time, variola was the most common and deadly of epidemic diseases.

Vaccination was the first means that produced a change in a prophylactic respect, and it fulfils the claims of a perfect prophylactic against smallpox.

It is easily performed and its practice is dangerous to no one.

It lends to the vaccinated, when it takes, an almost sure temporary protection against smallpox.

Actual injuries to health in general are not to be apprehended.

The doctrine of degenerating influence in the race is simply false.

The diminution in the morbidity and mortality of smallpox in the nineteenth century is the result of vaccination and nothing else.

The natural contagiousness and malignancy of smallpox have not grown less, for the non-vaccinated are attacked when the opportunity occurs, as in former times.

If the non-vaccinated suffer less from the disease at the present day it is because the opportunities are less common, epidemics being less frequent and extensive as a result of vaccination.

The beneficial influences of one vaccination (done in infancy), is evident in that the relative morbidity and relative mortality for the vaccinated in a mixed population during an epidemic of smallpox, is less than for the non-vaccinated.

Revaccination and its periodic repetition renew the complete temporary immunity.

Scruples on the part of the state against compulsory vaccination are weak, since vaccination is useful to the individual and indirectly protects the community.

Compulsory vaccination of children is not only a desideratum, but an ethical duty, since children, as yet without the power of deciding for themselves, should not be given over arbitrarily to their elders, and thereby eventually become the prey of smallpox.

The opposition to compulsory vaccination demonstrates that the opponents do not possess a mature understanding of one of the most important questions in hygiene.

In the conscious security of the body against the threatening assault of infection, lies not only one of the principal problems of hygiene, but an actual problem of human culture.

Summary by Drs. Welch and Schamberg.

Referring to the value of vaccination, Welch & Schamberg, of Philadelphia, in writing upon the subject of smallpox, state, "We know of no eminent physician who is not convinced of the efficacy of vaccination. Those physicians who have had a large practical experience with smallpox are the most ardent, advocates of vaccination, for they have had the best opportunity of noting the behaviour of vaccinated individuals in the presence of smallpox. The few physicians who are found in the ranks of the anti-vaccinationists are usually men without practical experience in smallpox; they argue with statistics (often wittingly or unwittingly distorted) and not with facts derived from personal observation. These persons have in various countries banded themselves together to antagonize the practice of vaccination and to oppose compulsory enforcement."

"We prefer to look upon these persons as *misguided*, rather than regard them in a less charitable light," and these authorities conclude as follows: "Anti-vaccination propaganda have caused many innocent victims to be consigned by smallpox to a premature grave," and in this, as in their preceding statements, the writer, after sixteen years of practical experience with the disease, fully and heartily concurs.

Latest Words of Prof. Metchnikoff.

Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, and successor to its great founder—in his recent work on "Immunity in Infective Diseases," (1905)—speaking of Protective vaccination, thus expresses himself, and referring to Germany:—

"Compulsory vaccination was introduced there more than a quarter of a century ago (1874), and statistical information has been collected with great care. With the exception of a slight increase during the period from 1879 to 1885, smallpox has diminished progressively since the proclamation of the new law, and has become so rare that in 1897 there were only five fatal cases in the whole German Empire. In the space of 13 years (1886-1898), in a population which embraces two fifths of the total inhabitants of the German Empire, there were altogether five fatal cases of smallpox occurring in persons who had been successfully revaccinated. Moreover, the majority of the cases of smallpox

occurred in the maritime towns or in the vicinity of the frontier of the Russian Empire. Specially favorable results have been obtained in the German army, in which, even before the law of 1874, vaccination was compulsory. In twenty-five years there occurred in the Prussian army only two cases of deaths from smallpox. In summing up the statistical data on vaccination Kübler, from whom we have borrowed the above statements, expresses himself as follows: "The history of smallpox must in all cases register the fact that this dreaded disease has, as the result of general vaccination, not only become rare in the German Empire, but it has almost completely disappeared." The example of Germany encouraged several other countries to introduce compulsory vaccination, and Roumania, Hungary and Italy, have in turn promulgated similar laws. Here also, it was not long before satisfactory results were obtained. In Italy especially, the mortality from smallpox has largely decreased in recent years. . . . . *In France a law is being framed, which will render infant vaccination compulsory. Up to the present, this has not been the case, and smallpox from time to time causes considerable ravages, as we may see at this moment in Paris. During recent years the mortality from smallpox in France has been from 90 to 100 times greater than in Germany. It is greater amongst the female population than amongst the males; this constitutes a fresh argument in favor of vaccination. Although not compulsory for the whole of the French population, it is so for soldiers and for children who carry on their studies in schools, and it is for this reason that smallpox is rarer amongst males. The most complete demonstration of this is found in the incidence of smallpox in the French army.

In spite of a less numerous contingent of troops, (451,941-457,677), the mortality from smallpox was greater during the period when vaccination was not yet carried out generally (1885-1887), than during the period of 1889-1896), when it was vigorously enforced on a much larger number of soldiers, (524,733-564,643). From 13.6 fatal cases per year in the first period the annual figure fell to 6.

•It follows, when we take into consideration the whole of the very numerous data at our disposal, that the usefulness of vaccination, followed by revaccination after some (5-7) years, cannot be seriously called in question.

Personal Experiences.

The experience of the Medical Health Officer of the City of Ottawa, as regards the outbreak of smallpox, which occurred in that city in 1902, is, as given by Dr. Robert Law, "343 cases occurred in 269 houses; of these 343 only 29 showed a vaccination scar, all of many years' standing. Four (of these) claimed to have been revaccinated two years before, but showed a very faint scar." As to the effects of vaccination, this officer states, "the carrying out of a general order for vaccination soon showed its effects in the decline of the epidemic, not one person who complied with the law developing smallpox." Of the many thousands of vaccinations performed at that time, Dr. Law states there were no serious results reported.

As previously stated, during sixteen years many opportunities have presented themselves to study the question in all portions of the province in outbreaks attended with deaths rivaling any of the serious epidemics of history, as well as in others in which the mortality has been as low as any on record. The immunity to the writer has come from a primary infantile vaccination, a revac-

*This law has recently been passed, making both vaccination and revaccination compulsory.

cination before the twelfth year of life, both with humanized lymph, and from subsequent revaccination—and to this fact alone is due the immunity he possesses.

During this period nearly 5,000 cases have been examined, and several hundred treated personally by the writer, and in not a single instance has the disease been seen in a person presenting a typical vaccination scar, the result of a primary vaccination within seven years of the attack of smallpox; and no instance has presented itself where the patient has ever been revaccinated—while on the other hand, in hundreds of families, immunizing effects of vaccination have been exemplified, in perfectly protecting those vaccinated, against smallpox.

During these sixteen years I have only met with one example of a person being apparently a natural immune. Again, I have repeatedly seen the vaccinated father and mother nurse a family of unvaccinated children through weeks of smallpox, without themselves contracting the disease, even in a modified form, although that one vaccination had been made in the case of many parents more than forty years before.

In the schools of the province several instances have occurred where the pupils of a form have been exposed for days to the infection of smallpox, and the disease has attacked only the unvaccinated scholars.

During the epidemic which prevailed some five years ago in New Ontario, chiefly among the shantymen, a staff of fifteen officials were exposed daily for more than two months to smallpox, but in no single instance did any of these officials, all of whom were revaccinated before engaging in the work, contract smallpox.

In one camp, which had to be quarantined owing to a case of smallpox having occurred therein, all the employees (46 in number) but one, were immediately vaccinated, the one who refused, stating he was prepared to swear he had been vaccinated, and also had suffered from smallpox, although no evidence of either could be found. Under these conditions he was allowed to pass unvaccinated. The forty-five proved immune to the disease, while the one ignorant and conscientious (?), but unscrupulous objector developed smallpox, and within the three weeks of my visit died a horrible death, an object lesson to all of the same ilk.

Notes on the Illustrations.

Smallpox.

The three illustrations are from photographs very kindly furnished by Dr. Jay F. Schamberg, Philadelphia, U.S.A., the joint author with Prof. Welch of the Work, "Acute Contagious Diseases," from which the illustrations are taken.

The pictures are so striking, and show the effects of a primary vaccination in preventing smallpox in two instances and in modifying in the third that no comment thereon is necessary.

Vaccination.

The ten illustrations are from photographs taken by Park Bros., Toronto. The patient, an infant, was vaccinated on April 7th, 1906, by Dr. Rowena G. D. Hume, with glycerinated vaccine manufactured by Mulford. The first photo was taken immediately after vaccination, the others in each of the succeeding days with the exception of the 4th and 11th days which were Sundays. In every respect the progress of vaccination is normal and the illustrations may be taken as accurately showing what happens in the case of a normal vaccination.

Medical Inspector's Reports.

R. W. BELL, M.D.

Presented at the Quarterly Meeting held April 25th, 1906.

Report on Typhoid Fever at Fort William.

While at Sudbury in connection with a visit to the lumbermen of Northern Ontario, I received a telegram from your Secretary to hasten on to Fort William, and confer with the local authorities regarding a violent outbreak of typhoid fever which seemed to have got beyond their control. Reaching there a few hours later on the morning of March 2nd, I found Prof. Starkey, of McGill University, Montreal, had also just arrived on the scene, having been engaged to investigate the trouble by the municipal authorities.

That morning we met a large number of the Municipal Councillors, Board of Health, Water Commissioners, etc. From the Medical Health Officer I learned, that during the past year, typhoid had been more or less prevalent all the time, that he had repeatedly called the attention of the local Board of Health to the conditions prevailing, without result, or receiving any encouragement towards improvement. No complete statistics were obtainable as the cases were not as a rule reported, compulsory reporting not being insisted on until the 1st February last.

However, about the 1st January an alarming increase in the number of cases developed. In the Town Clerk's office I learned that for the year ending November 1st, 1905, there had been reported 60 cases with nine deaths. I could not get any figures between Nov. 1st, 1905, and Feb. 1st, 1906, but was told there had been six deaths from August 31st to Dec. 31st, 1905. During February 412 cases were reported, but probably several of these rightly belonged to the latter part of January, whilst there were 32 deaths. This terrible increase had caused consternation amongst the citizens, as the civic hospital was full, the large bunk house of the C. P. R. was full, the hospital at Port Arthur was full with cases from Fort William, whilst dozens of private houses were doing the best they could with their own sick, for want of hospital accommodation. Several of the resident physicians had been down with the disease.

All parties seemed agreed that the civic water supply from the Kamanistiquia River was the source of the trouble. A proclamation had been issued advising the citizens to boil the water for drinking purposes, and a deep well near the town hall (the only one in the town), which had been closed for two years, had recently been opened, and from it water for drinking purposes was being distributed to all who asked for it, although the Medical Health Officer told me he doubted its purity and had advised that it should not be used until a favorable report of its analysis should be received. For all domestic purposes, except drinking, the "Kam" water was in use, and probably also for drinking by many, as some persons openly boasted they had drunk it for years and were not afraid of it. Practically all citizens have been using the town supply of water, and as the disease is very evenly distributed over all sections of the town, and amongst all classes, there is no reasonable doubt as to the source being the water supply.

Dr. Birdsall had very full information as to the milk supply etc., of a large number of families where the disease had shown itself, and from this

I found about 30 families obtaining their milk from ten different sources, some having their own private cow. I, therefore, could only conclude that the milk had little if anything to do with the epidemic.

As pit closets are in common use, and into these there is little doubt much excreta is thrown without being disinfected, and as there are defective sewers, the sewage from which has been flooding cellars, it is to be expected that, the soil being saturated, the water supply may also be contaminated from this source. While the water supply was the original source of the disease and still probably accountable for many cases, without doubt personal contact and infection has been a predominant element in the enormous increase during the past month. The Mayor was very pronounced in his opinion that while the water supply was probably contaminated from the Ford Street sewer, still an accumulation of filth in numerous dead ends in the water mains, without valves for its discharge, was accountable for much of the present trouble, and stated that in January the mains were thoroughly flushed. On inquiry I found the flushing was only by increased pressure for a couple of days with the already contaminated water, so as to stir up any deposit in the dead ends. The citizens were not warned to avoid the water during this process, and so got an increased quantity of pollution for that period.

During the day, we were driven about the town and out on the bay, to see where the present ice supply is being obtained, and although from a much safer place than that of last winter, still I fear it is not from such a place as we can conclude is absolutely free from sewage contamination. Next we drove up the river, having the various sewer outlets and intake pipes pointed out, as far as the Canadian Northern coal docks, thence back through Westfort, seeing the location of typhoid cases, where drainage was to the river, or to sewers emptying in above the intake pipe.

At the Ford Street sewer, from Westfort, into which half a dozen water closets empty, some from houses with typhoid, and discharging into the river 300 or 400 yards above the intake, we were informed a septic tank had been built in January, but as it did not work properly and was not close, but leaking, it was nothing but a cesspool, and even if it did not leak, I protested against the liquid effluent being discharged into the river above the intake.

You may recollect that just one year ago, I was all over this ground because of typhoid the previous Fall, and reported on the whole situation, and amongst other things condemned this sewer. Asking if any action had been taken on my report of March, 1905, I was answered, "None, your report never was seen here until about a month ago, when a copy of the printed report of the Provincial Board of Health was received with it in." This was asserted by the Mayor, Town Clerk and about a dozen other town authorities who were present. I was first blamed, then your Board, in vigorous terms for not furnishing a copy of the report last year, as "had it been known to them, they would certainly have taken some action on it, and probably prevented the present outbreak." I was told in plain terms that we were to blame for the present epidemic.

I assured them a copy must have been sent to the local Board of Health (and have since learned from your Secretary that one was sent), also that I knew one was sent to the local Superintendent of the C. P. R., and in June a copy to the "Times-Journal" for publication, but I was again met with the assertion, "none was received by the Board of Health and it certainly never was published, as had it been, they would have taken warning and acted on it." However, I was in a position to state that on June 1st, I was in Fort William, and with a copy in my possession, had discussed it with the Medical Health Officer, with the Secretary of the Board of Health, with

the Superintendent C. P. R. *re* ice supply, and with the Editor of the "Times-Journal," who commented freely on it next day, and to whom I shortly afterwards furnished a copy. Later I visited the newspaper office, and on searching the files for last June, I found my report had been published on the 24th, in full with a double-column heading. A copy of that date I secured and shewed to the Mayor, Town Clerk and several others, apparently much to the disgust of some of them, and so placing the blame where it properly belonged. I had, however, a few hours previous to this exposure, after considering the deplorable situation, advised that the first thing to be done was to secure an ample temporary supply of pure water for all domestic purposes, and as there was a doubt about the quantity and quality of the well supply, it might be prudent to arrange with the railway companies to bring over a supply on tank cars from Port Arthur, three miles away, as the C. P. R. was already doing for their own employees; next cut off the Ford Street sewer at once, and any other source of contamination above the intake, and have the residents affected used dry earth closets, and so reduce to a minimum, the possibility of pollution of the town supply, which will be persistently used by some people; then have the Board of Health confer with the physicians in attendance on the sick, in regard to united action to prevent the further spread by infection, improper disposal of excreta, etc.

The consideration next of securing a permanent supply of water was, I felt, an engineering problem. Objection was at once made to asking for water from Port Arthur, and the opinion was expressed that the septic tank would protect the Ford Street sewer. I was also told that Dr. Bryce's consent was obtained for that sewer, as a justification for its continuance, but they were careful not to state that it was only for surface and cellar drainage, while since then there had been permitted several closet connections by the town authorities. This same ungenerous reflection on Dr. Bryce I heard repeated several times, even to your Secretary two weeks later in this office, without mention of their own after closet connection until corrected by me. Nothing had been done to cut off the flow of this polluted sewer, as admitted to your Secretary up to the 16th inst. I might here state that the C. P. R. water main, taking its water from a few yards below the lower sewer, has two connections with the civic mains, to increase the pressure for fire purposes, if necessary. I could not find out whether these connections had been open or not of late, or whether any leak at the valves. The town officials did not seem to know who controlled these connections. I learned also that the intake pipes (2) at the power house, had been broken off within 12 feet of the shore last August, by a vessel dragging her anchors, and had not been repaired until the end of January, because of a dispute as to responsibility for cost. Meantime, the open ends, without strainers, were sucking in all the filth along the shore. Sanitary Inspector Rankin shewed me a report he made on 31st January regarding a visit to the power house, wherein he stated these pipes had been open for all these months and just repaired, but that he there found other conditions which were "most damnable." These he told me were two water closets in the power house (where there had recently been four cases of typhoid) discharging into the river, one having been almost over the end of the broken intake pipe, and the other only a few yards away. The intake pipes are now hung to a pier about 40 feet from shore and in about ten feet of water. As an utter indifference was apparently shewn to my suggestions about pure water supply and cutting off polluting sewers, etc., I decided to move on, but before doing so, I was informed quietly by two or three citizens, that I need not expect any consideration from the authorities of Fort William, as I had made myself a

"persona non grata" to them, by first "suggesting that they should ask Port Arthur for a supply of water, which was an insult to them"; and secondly, by producing evidence that they knew last midsummer of my report, and of the probable result, if no action taken, thereby placing the blame on the proper shoulders, and declining to allow myself or your Board to be held up to the citizens as the scape goat for their negligence. The Mayor stated, on being confronted with the published report in the paper of the 24th of June, "I guess all the citizens will have to bear the responsibility." I told him I doubted if they would be willing to exonerate their elected representatives from the responsibility, but I said, "now tell me why the Ford Street sewer was not cut off," and he replied, "Well, I suppose the truth is, we thought it was only a box drain and did not amount to much."

Since leaving Fort William, I learn the municipal authorities find much fault with me for daring to speak of the condition of affairs there, outside of their town, some of my remarks finding their way, quite unintentionally on my part, into two newspapers, one of them from an overheard conversation with one of the Fort William Water Commissioners and published in a somewhat exaggerated form, the other from a conversation with some friends in Winnipeg. However, I do not understand it to be the duty of your Inspector to assist any delinquent municipality to hush up its sanitary neglect, but rather to warn the rest of the Province and protect the public generally.

It is to be feared that the desire to "get rich quick" influenced many citizens in the "marking time" policy adopted last year, when the unsanitary condition of the town was well known, either through unwillingness to devote time to improvement, or dread that too marked devotion to health matters might have a deleterious effect on the speculative deals in real estate agitating the town, by drawing attention to the unhappy state of affairs. At least I have been assured by residents of the town, that, to these reasons may be attributed the true cause of neglect.

I understand that with considerable assistance from Montreal, on the strength of Prof. Starkey's report, vigorous action has been taken to stamp out the present epidemic, which doubtless will soon be accomplished, but it is to be hoped there will not be a relapse into security and inertia as soon as this is ended, but that prompt steps will be taken for a complete renovation of the sewer system, and for a permanent supply of pure water. Until these are obtained, there will be constant risk of a recurrence of the present epidemic with its terrible death roll, the responsibility for which I think must rest heavily on some shoulders.

March 20th, 1906.

Report on Lumber Camps, etc., in Northern Ontario.

During a month's trip in February and March, I endeavoured to get in touch with the majority of lumbermen whom I had not reached in November and December last. Nearly all these were west of Sudbury, either on the "Soo," or main line of the C. P. R., and the C. N. Ry.

In another report I have mentioned specially those I found it necessary to prosecute for non-compliance with the Regulations. With the remainder I found the Regulations being fairly well complied with. The camps as a rule are in a good sanitary condition, the employers in their own interests finding it expedient to keep them so, and as a result there has been very little sickness during the past winter.

I saw many of the employers and also employees, and on the whole found them satisfied with the Regulations. I heard a few complaints from the men about the condition of camps, and unjust treatment by their employers. Most of them I investigated, and while some were justified, others were wholly unwarranted, or were grossly exaggerated.

In the "Soo" Hospital I found cases of men either ill or injured, from two camps, and who had, contrary to the Regulations, been discharged and thrown on their own resources. I visited their former employers in the Soo and at Blind River, and gave them to understand they must provide for these men until recovered, which they agreed to do.

There is, no doubt, a certain amount of feigned illness on the part of some men, which, however, should be detected by the contracting physician, but on the other hand, there is too often, I fear, an inclination on the part of some employers to get rid of any sick man as quickly as possible, without retaining any responsiblity for him. However, in cases of injury, I believe the employers, as a rule, see that the injured man is well looked after and provided for.

By far the most satisfactory plan is to have a resident camp physician, or one who devotes his whole time to camp duties. Where a doctor is engaged in private practice, and has to drive many miles, to possibly a small camp, certainly as satisfactory attendance is not likely to be obtainable, especially when, as I am informed occasionally is done, a portion of his rightful fee is deducted and applied to other purposes. One physician complaining of this, said to me, "If the employers are only going to pay us half fees, they can only expect half attendance," and of this the men justly complain, after the full fee has been deducted from their wages, and herein is one of the greatest causes of dissatisfaction.

It is openly asserted that the medical fees are frequently divided with the camp officials, and even with the heads of the firms, sometimes by the physicians voluntarily offering a rebate to secure the contract, and in some instances on the demand of the employer. I am pleased to say, however, that I believe very few physicians resort to such tactics, or submit to such coercion to secure contracts.

Along the C. P. R. and C. N. Ry. west of Port Arthur, there are many contractors with camps of 20 to 40 men taking out ties. A number of these employ the same physician, who devotes his whole time to them, but on the latter line there are several, who are compelled in their contracts with the company, to employ Doctors Mackenzie & Mackenzie, of Winnipeg, who, I am told, are the contracting physicians for construction work along the line. One of these physicians is registered in Ontario, but the other is not. They employ resident physicians along the line to look after the work for them, and I found one doctor who was supposed to visit and attend camps over 200 miles from his abode, which certainly cannot be done satisfactorily with only a tri-weekly train service, and as there are several physicians residing very much nearer, I suggest under Clause 12 of the Regulations, that these contractors be required to contract with some physician within a reasonable distance.

I investigated some complaints regarding a camp and lumberman on Rainy Lake. The employer, and physician, I interviewed at Fort Francis, and the complainant in Winnipeg. The main ground of complaint was concerning something over which our Regulations have no control; the other points were admittedly of very little consequence and easily rectified.

I visited and inspected the camp of the Kaministiquia Power Company at the celebrated Kakabeka Falls, a few miles west of Port Arthur, being kindly driven out by Dr. Laurie, M.H.O. of that town. Your Secretary

had telegraphed me to visit this camp, as there had been reported pollution of the river by the Italian laborers. There had been employed 500 or 600 men on the works last Fall, and at the time of my visit (March 5th), 200 to 300 still employed, while a few were hanging about waiting for spring, when the larger number would again be required.

I found the sanitary condition of the camp excellent, no drainage into the river, all buildings being several hundred yards back from the stream. Dr. Dean, physician for the works, is untiring in his efforts to preserve a clean and healthy camp, and he receives every assistance possible from Messrs. Leonard and Rogers, the engineers in charge, whose eagle eyes not only watch closely their own employees, but also the camp followers on adjacent territory, and who mete out summary ejectment from the premises, to those who are undesirable characters, by dynamiting their shacks, which is without doubt the only effective disinfectant for some of these "unsanitary grease spots."

I might add that a number of mining camps on the line of the C. P. R. near the western boundary of the Province, were brought under my purview during this trip, and here the owners or managers are falling into line, and providing for the better and more sanitary condition of their works, and contracting with physicians to look after their employees.

Railway construction camps on the line of the G. T. P. Ry. from Fort William north, are being rapidly put into operation, but under the careful supervision of Dr. Ewing, the contractor's physician, who has had several years' experience in this work, I am sure every precaution will be taken to preserve a sanitary condition, and attend to the health of the men. These works may be visited later, but in the meantime, Dr. Ewing assured me, no pollution of the Kamanistiquia River or its tributary streams adjoining these construction works was permitted.

March 31st, 1906.

Report on Prosecution of Lumber Firms.

As instructed by your Secretary, about the middle of February, I proceeded to New Ontario to prosecute several employing lumbermen who were not providing medical supervision for their men as required by the Regulations, either through neglect or deliberately setting the Public Health Act at defiance.

I began at the "Soo," and on the 16th Feb., before Stipendiary Magistrate Quibell, laid information against J. J. McFadden of McFadden & Milloy, —. Kennedy, Manager for Burton Bros., John Munn, Manager Echo Bay Lumber Co.

The first named firm I had tried for over a year to reach, during three previous visits to the Soo, and by several letters, but never could find them in person, and no attention was paid to correspondence.

Burton Bros. camps were reported in a filthy condition, and in them smallpox had broken out a few days before. All three with Mr. Burton appeared before the Magistrate at 11 a.m. on 19th Feb. Mr. Munn at once pleaded his neglect, and was willing to immediately obey the Regulations. Messrs. McFadden and Burton while admitting non-compliance, made many excuses and asserted that scarcely a lumber firm on the "North Shore" had a medical contract; that they could not get men if the Regulations were carried out, and in fact everything was wrong in their opinion. Their views are certainly not in accordance with those given me by many others. I asked

for the names of other delinquents so I could prosecute them, but they would not or could not give them. I also asked for specific cases of the unsuitableness of the Regulations, but was met with the reply that, "the Regulations are all right if enforced." The Magistrate adjourned the court until 3 p.m. and advised them to make medical contracts and produce them at that hour, when he would consider the leniency to be extended to them, as he understood our desire was not for a heavy penalty, but to compel them to live up to the requirements of the Act. On reassembling at 3 p.m., Messrs. Munn and Burton produced quite satisfactory contracts with Dr. McRae, but Mr. McFadden wanted further delay, and produced a letter from a physician, not even dated, saying the camps would be visited at an early date, and contract furnished when details could be arranged. I insisted on something more definite, and with considerable reluctance Mr. McFadden added to the letter a promise to have his contract in your Secretary's hands within a week. This I accepted. The Magistrate suspended sentence on payment of costs by each. About two weeks later Mr. McFadden visited your Secretary in this office but did not bring any contract.

As Mr. Quibell, the Magistrate, had in the meantime been relieved of his office, there was no one to pass sentence for his persistent neglect. Mr. McFadden promised again to furnish the contract in a few days. On my return home, almost four weeks after his first promise, I found it still unfulfilled, and only on telegraphing a threat of another prosecution, by order of your Secretary, did we succeed in getting Mr. McFadden to comply with the Act by furnishing a contract.

On Feb. 23rd, at Sudbury, I laid before Police Magistrate Brodie, information for similar offences against Carney Bros. of Massey; H. Caswell, of Caswell & Anderson, Massey; B. Bahnsen, of Pine; Wm. Charlton, Manager for J. & T. Charlton, Pogamasing.

The last named had defiantly several times told me he would not obey the Regulations regarding a medical contract, and we could not make him as "the Act was defective," etc. Shortly after the information was laid, he wanted me to withdraw it, stating that the walking-boss had made a contract in January. On my calling on the doctor named, I found the statement was not correct. He had never visited the camps and no contract had been made. Mr. Kains, of Carney Bros., and Mr. Caswell appeared before the Magistrate at Webbwood on 27th Feb. and pleaded "not guilty," but having heard my evidence with that of Dr. Flaherty and the two defendants, the Magistrate said he "must find them guilty on their own evidence." He imposed a nominal fine of $10.00 and costs in each case, and instructed them to make contracts at once and forward them to your Secretary.

On the morning of 28th February, Messrs. Bahnsen and Charlton were to have appeared before the Magistrate at Chelmsford, but as their solicitor had entered a plea of guilty, the Magistrate notified me there was no necessity to hold court there, and that he was imposing a similar fine as on the day previous, viz., $10.00 and costs in each case, with instructions to at once comply with the Act.

The amount of the fine will have no effect whatever in enforcing compliance with the Regulations, and is being ridiculed by their confreres, but the intention was simply in the first place to show that the Act can be enforced, and secondly that it is the intention of the Board that it shall be.

I do not know of any other delinquents in this respect, except some small jobbers, whose employers should be held responsible for them in the future, although McFadden and Charlton asserted there were many but refused to name them.

I suggest that notice of verbal contracts be not accepted for the future, but that copies of written contracts be required, and as lumber camps are in the majority of cases in operation by Sept. 1st, or earlier, that the contract be furnished your Board by Sept. 15th, or if formed later, then within a month of its being started, and in case of non-compliance, prosecutions be started forthwith. As nearly every employer of labor admits "the Regulations are all right if enforced," it will only require a few prosecutions to bring about the obeying without enforcement. A heavy daily penalty for each day's neglect in providing a medical contract, and which could be collected on information of any complainant would, I believe, have a good effect.

Another suggestion which I make is, that in the event of neglect to make a medical contract as required by the Regulations, your Board be empowered to make the necessary appointment, the employer being held responsible for fees and all other conditions required by the Act.

March 22nd, 1906.

Report on Small-pox.

During the past quarter, the Unorganized Districts of the Province have been almost free from smallpox, requiring but little attention on that account from your Inspector, but from many points in the more settled parts of the Province, there have been reported cases of a more or less severe type, but generally, of a modified character. Most of these outbreaks were looked after by the local health authorities and kept well in hand, but a few of them I visited and rendered the assistance necessary.

1st. County of Wentworth.—Suspected cases were reported from this county during the 1st week of January. I spent two days investigating in the Townships of Glanford, Binbrook and Barton, and Village of Ancaster, and during the first day had the appreciated assistance of Dr. Roberts, M.H.O., of Hamilton. After thoroughly considering the cases seen, the conclusion arrived at was, that we had instead of smallpox, a few cases of impetigenous eczema to deal with.

During the fourth week of January I visited cases in four widely separate portions of the Province.

2nd. County of Hastings.—By request, on Jan. 22nd, I visited the Township of Huntingdon, with Dr. Eagleson, M.H.O., of Madoc, and there diagnosed several cases of smallpox. Later in the day, I met the local Board of Health, and as there had been many persons exposed in the neighborhood, and children from infected houses had been in attendance at two schools, viz., at Ivanhoe and White Lake, the necessary steps were immediately taken to have all vaccinated, and quarantined for a suitable length of time, and have the disease stamped out. Dr. Eagleson informed me that these cases had been traced from Faraday Township, where the disease had been prevalent three months ago, and from where it had spread to several neighboring municipalities.

3rd. Village of Newcastle in the County of Durham was visited on Jan. 22nd, and here I found a well marked case in about its 10th day, in the adult daughter of Reeve Parker, Chairman of the local Board of Health. This case had been reported to the M.H.O. as a case of chickenpox, by Dr. Farncomb, and he had been refused permission to make any personal investigation. No doubt there was suspicion as to the true nature of the disease, by those

interested, as the house was nominally quarantined, and a "Contagious Disease" placard put up on a tree close to and facing the house, but not where it could be seen by persons approaching, nor from the street, while the father was living at his shop so as to continue at work. I insisted that there must be proper quarantining and placarding, and that the M.H.O. must not be obstructed in the proper performing of his duties, as was threatened by the patient's father, who as I before stated, was the Chairman of the Board of Health.

Dr. Anderson, M.H.O., informed me that on the previous day he had discovered several mild cases now convalescent, amongst pupils in the High School, from the adjoining Township of Clarke, that the school had been closed and steps taken to vaccinate all the children and have the building thoroughly disinfected. I may here state that four younger members of the Parker family who had been attending this school, all showed marks of a recent attack, but the rash was pretty well faded out, and the spots few as compared with the present case.

I telephoned Lt.-Col. Hughes, Reeve of the Tp. of Clarke, and learned that a proclamation ordering general vaccination had been issued three days previous, but as no M.H.O. appointed, I ordered that this defect be remedied at once, so someone with authority could act and see the regulations carried out.

Ten days later, on Feb. 2nd, by your order, I again visited Newcastle, as one Geo. Eilbeck, signing himself "a member of the Board of Health," had published a letter in the local newspaper, saying he "had on 30th Jan. visited Miss Parker by order of the local Board and that he had examined her and she had not now, and never had smallpox," etc., etc. On verifying his statement as to his visit and exposure, and finding him mingling with the general public, I placed him in quarantine, until all danger was passed. The following day another case developed in this village, and as it was quite evident the M.H.O. was not receiving the help and assistance he should have, in fact was rather being obstructed by those in authority, I deemed it expedient to appoint two sanitary policemen for the protection of the public, and to assist the M.H.O. in his duties. The efforts of Dr. Anderson, M.H.O., who was apparently zealous in carrying out the smallpox Regulations, were not appreciated, and he was shortly afterwards dismissed from office, and Dr. Hazelwood, of Bowmanville, appointed in his place.

The expense of a few dollars in stamping out the disease seemed to worry this municipality greatly, the authorities caring little for the welfare of others, if they could save their pockets from a very trifling outlay. I think the Reeve and others who obstructed or neglected the carrying out of the Smallpox Regulations under the Public Health Act, are deserving of the severest censure.

4th. Township of Clarke, Co. of Durham.—On Feb. 3rd, I visited the Village of Orono in this Township, and with Dr. Tucker, who had lately been appointed M.H.O., and Dr. Rutherford, saw several cases of smallpox in various stages, but as they had the cases well in hand, and were taking all precautions to prevent a further spread of the disease, there was nothing particular for me to do beyond acting in an advisory capacity.

5th. Township of Kincardine, Co. of Bruce.—On Jan. 26th, I attended a joint meeting of the Boards of Health of the Town and Township of Kincardine. There were no cases of smallpox reported in town. Dr. Bradley, M.H.O. of the township, reported nine cases developed, and four suspects under quarantine. The first case was recognized on Dec. 30th by Dr. McCrimmon and agreed in by Dr. Secord, M.H.O., of the town, who was called

in consultation, and who has taken charge of all cases since. No new cases had developed except in houses where it previously existed, since 18th inst. Eight schools had been closed, also all churches in or near the infected district, and all meetings prohibited.

The first intimation your Secretary had of this outbreak was from London, where a lady who had been at a wedding in Kincardine Tp. on Dec. 27th, and returned home on the 29th, developed the disease on 13th Jan. I find all patients so far attacked but one, were at the wedding, and possibly that one also.

The first case was in a man who attended the wedding and had shortly before arrived from the North-west, where he says a man with much rash on him, drove him to the railway station. Placarding appeared to be considered the all important step to take to prevent further spread of the disease. No vaccination had been done, and one Sanitary Inspector was trying to attend to the wants of the people in all the infected houses, and enforce quarantine over several miles. Dr. Bradley, M.H.O., and the Board of Health promised to attend to the necessary vaccination at once, and to put on a more rigid quarantine. Much indignation was shown towards the physician in attendance on the cases, and those present at the meeting unanimously expressed the belief that he did not take any precautions to prevent spreading the disease himself; that there was no change or protection of clothing while visiting those or any other patients, etc. I advised them to consult with Dr. Secord in regard to the matter, and probably a better understanding would result.

6th. Village of Norwich, Co. of Oxford.—Here on Jan. 27th I visited two cases with Dr. A. D. Ellis. They were in the crust stage. All exposed persons had been vaccinated, and the patients effectively isolated and quarantined in their own house. The suspected source of these cases was Kelvin, a neighboring village, but on telephoning Dr. Johnston, M.H.O., he stated he had visited Kelvin and could not trace a case in either Burford or Windham within which townships it lies. No further cases reported here.

7th. Town of Berlin, Co. of Waterloo.—A suspected case having been reported by Dr. Walters, I visited this town on Jan. 30th and with him saw two cases, both young women. The first, had prior to my visit caused an element of doubt, but the weight of evidence was now undoubtedly on the side of smallpox. The other had only been discovered a few hours before, and had developed in the Civic Hospital, fortunately in a ward where only the one patient. There was no doubt in the minds of either of us about this case. No connection, however, was traceable, between these cases. Effective measures were taken to prevent further spread from either case, and in the evening I met with the local Board of Health, and advised *re* removal of patients to the isolation hospital, vaccination, disinfection, etc. The Board of School Trustees also undertook to have all children in the town schools vaccinated. Nothing further heard from these cases, so I take for granted all was soon cleared up.

8th. Village of Thedford, Co. of Lambton.—A case of smallpox having been reported from Thedford, but information not very satisfactory, I visited the village on Feb. 6th, and learned from Dr. A. J. Grant that the patient was teller in the Sovereign Bank, where he occupied a room in rear of and over the bank. He took ill on Jan. 23rd, but disease not suspected until 25th, when he was isolated to await developments, and his room-mate prevented from returning to the room, was vaccinated, clothes changed, and exposed ones fumigated, etc. Two days later, papules were out freely on the patient

and Dr. Munns, M. H. O., agreeing in the diagnosis, he was removed to isolation quarters in the outskirts of the village, and precautions taken to prevent further spread. The bank premises with all books, papers, money, etc., were thoroughly fumigated for thirty-six hours with sulphur, after which all wood-work was washed with solution of bichloride of mercury.

The room-mate of the patient, I directed to be kept under close surveillance, and I believe he ultimately developed the disease, but with these cases, I understand, the disease was stampd out.

9th. Algoma District.—About Feb. 6th, a case developed in Burton Bros. lumber camp, near Garden River, and was sent into the "Soo," but immediately returned to camp by Mr. Quibell, Stipendiary Magistrate, who with Dr. McRae at once visited the camp and had it quarantined, then the men vaccinated, and appropriated the office for an isolation hospital, the firm not having provided any building as required, nor even contracted for a physician. This with adjoining camps of the same firm were reported in a filthy and unsanitary condition, but immediate steps were taken to at once rectify the neglect. This firm I prosecuted on Feb. 19th for not having a medical contract.

From one of these camps, another case turned up at Blind River, about 12th Feb. and this case I saw with Dr. Bird on 20th Feb., in isolation hospital, but as he with two companions had also visited the "Soo," as well as the Morgan Co.'s camp, and various places in Blind River, it was to be feared more would be heard from these cases. Indirectly, I have since heard that a few more cases, probably resulting from the visits of these men, broke out in both the Soo and Blind River, but were immediately corralled, and the disease effectively eradicated in a short time.

10th. Town of Bowmanville.—On March 19th your Secretary requested me to visit this town, where an outbreak had taken place, but where certain doubts had been expressed about one case. In all about ten cases had developed, extending over a month. Eight of these I saw, with either Dr. Potter, M.H.O., or Dr. Hillier. All were recovering rapidly except one, a child in the house where the previous doubtful case had been, and only at period of my visit was the rash first seen, this case I think strengthening Dr. Potter's diagnosis of the previous one.

Three or four of these cases were employees of the organ factory, who all worked close together. Two were in the isolation hospital and the others quarantined in their own homes. The health authorities were thoroughly alive to the situation, and taking the necessary steps to prevent further spread of the disease.

This completes the list of cases with which I was directly connected, but there were many other outbreaks, which were handled by the local health authorities. All were, however, of a comparatively mild type, and but few of them had ever been vaccinated amongst those that I saw, in fact none for many years. It is gratifying to report that no death has taken place during this quarter from this dread disease.

March 31st, 1906.

Laboratory Report

JOHN A. AMYOT, M.D., Director.

For the Quarter Ending March 31st, 1906.

To the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present you the following report of work done in the Laboratories of the Board during the quarter ending March 31st, 1906:—

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Quarter ending March 31st, 1906.

County	Municipalities	Diphtheritic Swabs				Tuberculous Sputa		Typhoid Bloods		Miscellaneous Specimens	Waters		Total number for quarter
		Release		Diagnosis							Chemical	Bacterial	
		+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
Algoma	4						2			1		10	13
Brant	5				1	1	6						8
Bruce	7			4	3	3	5			2			17
Carleton	10		2	3	1	2	5		1			1	15
Dufferin	8					1	9	3	3			1	16
Elgin	2				1							6	7
Essex	11		1			11	15	4	5				36
Frontenac	14	22	30	15	25	10	43	5	15	12		20	197
Grey	9		2	8	8	2	13	1	3	1		3	41
Haldimand	3						2	1	1				4
Haliburton	0												0
Halton	6	2		2	5	1	1						11
Hastings	8			3	1	10	18		4			11	47
Huron	7		1		2		2	1	2			1	9
Kent	9				7	8	16	2	1			1	35
Lambton	8			3		2	4	1					10
Lanark	15	20	5	7	6	6	5	1	2				52
Leeds & Gren.	11			1	3	7	18	1	3	2		17	52
Lenn. & Add.	9					3	11		1	1		2	18
Lincoln	10	1		1	2	5	6		2	1		11	29
Middlesex	7				2	3	2					14	21
Muskoka	9	1		3	5	4	3	3	2	1			22
Nipissing	6			2			1	1	1	4		8	17
Norfolk	8				2	4	14		3				23
North. & Dur.	12			6	4	6	15	5	3	1		13	53
Ontario	4				2	2	7		2			1	14
Oxford	10				2	4	6	7	7	1		13	40
Parry Sound	8		1		2		2	2	2			7	16
Peel	9	3	1	2	3	2	2			1		1	15
Perth	9			1	3		2	1	4	1		2	14
Peterboro	12	1			4	7	14	2	3	1		2	34
Pres. & Russ.	1							1	1				2
Prince Edw'd	3	2			1		1						4
Rainy River	1				1		2						3
Renfrew	8				2	4	14	2	3			35	60
Simcoe	11			4	7	10	24	2	3			14	64
Stor., D. & G.	9				1	3	6		1				11
Thunder Bay	12		1		1	1	1	10	7	1	1	51	74
Victoria	8	1	1	5	4		1					1	13
Waterloo	14	2	8	4	5	2	27	1		6	21	31	107
Welland	7				1	1			2			3	7
Wellington	12	6		2	5	2	8	2	4				29
Wentworth	9			1			2	1	2	1		16	23
York	15	16	17	35	46	19	37	36	49	7		80	342
		77	70	112	168	146	372	96	141	45	22	376	1625

Summary of the Work done in the Laboratories during the Quarter ending March 31st, 1906.

Date 1906	Diphtheritic Swabs				Tuberculous Sputa		Typhoid Bloods		Miscellaneous Specimens	Waters		Total number for month
	Release		Diagnosis									
	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−		Chemical	Bacterial	
January	31	29	33	55	52	136	27	40	12	0	80	495
February	14	20	36	59	39	109	30	46	18	7	137	515
March	32	21	43	54	55	127	39	55	15	15	159	615
	77	70	112	168	146	372	96	141	45	22	376	1,625
	147		280		518		237			398		
	427											

During the quarter there were examined in addition 33 samples of sewage from Berlin, Ont., making a total of 1,658 specimens.

Toronto's Water Supply.

The routine examination of this water was continued. In all 71 samples on as many days were examined—22 in January, 23 February and 26 in March.

Ten, or 14.7 per cent. of these 71 show colon-bacilli, intestinal bacteria. These bacilli were found on the following dates, Jan. 15, 23, 24 and 25th, Feb. 2, 12 and 23, and March 2, 14 and 27.

This is not an unusual condition in Toronto's water. During the last two years these periodic infections have shown. The solution would seem to be filtration. The typhoid death rate is considerably above what it should be if its water supply was perfect.

Table Showing Product of two Municipal Mechanical Filters.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 8th, 1906.

Laboratory number.	Sender's number.	Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
885	No. 1	Creek	None.	None.	None	Present.	2
883	" 2	Settling Reservoir	None.	None.	None	Present.	3
887	" 3	Pump Station Tap	None.	None.	Present.	Present.	2
886	" 6	Fire Hall Tap.	None.	None.	None	None	2
888	" 5	Collegiate Institute Tap	None.	None.	None	None	3
884	" 4	Wellington St. School Tap	None.	None.	None	Present.	3

Dundas, Ont., March 27th, 1906.

Number of Bacteria per c.c.

Laboratory number.	Collector's number.	Where collected from.	Temperature at which cultivated.		Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
			37°c.	22°c.					
1248	No. 1.	Raw Creek Water.....	29.000	160 000	None.	None.	Present.	None.	4
		Alumnated Water, 1½ grs.							
1249	" 2.	to gallon	2.700	15.000	None.	None.	Present.	None.	4
1250	" 3.	Tap at Filter House	1.000	1.500	None.	None.	Present.	None.	4
1251	" 4.	Tap at Fire Hall	250	500	None.	None.	None. ..	None.	4
1252	" 5.	Tap at Braund's Drug Store	520	800	None.	None.	None. ..	None.	4
1253	" 6.	Tap at Collin's Hotel.....	1.400	500	None.	None.	None. ..	None.	4

To commence with Dundas water contained a large bacterial content. Efficient filtration in this case should not let more than 100 or 125 bacteria through per cubic centimeter.

North Bay Water and Sewage Condition.

At Dr. Hodgetts' instruction on passing through on Feb. 25th, I looked over the condition of progress of the water system and sewage of the town.

The sewers had not all been put down. The cold weather caught them before they had finished. They encountered considerable difficulty in the excavation on account of quick sand. There was five or six weeks work yet to be done. The septic tanks were completed, well isolated, and appeared well constructed. The effluent pipes had been placed out into the lakes. They of course had not yet been connected up with the sewers.

The water-main has been constructed nearly out to Trout Lake. It had also been delayed. There was some 4 or 5 weeks' work there yet to do also. The power-house was finished. It can be seen at the side of the lake below the railway. The intake will here be in a bay a few hundred yards across and there a large lumber mill is situated and not far to the east a large summer hotel, with cottages along the shore. So far nothing has been done to see that no infection comes from these sources which I consider worth looking after.

New Liskeard Water Question.

New Liskeard has under consideration at the present moment a public water supply. The town has a population of about 3,500. The prospects are that this will in the near future be doubled, it being a distributing centre for all that new country.

Three sources of supply present themselves there. Lake Temiskaming in front of the town. The south branch of the Wabi River at a falls some 6 or 7 miles to the south west of the town by gravity, or two springs, by pumping to the south-east of the town about 2 miles distant.

Lake Temiskaming Source.

The town is situated at the mid-shore of a crescent shaped bay, about three or four miles wide at its outer end. Running through the town is the

Wabi River draining the now rapidly filling famous clay farm land. This bay thus receives much sewage. The water is nearly always turbid, (the Wabi is a mud river,) especially in the summer time. The water in the bay is altered very much in depth by the directions of the wind.

In short the water is colored, turbid, sewage polluted and varies much at seasons in these respects.

It would not be a safe source without an efficient filtration.

The South Branch of Wabi Source.

The point at which it has been proposed to tap this river is to the south-west of Bucke township. There is some farming done here and there above the source. Much prospecting is being done there just now also. It is quite possible that in the near future it will be the centre of much development and may be infected thereby. Through Mr. Chipman, assistant, I have found since that the cost of bringing this water over to New Liskeard will be much more than at first thought, for the reason that the main will lie nearly level for some distance, thus necessitating a much larger pipe than at first supposed. He considers the cost nearly prohibitive for the town's finances at the present time and to make things worse two samples of water taken on as many occasions were infected with colon bacilli. This might be further investigated.

Two Springs to the South-east.

These springs originate in the low ground at the foot of a lime-stone hill. They are about a quarter of a mile apart. The one closer to the town is the smaller and flows about 500,000 gals. a day. The larger one gives nearly 1,500,000 gals. The water looks nice and is said to be always so by those about. The mayor of New Liskeard accompanied me and vouches the accuracy of this. There is a serious objection to the second spring. It is that it bubbles up in the hollow in a field. Into this hollow a couple of small ravines drain. Into one of these ravines there runs practically all the drainage from a large farm house and the accompanying stables and barns, and this at a distance probably of not more than 150 yards. This of course could be got over by buying this farm outright. Mr. Chipman feels very certain that over a million gals. per day can be got at all times from this source. This source will of course mean pumping and if properly protected should be a safe one.

Ingersoll Water.

At the request of the Water Works Company of Ingersoll, a further series of samples, this time from the gathering basin at the head of the intake pipe, were examined. The following table gives graphically the results of these examinations.

Date 1906	Laboratory Number	Where collected from	Streptococci	Staphylococci	Colon Bactlli	Colonoid Bacilli	Chlorine in parts per Million
Feb. 3	408	Gathering Basin.....	None	None	None	None	3
" 5	422	" "	None	None	None	None	2
" 6	451	" "	None	None	None	None	3
" 7	452	" "	None	None	None	None	3
" 8	467	" "	None	None	None	None	3

The ground was well frozen over during all the time these samples were collected.

This report is an addendum to the report given at the last quarterly meeting of the Board. The water company thought they would be more satisfied if the other water from the head of the water-main were taken. As the ground and everything about was frozen no pollution got into the pipe. But this says nothing for the rest of the year when all is open and cattle pasture in the neighborhood and when the freshets carry the drainage from the houses in the water-shed.

Cobalt Water and Ice.

At the direction of Dr. Hodgetts, a visit was made to Cobalt, New Ontaria, on Tuesday, February 27th, 1906.

The population is variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500, much of it a floating one. The town is an unorganized one.

A Justice of the Peace and a constable represent the law.

The houses are for the most part temporary shifts built on top of the ground, with very little reference to streets, of which there are no fixed ones. The houses are placed as close together as possible and in all directions. The land is becoming very expensive. Only the day before my visit, a small lot large enough for a house without a yard sold for $1,500.00. Other properties are being held for like figures.

The water is got from a couple of very questionable springs amongst the houses and through holes in the ice from Cobalt Lake. Previous analyses of these waters have shown all of them to be infected with intestinal bacteria, showing the liability of them to typhoid infection if other intestinal discharges should have typhoid bacteria in them, with of course other diarrhœal causative agents as well. There have been five cases of typhoid in the district since Christmas, three of which have probably been infected elsewhere, but the other two seem to have got their infection in the town.

The settlement is scattered over three more or less parallel ridges radiating somewhat to the north. Nearly one quarter of the houses at the present time drain towards Cobalt Lake, which has an area of about 50 acres. Its

infection is thus accounted for. The other three-quarters drain into the valleys between the ridges. The ridges are covered with houses and the valleys are filled with them. There is one water closet about to five houses. Some of them seem filled to above the seats, and otherwise in a most filthy condition. Those houses having none have discharged on the ground. Garbage, wash water, urine and faeces all mixed together in frozen heaps out in the open, on top of rock, practically bare in its greater area. The cold has been steady so far and all is frozen, but when the thaws come the accumulations will all be washed into the valleys and the lake, polluting all the water sources. If nothing is done to correct the evils before the thaws, then in all human probability there will be a severe outbreak of disease in and about the settlement.

The township is now being organized, and notices of nomination and election of township officers are out. The following recommendations would seem to be indicated.

1st. That each "house-holder" be directed to clean up all the debris about his place, and build a proper outhouse of the dry earth type.

2nd. That the township get the right to some piece of property near the town where the gathered up material might be dumped, preferably burned up. All the property is taken up but it is quite possible that a suitable site could be arranged for with some of the mine owners.

3rd. Under the circumstances a daily gathering of refuse should be established, the man gathering to be an officer of the town. It has been suggested that the town itself supply at the minimum cost a uniform kind of dry earth receptacle for the dry earth closets.

4th. The settlement should then at the earliest possible date make arrangement for an unquestioned municipal water supply—possibly from "Clear Lake." None of the waters in the town or in the immediate neighborhood are safe and especially is this so with reference to the springs in the town and of Cobalt Lake.

Some ice had been cut from Cobalt Lake. This water is questionable and of course the ice also. Those who had cut were instructed not to use it except for cooling purposes. As far as could be found only two had cut this ice, a general grocer and a butcher. Both understood that their cut is not to be used except for cooling purposes. They had already stored what they had cut. Future cutting was prohibited. A better supply could be got with only a slightly longer haul from Lake Sasaginaga at the back of the settlement. This Lake, as well as "Clear Lake," is situated much higher than the town and there are practically no habitations about it.

Laboratory Report on Samples of Sewage Collected by the City Engineer's Department of the City of Toronto

From the below named sewers of the city at their termini during 1905, in parts per million.

Date of Collection	Dufferin Street					Garrison creek					Yonge Street					Jarvis Street					Front Street at Don					Don river at G. T. R.					Rosedale creek				
	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine	Ox. Cons.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine	Ox. Cons.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine	Ox. Cons.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine	Ox. Cons.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine	Ox. Cons.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine	Ox. Cons.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine	Ox. Cons.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine	Ox. Cons.
December 19, 1904	15 50	12 75	48 0	10 40	16 50	5 90	81 0	8 2	9 60	4 00	35 0	10 10	15 50	5 90	230 0	5 7	117 50	116 50	1780 0	60 0	5 50	2 75	930 0	2 90	16 50	7 00	42 0	10 4
" 20, "	13 50	5 00	42 0	7 35	13 75	6 50	44 0	6 7	8 50	4 00	16 0	13 80	23 50	9 25	310 0	4 1	76 25	143 00	2970 0	103 5	4 75	1 35	470 0	1 65	13 75	2 50	42 0	6 85
" 21, "	10 25	5 75	45 0	8 00	11 50	6 25	70 0	7 55	7 50	4 25	60 0	8 40	11 75	6 75	320 0	7 35	100 00	211 00	740 0	58 0	6 00	4 75	60 0	2 80	12 75	3 00	46 0	5 40
" 22, "	17 50	6 75	48 0	8 35	14 75	6 25	50 7	7 60	10 00	4 75	70 0	12 75	18 75	10 25	350 0	12 70 *	61 15	151 00	405 0	78 4	22 50	10 00	1400 0	11 25	23 75	5 00	48 0	4 70
" 23, "	13 50	4 50	48 0	14 95	14 00	5 25	50 0	13 65	10 50	5 00	30 0	23 65	14 00	5 75	200 0	18 20	42 00	81 0	1850 0	491 25	8 25	2 80	2 80	2 80	9 00	3 75	70 0	8 20
" 24, "	19 00	4 50	55 00		20 50	5 75			23 75				22 00	5 75			88 75	18 0			4 25	2 00			10 00	3 00		
" 25, "	22 75	4 25			18 50	4 50			14 25	3 00			24 25	4 25			17 50	11 0			3 00	2 50			17 50	3 50		
" 26, "	15 00	2 75	46 0	5 00	16 00	4 50	34 0	4 2	18 00	4 00	34 0	5 20	15 00	6 75	152 0	6 2	19 00	10 5	410 0	55 5	4 70	2 00	1 0	0 90	17 00	3 50	30 0	6 4
" 27, "	7 00	2 25	20 0	6 05	5 00	2 25	24 0	6 0	7 25	2 75	15 0	17 70	8 50	2 75	138 0	16 50	22 50	24 5	900 0	13 85	2 75	2 25	24 0	4 20	8 00	2 50	24 0	10 10
" 28, "	17 00	4 00	42 0	7 15	12 50	3 75	48 0	6 05	5 25	3 25	62 0	9 15	17 25	5 00	240 0	16 80	43 75	52 25	2485 0	51 6	5 25	1 80	28 0	6 80	5 00	1 25	28 0	5 00
" 29, "	17 00	5 00	28 0	8 50	12 75	4 25	33 0	5 80	8 75	3 75	60 0	12 00	14 00	12 75	370 0	12 50	24 00	74 50	2870 0	24 00	7 25	2 75	48 0	5 40	9 25	2 25	32 0	10 95
" 30, "	18 50	4 00	37 0	5 30	23 00	6 00	84 0	4 30	6 00	1 25	60 0	4 00	12 75	4 25	310 0	8 85	27 50	78 50	4500 0	41 0	1 25	0 75	48 0	8 4	6 25	1 75	20 0	4 70
" 31, "	23 00	3 00	50 0	4 50	19 00	5 75	46 0	5 85	17 75	4 50	60 0	8 05	25 75	4 50	240 0	7 85	88 75	87 25	1440 0	22 25	4 50	2 25	56 0	3 8	10 25	3 00	34 0	8 15
January 1, 1905	24 25	8 00	40 0	5 80	18 25	6 25	48 0	8 80	14 25	3 75	41 0	8 55	18 75	7 50	320 0	15 75	57 50	125 75	2760 0	7 65	3 75	2 25	48 0	3 1	12 75	3 50	27 0	1 45
" 14, "	14 25	5 25	60 0	8 80	12 75	4 50	70 0	6 85	27 25	8 50	160 0	7 85	30 75	10 00	470 0	15 25	88 75	41 25	1840 0	85 25	4 75	1 40	30 0	3 1	23 75	4 75	70 0	23 50
" 15, "	11 75	10 50	45 0	6 85	10 50	4 75	60 0	8 85	9 75	5 25	55 0	6 05	9 00	4 25	190 0	6 40	41 25	39 75	1540 0	187 50	4 25	1 75	30 0	2 85	8 50	4 50	45 0	14 95
" 16, "	10 60	4 50	75 0	8 35	11 00	2 75	40 0	6 75	4 50	2 50	90 0	5 95	5 40	2 50	130 0	5 00	24 75	40 50	440 0	61 00	2 75	1 1	30 0	3 20	5 75	3 25	240 0	8 50
" 17, "	11 50	4 50	60 0	2 45	11 75	3 75	55 0	6 60	5 00	1 00	45 0	4 55	7 50	3 75	160 0	8 85	28 00	27 25	2250 0	30 00	4 50	1 1	40 0	3 20	16 75	5 75	170 0	6 85
" 18, "	12 50	2 75	45 0	5 00	13 00	4 25	48 0	7 05	8 75	3 00	50 0	5 80	12 75	4 25	180 0	8 85	32 50	29 75	1800 0	34 75	2 00	1 0	40 0	3 55	11 25	2 75	80 0	6 85
" 19, "	9 25	2 75	60 0	8 40	12 50	2 25	45 0	10 05	8 75	1 50	60 0	8 00	10 00	2 75	90 0	10 45	8 50	8 50	700 0	23 4	1 50	0 75	30 0	3 20	12 00	2 25	80 0	7 90
" 20, "	11 50	3 25	45 0	6 80	10 00	3 50	50 0	8 25	6 25	2 00	100 0	10 00	11 25	4 25	140 0	14 75	23 00	22 00	2700 0	70 25	2 75	1 00	70 0	2 4	13 00	1 75	125 0	14 90
" 21, "	12 00	4 75	60 0	7 00	11 25	4 25	80 0	5 30	5 50	1 50	165 0	8 05	11 75	6 50	75 0	4 25	27 50	27 25	205 0	38 25	2 50	1 00	50 0	2 95	13 75	4 25	65 0	7 35
" 22, "	12 25	4 25	50 0	7 60	11 75	3 25	78 0	8 80	7 25	2 75	85 0	8 15	11 75	4 25	180 0	10 85	23 75	28 50	2250 0	29 7	2 50	1 75	80 0	4 10	15 00	4 00	80 0	8 90
" 24, "	14 00	2 75	100 0	9 15	13 00	4 25	80 0	9 25	8 75	2 75	90 0	11 25	14 00	4 25	170 0	12 35	25 75	78 50	3750 0	27 5	2 50	1 25	70 0	2 25	12 75	2 50	80 0	8 30
" 25, "	20 00	6 00	70 0	7 65	13 75	4 25	60 0	9 75	6 25	2 00	60 0	9 75	18 25	10 50	230 0	10 45	58 25	54 75	5300 0	28 75	2 25	0 75	60 0	2 00	17 25	6 25	75 0	5 00
" 26, "	16 25	6 50	40 0	9 80	12 50	5 25	70 0	11 60	7 50	3 00	70 0	12 75	16 25	6 00	210 0	14 00	41 25	69 75	5500 0	11 75	3 00	0 75	60 0	2 80	12 75	3 25	195 0	9 95
" 27, "	21 00	4 25	60 0	4 20	12 75	3 25	70 0	8 90	12 00	3 00	65 0	4 25	17 50	4 75	140 0	5 15	47 50	44 00	4225 0	2 0	1 75	0 75	40 0	1 85	11 50	4 00	170 0	5 45
" 28, "	11 50	4 25	50 0	5 20	12 50	3 00	60 0	7 95	5 00	2 25	60 0	6 10	11 00	3 75	140 0	5 00	41 25	112 00	8800 0	47 0	3 00		60 0	2 45	12 00	2 75	80 0	8 85
" 29, "	12 50	2 25	50 0		11 75	4 25	70 0		8 50	3 00	40 0		8 50	2 75	90 0		21 25	26 00	2940 0		3 00		60 0		14 00	5 50	70 0	
" 30, "	8 25	4 75	45 0		8 75	5 00	45 0		6 25	3 75	50 0		7 50	3 25	70 0		10 00	32 25	1150 0		1 00	1 75	40 0		8 75	3 50	60 0	
" 31, "	11 50	3 25	50 0		10 00	3 75	60 0		7 50	3 00	70 0		11 00	4 50	100 0		10 00	32 25	1400 0		1 25	1 50	50 0		10 25	4 00	60 0	
" 1, Feb.	7 50	3 25	60 0		11 25	5 00	50 0		4 00	2 75	90 0		6 25	4 25	205 0		22 50	61 00	1925 0		1 25		40 0		6 50	2 75	140 0	
" 2, "	7 25	2 50	50 0		9 00	3 25	70 0		5 00	2 00	110 0		11 25	5 25	130 0		27 50	48 50	700 0		1 50		30 0		8 25	3 50	60 0	
" 3, "	6 25	1 00	40 0		11 00	2 00	100 0		4 25	1 75	80 0		7 50	3 00	120 0		17 50	32 25	1400 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 4, "	11 00	3 00	50 0		11 00	2 50	100 0		4 25	2 00	85 0		10 75	4 75	270 0		22 50	30 50	2205 0		1 00		30 0		4 75	1 50	60 0	
" 5, "	11 75	2 75	50 0		11 00	2 50	100 0		4 25	1 75	105 0		11 25	5 25	270 0		17 50	48 50	1225 0		1 00		30 0		8 25	3 00	60 0	
" 6, "	9 75	2 25	60 0		9 00	2 25	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 50	240 0		17 50	32 25	1750 0		1 00		30 0		10 25	3 75	75 0	
" 7, "	7 50	1 75	50 0		7 50	2 25	80 0		3 00	1 00	80 0		5 00	2 00	210 0		20 00	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 8, "	7 25	1 75	50 0		7 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 00	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 9, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 10, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 11, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 12, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 13, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 14, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 15, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 16, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 17, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 18, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 19, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 20, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 21, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 22, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 23, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 24, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 25, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 26, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 27, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 28, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 29, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 30, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	
" 31, "	7 50	2 00	50 0		8 50	2 00	90 0		3 00	1 00	85 0		5 00	2 25	210 0		17 50	48 50	2625 0		1 00		30 0		6 25	2 50	60 0	

NOTES :

The samples collected during the months of [illegible] were taken from the manhole at the corner of Yonge and Front streets. The samples collected during the months of [illegible] were taken from the manhole at the corner of Yonge and Rosedale are weaker than those from the manufacturing areas like Jarvis and Front St. (especially) The latter is known as a strong sewage. The [illegible] The river from which the sampling was done [illegible] The [illegible] were collected at regular intervals from [illegible] during the day and 2 hourly during the night In [illegible] weather [illegible] Probably due to fact that more water is used during these months the sewer runs [illegible] This statement of the difficulty there was from such large sewers to get even an approximate sample [illegible] samples were [illegible]

Review of Vital Statistics of the Year 1904.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., Deputy Registrar-General, Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

Presented at the Meeting of the Board, held July 6th, 1906.

The completion of the report upon the vital statistics for the year 1904 recently prepared by myself as Deputy Registrar-General affords the opportunity for a few comments thereon. The estimated population for the year is 2,203,968.

Births. These numbered 50,265, including still births which numbered 1,690; the birth rate being 22.8 per thousand of the population, an increase of 0.7 per thousand over 1903. The birth rate in the rural districts being below the Provincial average.

The number of children born out of wedlock was 798, which was 16 in excess of the previous year and 15.8 per thousand births registered.

Marriages. There was a slight falling off in the number of marriages registered, the total number being 19,789, or a rate of 8.9 per thousand of the estimated population.

Deaths. The death rate for the year was 14.1 per thousand of the population, the total being 30,920, which is an increase of 0.7 per thousand in excess of 1903.

Comparing the deaths by age groups as registered during the past eight years, it will be observed that the increase has been constant with the exception of the years 1898 and 1900 in the case of infants under one year, the number for 1904 being 6,907; 724 in excess of what it was in 1897. In the group for 1 to 5 years there has been a gradual decrease—from 2,221 in 1897 to 1,612 in 1904, indicating a lessened danger to life in children, a fact which is still further emphasized in the groups 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19, where the decreases have been 241, 84 and 79 respectively. From the ages 20 to 39 but little difference is noticed in the number of deaths, while after the age of 40 years the increase is gradual as follows: 40-49, 330; 50-59, 421; 60-69, 698; 70-79, 931; until in the last group of 80 and over the largest increase is found, being 1,204; in each case the comparison is made with the returns of 1897. The figures would indicate that the deaths are as might be expected, gradually increasing amongst those who were the early settlers in the Province, the hard work and privations of this Province apparently having had but little effect in shortening their life's span.

Before leaving this subject I would point out the necessity for greater attention being given by this Board to drawing public notice to the growing need which exists for a better and more general education of the public in the nursing and in the care of infants. Too often is it found that the life of the first-born is sacrificed during the early months of its life by reason of the lack of knowledge on the part of the parents in the care necessary in the feeding of this valuable portion of our population, and a lack of knowledge as to the care in toilet and personal hygiene of these dear little infants. The same attention given by the parents as to how to bring up the baby as is given by them to the rearing of the young chickens or the thoroughbred calf or other divisions of the barn yard particularly as regards feeding, would be followed by equally good results if the child life were made a portion of the study of young women and men of our Province.

The people of this province have yet to realize the importance of this branch of education and that no false modesty must be permitted to exist in regard to it. The study of the infant life is of more importance than animal or vegetable life, or the making of butter, the baking of bread and the all-devoured American pie. The young women of our cities must be taught how to feed, nurse and clothe "the baby," and be shown how much more important to the state is this "delicate?" subject than the feeding, fondling and toilet of the pet dog or cat, or the fascination of the gambling associated with bridge whist and other like social fads.

This Board should impress upon the Legislature, upon the educationists, upon the clergy and the thousands of our church going population, yes, even the upon the medical profession, the growing need of this neglected, nay, almost, I was going to say, forgotten subject being taken up and given a more prominent place in our nation's life. The care of the life of each baby born in our beautiful province carries with it a responsibility shared in by each and all—legislator, clergyman, college professor, teacher—and each death due to lack of knowedge on the part of the parents in the proper rearing of the babe is due more or less in part to failure on their part to see that the youth of Ontario have received that information, for it cannot come by instinct; this is an abstract thing, an attribute of the brute—it may come by experience, but it can and should be obtained by compulsory education.

Where in this wide world is there better stock than in the young men and women of this province? Yet where is there less attention given to the raising and fostering of the offspring of this fine type of humanity than in this same province? Up to the present all is left to chance and the result is to be found in the returns just referred to. We spend thousands to bring out a very questionable young stock to this country from the crowded centers of Great Britain; better if our young married couples were instructed in the importance of raising up for themselves children of their own, the very bearing of which would give to them better health and longer life than the one now most sought and planned for, namely that of barrenness which permits the indulgence to the full of selfish pleasure and worldly enjoyment.

Too often we fail to grasp the importance of the child to the parents and the state—the potentialities contained within its beautiful baby form—we forget the delicate anatomy is the temple of that which shall survive the crumbling of that to which no other created thing can compare; we lose sight of the fact "the baby" is invaluable and as a consequence of this and the prominence given in our educational system, in our Legislature and commercial interest to art, science, agriculture and all that relates to our material welfare and social comfort we are paying a penalty year by year which, if not corrected, will lead to national ruin similar to that which befell the nations of Greece and Rome.

A further study of the returns, particularly as they relate to the still births in the province, only accentuates the need of some such step as that suggested. Steadily year after year the number of still births registered is mounting up, and I am satisfied that the figures are not representative of the actual number of such children born in this province.

If the loss of infants is serious and calls for an education of the men and women of this province in the proper methods which should guide their feeding and personal hygiene of this the most valuable of all our country's assets, what should we say as leaders in preventative medicine of the still more marked increase of the number of still births. The figures as taken from the Registrar-General's Report, are as follows:

Year	Population	Total deaths	Deaths under 1 yr.	Death rate per 100,000 under 1 yr.	Total death rate per thousand of the population	Still births
1897	2,257,378	27,633	6,187	274	12.20	435
1898	2,279,929	26,370	5,975	262	11.50	532
1899	2,302,705	28,607	6,342	275	12.40	419
1900	2,325,712	29,494	7,163	307	12.60	578
1901	2,184,144	29,608	6,543	299	13.60	780
1902	2,205,965	27,864	6,003	276	12.60	823
1903	2,198,692	29,664	6,700	304	13.40	933
1904	2,203,968	30,920	6,907	313	14.1	1,690

The gradual increase from 435 in 1897 to 1,690 in 1904, with the exception of a slight decrease to 419 in the year 1899, means surely more than that this large loss has occurred annually from natural causes only, and I cannot but express the opinion that if all the still births were registered the figures would be greatly in excess of those given, and if it were possible to give in statistical form the number of abortions that have occurred in the same period of time we would have figures which would be somewhat astounding to the general public. But what does this aggregation of figures mean? Is this loss to be ascribed to natural causes alone—have all the precious lives been lost to this one Province of the Dominion of Canada through physical defects or constitutional or functional diseases on the part of the parents, or through mere inanition of their offspring? I would that I could confidently state it were so, but knowing something of what I may call the social degeneracy of the present day, it is in my opinion time that this Board directed public attention to the facts and suggested some means whereby the growing evils surrounding the marital relations were brought more prominently before the public and our men and women taught their duties each to the other and both to the state in respect to the raising of offspring.

It is time we reverted to the old time idea that the destruction of young life at no matter what stage in its development, except for well grounded reasons, results disastrously to the mother and is as criminal on the part of those who participate in it as it is demoralizing to our social life. If our Canadian race of women were rickety and delicate in character as are many of the women found in the crowded and poor centres of Europe there might be some excuse for this silent slaughter of the innocents, but in my opinion such extenuating circumstances cannot be generally advanced, hence it is with feelings of remorse and regret I direct the attention of this board to the facts just submitted, with the hope however that in directing public notice thereto something may be done to correct the evil which with a malignancy as subtle and yet as certain in its results and as fatal as any disease known to the physician or surgeon, and, what is still worse, demoralizing to the state.

The evidence of this modern slaughter of the innocents becomes apparent from time to time. As the coral reef in the ocean indicates the silent work

of the coral insect so the findng of the dead body of a newly born infant in some out of the way place or the many instances of infanticide unearthed by the police are but the outcroppings of the social evil; this is the so-called criminal side of the question—the least extensive; the perpetrator of each offence is denounced by society, the press and the public, while being hunted by the police, but what shall we say of the respectable (?) the non-criminal cases which constitute an unnumbered roll and coupled together with the destruction of human embryonic life which to-day is freely and indifferently indulged in by all classes of the community an evil hydrea-headed in character which is greater than the drink question and more far reaching in its effects than all other social evils put together, one claiming the attention of the pulpit, the press, the medical profession and the innumberable societies of men and women having for their object the bettering of mankind, who must without any false modesty meet the evil and deal with it without gloves.

The figures of the group of diseases of first importance to this Board, viz., the communicable, in the order of mortality are as follows:

Diphtheria and Croup	608
Typhoid Fever	482
Influenza	331
Scarlet Fever	163
Whooping Cough	109
Measles	30
Smallpox	3

It will be seen that diphtheria continues to be the most fatal of the contagious group, and a further study of the returns shows it to have prevailed generally throughout the Province, a statement which can also be made of influenza. Enteric fever, however, comes a close second in this respect, no deaths having occurred from it in the County of Peel; this, however, is not convincing that cases of the disease were not present in the county — the type may possibly have been of a mild character and recovery the rule, and a study of this may with interest be made in the returns of 1905 now being collated.

The Board will note with pleasure the decreased mortality in the case of scarlatina, the deaths dropping from 580 in 1903 to 163 in 1904, a fact which is largely attributable to the better enforcement of the regulations of this Board whereby the epidemic prevailing in the former year was stopped in its onward progress, and not so much to its lessened virulence.

As tuberculosis is not grouped with the foregoing diseases in the report of the Registrar-General, the deaths being given under the sub-group heading of "Tuberculosis and Scrofula," they will also in this report be dealt with separately and for convenience of comparison the following table taken from the report is herewith submitted.

Table showing the number of deaths from Tuberculosis in Ontario.

From 1870 to 1904 inclusive.

Year.	Population.	Number.	Year.	Population.	Number.
1870	Not stated.	886	1888	2,148,971	2,551
1871	1,620,851	1,049	1889	2,148,971	2,417
1872	1,650,111	1,308	1890	2,161,971	2,503
1873	1,679,371	1,420	1891	2,122,716	2,379
1874	1,708,631	1,295	1892	2,146,020	2,592
No returns	1,737,891	.....	1893	2,167,460	2,552
1876	1,767,151	2,315	1894	2,189,116	2,379
1877	1,796,411	2,188	1895	2,211,101	2,472
1878	825,671	2,053	1896	2,263,492	2,922
1879	1,854,931	2,104	1897	2,257,378	3,154
1880	1,884,200	2,197	1898	2,279,929	3,291
1881	1,923,610	2,446	1899	2,302,705	3,405
1882	1,923,610	2,591	1900	2,325,712	3,484
1883	1,923,610	2,667	1901	2,184,144	3,284
1884	1,923,610	2,506	1902	2,205,965	2,694
1885	1,923,610	2,499	1903	2,198,692	2,723
1886	2,115,971	2,573	1904	2,203,968	2,877
1887	2,115,971	2,556			
			Total		79,546

These figures show that 79,546 persons have died of tuberculosis in 34 years since 1870, the returns for 1875 being omitted. That this total, large as it is, does not correctly represent the actual number of deaths that happened I am convinced, for it is quite apparent that the returns of the first five years of the group, viz., 1870 to 1874 inclusive, are far short of the correct figures, a sudden increase being noticeable in 1876, and again in the year 1902; a sudden drop of close upon 600 indicates not so much a decline in the deaths from consumption as it does that many persons suffering from consumption and dying that year were stated to have succumbed from other and perhaps secondary causes. The reason for this drop may possibly be due to the public having taken alarm, and it was not fashionable, indeed it is considered by many a disgrace even to suffer from, leave alone die of, this contagious disease. The meagre knowledge acquired by the public regarding consumption has caused many to consider it a personal and family reflection that a person is afflicted with this disease, and this in my opinion accounts largely for the sudden drop in the returns, for there has been no corresponding decline in the total returns, and a comparison of 1903 and 1904 with a gradual increase indicates the slight change in public opinion, and I feel certain in a few years the number of deaths will reach to these figures.

It will, of course, be asked what of the good work done on behalf of the consumptives of this Province; is it not good and therefore must it not affect the mortality returns? To such interrogators I would say the work is good, but so few deaths have so far been prevented thereby that the result is not appreciable, particularly to the lessening of the deaths by nearly six hundred, and it will not be until the municipalities of this Province get to work and by the continued efforts of sanatorium, dispensary, day camps and home nursing that appreciable results will be noticed in this regard.

Before leaving this subject I would draw attention to the fact that the counties with the highest death rate are those contiguous to the St. Lawrence River, Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, counties whose altitude is the lowest perhaps of any in the province, the only exception being that of Thunder Bay where the death rate was 228 per 10,000.

An analysis of the returns, however, showed the following to be facts: of the 29 deaths from tuberculosis 11 were of foreign birth and 7 Indians, leaving 11 deaths among the native born white population, which reduced the death rate to 86 per hundred thousand.

Your attention is directed to the increased number of deaths from the various forms of cancer; the 1,253 deaths, 97 in excess of 1903, were distributed over every county and district in the province. In this connection it would be advisable for the Board to issue a circular to the medical profession with a view of ascertaining the prevalance of cancer in its several forms and as to its distribution in the human system.

The deaths in the groups of diseases of the nervous system totalled 3,694, or 405 in excess of 1903, 203 of this increase being ascribed to paralysis; the figures indicate an increase in deaths from this cause.

The deaths ascribed to diseases of the circulating system were 2,367, and 56 per cent. of these were persons of 60 years of age and over, and 75 per cent. of this number were due to organic disease of the heart.

There were registered 3,252 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, 1,738, or 53.4 per cent., being due to pneumonia. To permit of a better comparison of the figures showing seasonal and geographical distribution of this disease, I would recommend the placing of this disease on the list of notifiable diseases, a plan which has been already followed in several of the adjoining states.

The following figures indicate the severity of this class of diseases at the three chief age groups of life:—

Under one year	625	30 per cent.
Over one year and under five	341	
Sixty years and over	1,331	40.9 " "

giving a total of over 70 per cent. of all the deaths in these three groups.

The digestive group includes notably diseases of the stomach and alimentary canal, but troubles of a surgical character such as appendicitis, hernia and iliac abscess are also included, of the 2,594 deaths 852 were infants under one year, the cause of death being chiefly infantile diarrhoea. Of the disease of a surgical nature the returns do not show in how many instances surgical measures were adopted.

Medical Inspector's Reports.

By R. W. BELL, M.D.

Presented at the Quarterly Meeting, held July, 1906.

Report *re* Diphtheria in London.

The prevalence of diphtheria in London, being reported to this Department on 26th June, I proceeded thither next day to investigate.

I at once called on the Secretary of the Local Board of Health for information, but he could not give me any, as the cases are reported to the M. H. O.

Next, calling on the M. H. O., I had only been in his office a few seconds when it was invaded by one of the City Physicians who is an Alderman and Member of the Board of Health.

Seizing one of the M. H. O.'s record books, he placed it before me and proceeded to point out entries or lack of entries which he thought indicated neglect of duty on the part of the M. H. O. These were promptly denied by the M. H. O., who I learned had the previous day laid an information against this same physician for neglecting to report a case of diphtheria. Directly contradictory statements as to their personal actions were made by these two gentlemen, but as the verification of some of the statements was still pending before the Police Magistrate, I refrained from any opinion as to the merits of their personal squabble.

I learned from the M. H. O. that there had been reported in April 19 cases of diphtheria, in May 19 cases, and in June to date 17 cases. That there are at the present time in the Isolation hospital 14 cases, and outside three cases in quarantine.

I also learned that it has been customary amongst the London physicians on diagnosing a case of diphtheria, to at once send it to the hospital, the M. H. O. being notified by telephone only. This, I fear, has led up to the present personal unpleasantness, leaving the way open for contradictions, which the formal notice required by the Public Health Act would have prevented.

I was further informed that the diagnosis is seldom verified by the examination of swabs before the patient is sent into the hospital.

Through this neglect, there is now a dispute as to whether a case recently sent into the hospital is diphtheria or not, and if not, he is the victim of unnecessary if not criminal exposure.

The M. H. O. admits that no effort is made to carry out the requirements of Clause 8 of the Regulations re Diphtheria, for the examination of children in school rooms where diphtheria has occurred.

From various sources I am led to believe that there is considerable friction amongst a number of medical men in the City, and between a number of them and the present M. H. O., which doubtless renders it more difficult for him to perform his duties satisfactorily, and probably makes all parties more or less indifferent towards assisting each other, and as a result, the requirements of the Act not being promptly and faithfully carried out, possibly the public become the sufferers and disease is unnecessarily spread.

I urged that personal animosities must not be allowed to interfere with the enforcement of the Public Health Act; that proper formal notice of

contagious diseases must be given, but that an early personal or telephonic message will be appreciated, so prompt action can be taken.

Possibly a little more personal attention to and investigation of cases reported, by the M. H.O. in addition to that of his Sanitary Inspectors, might be useful in getting at the primary cause, and hastening the stamping out of outbreaks of contagious diseases.

Report *re* Scarlet Fever in the Township of Morris, Etc.

A report that there was an outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the Township of Morris, County of Huron, not being satisfactorily dealt with, resulted in a request from your Secretary that I should visit the locality and investigate. On May 23rd I drove across the Township from Wingham to Brussels, via Belgrave, and interviewed Dr. Hamilton, M H. O., also several physicians in the towns named. Nothing was known at Wingham of any cases in that neighborhood.

In Brussels there were two or three cases, but all quarantined and properly looked after. Dr. Toole, M. H. O., assured me he would attend to the schools as required by the Regulations for Scarlet Fever.

At Belgrave, Dr. Hamilton, M. H. O., for the Townships of Morris and East Wawanosh, told me he only knew of one case at present in Morris, that the patient was convalescent, the house placarded and family quarantined. He, however, had reports of two cases, last 28th December, and another on 3rd March. He also on May 3rd, had a case in his own practice in East Wawanosh. All, he stated, had been properly isolated and quarantined, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease by disinfection of houses with formaldehyde, bathing of patients with bichloride solution, etc.

Driving on toward Brussels, I called to see the present known case at Mr. Bradshaw's, and found a second case had developed. These were children aged 7 and 11 years, both moderately ill. The placard on the house was a piece of a pasteboard box, on which apparently the words "Scarlet Fever" had been stencilled, but by a few days exposure to rain and weather were obliterated and the card useless as you can see, I having brought it away with me as a curiosity.

The family complained that they were in quarantine, but no one appointed to attend to their wants or carry messages, and as a result, the services of a physician being required during the previous night, Mr. Bradshaw had to go in to Brussels himself.

I was here informed of another family a mile or two away, where there were said to be two cases but no doctor had been to see them.

From all I could learn there had been 8 or 10 cases within a limited area, and I believe traceable from one to another, with prospects of more developing I feared there had not been effective disinfection and isolation of the cases, and also that children from infected houses had been attending school.

I was also assured that members of Mr. Bradshaw's family had been selling butter on Brussels market, the previous week, and the family of the other suspected cases had been to church in Brussels the previous Sunday.

I at once communicated all this information to the M. H. O., at Belgrave, with a request that he make further thorough investigation, also placard properly, quarantine effectively, stop the people from infected houses going to town, put on Sanitary Police and have necessary wants attended to,

close the school and have it thoroughly disinfected, also have all children examined daily as required by Clause 7 of Regulations, in fact to take more prompt, active and immediate measures as required by the Public Health Act to stamp out the disease, as there had evidently been a laxity in dealing with it.

Report *re* Smallpox.

During the past three months smallpox has been rather prevalent, particularly in the older settled sections of the Province. In many of these cases the local health authorities have dealt satisfactorily with it, while in others I have had to go to their aid and assistance, sometimes to aid in diagnosis and at other times to advise and assist in enforcing more effectually the regulations.

Fortunately no fatal case has been reported, but the same carelessness in diagnosis so often spoken of in previous reports continues, confounding it with chickenpox, or calling the rash "Cuban itch," "skin disease," or "grip rash," etc. In some cases I believe the true nature of the disease is suspected, but it is made light of and called by some other name, so as not to inconvenience the friends by quarantine, and with the hope that it may pass away undetected by others, but this is rarely the result and as it spreads it is recognized sooner or later, to the discomfiture of those who had kept it hidden.

The mild type of the disease increases the reluctance to vaccination even amongst those who believe in its efficacy. Advantage of this is taken by the anti-vaccinationists to push their propaganda. My experience during the past three months, however, is worthy of note. I visited ten different municipalities, with about sixty cases, and of these I saw about forty. After diligent enquiry I could not learn that a single one of these sixty patients had ever been successfully vaccinated, while those of their friends who had been even greatly exposed to the disease, but who had been vaccinated, invariably escaped it.

A detailed account of an outbreak on John Island with its successful clear up, affords a grand object lesson as to the efficacy of vaccination. A short report as to the outbreak in each of the other places visited by me may not be without interest.

1st. John Island. A telegram having been received on Sunday, April 9th, from Dr. Cook, of Cutler, saying there were five cases of smallpox on John Island, which lies a few miles off the north shore of Lake Huron, I hastened off on the midnight train, reaching Cutler about 4 p.m. the next day, and accompanied by Dr. Cook, I immediately, in a violent rain storm, drove across on the ice seven miles to the Island. Here I found the Moulthrop Lumber Co. have a large sawmill, with Mr. McEwen as manager. As the mills had not started operations for the year, only a few men were at work preparing for a start in two weeks. About twenty houses on the island are occupied by the married employees and their families, making a population of a little over 100 all told at this season of the year. The dwelling houses about 30 or 40 feet apart, form two rows with a street between, while the boarding house for single men stands only a few yards away. The school close by is attended by 24 or 25 children. One family came here from some place in Michigan about five or six weeks before, and they now admit there were several cases of smallpox in their immediate neighborhood before leaving there. Two children in this house showed signs of

a recent attack, although the crusts were off, but another child and the mother had the rash well out. These people had kept their house pretty well closed and neighbors out, ostensibly because they were painting floors, etc. The fifth case had recently developed in an adjoining house in a little boy who had been at school and playing close by.

Dr. Cook, who had been over to the Island on Saturday and again on Monday, had already vaccinated eighteen persons, while some others had refused to be vaccinated, or to allow their families to be vaccinated, even threatening violence if attempted. That night I sized up the situation, and early next morning with Dr. Cook visited every house and person on the island, and vaccinated all who could not give proof of recent successful vaccination—39 that forenoon—which with 18 done during previous three days made 57 in all. The objectors of the previous day now submitted without a word. Most of the married men with their families were foreigners, and only in Canada three or four years. They all had certificates of successful vaccination on ship-board, or recently in their native countries.

I placed the island in quarantine, and forbade any one to leave it until the quarantine was raised, except the mail carrier who made a daily trip to Cutler. Outgoing mail was to be disinfected, and nothing received from the infected families. As the ice was about breaking up, my trip back being the last with horses for the season, there was no ready means of reaching the main shore, which aided much in making quarantine effective. Mr. McEwen, Manager of the Company, being anxious to get the disease stamped out, decided to postpone the opening of the mill for a further two weeks, and so aid in preventing its spread by giving time to get all cleared up before the extra men arrived for the season's work. This action we highly appreciated, although it was as much in the interest of the company as of the general public. I left Dr. Cook in charge, he undertaking to go backwards and forwards as best he could during the breaking up of the ice.

Later, Dr. Cook reported that he had vaccinated four more, making 61 all told on the island, 60 of these were successful, the one failure being repeated on the 9th day with a good result. The outbreak was confined to the five cases first reported, which I attribute to our speedy and successful vaccination of all persons exposed, or who could not entirely avoid exposure. Within four weeks the infected houses and clothing were thoroughly fumigated, clothes boiled, patients received disinfecting baths, and all released from quarantine. I think I may justly feel proud of our success in this case.

2nd. Flesherton. Smallpox having been reported from Flesherton and Township of Artemesia, in County of Grey, and advice asked for regarding it, I visited the locality on April 27th, and with Dr. Carter, M.H.O., saw one of the cases in the village and confirmed his diagnosis. Later I conferred with him and several members of the local Board of Health. As there were several cases in the township, I advised having all the children in the schools immediately vaccinated, a proclamation also to be issued by the Council for general vaccination, a rigid enforcement of quarantine and isolation of all cases, removing them to tents if possible, with thorough disinfection of houses and clothing, etc., on termination of the cases. Dr. Carter says none of the developed cases had ever been vaccinated.

3rd. Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington. Cases having been reported from Puslinch without proper quarantine, I went to Hespeler on May 7th and there learned that smallpox existed about three miles out. Visiting the locality, I found two cases, one having come from Preston over three weeks before, and now convalescent and out of doors, the other his brother who visited him but developed the disease in a neighboring house,

his employer also acting as a messenger for the household of the first patient. Both patients were now in the same house but the house from which the second case had gone several days before had not yet been disinfected. Another family near by had also been exposed but no effective quarantine had been imposed. Placards were up, one of them only placed that morning, written with a lead pencil and scarcely decipherable. Fortunately this group of three families were pretty well isolated, although the head of the third house was working in Galt, and had been sent home to quarantine the day I was there. A mischief maker in the shape of a half quack doctor living in the locality, I was informed had told in Hespeler that he had examined the cases and there was no smallpox about them. This he denied to me, but in any case I left him in quarantine as I was satisfied he had been exposed. Proceeding to Morriston in this same township, I interviewed the Reeve, Clerk, and another member of the Board of Health, also Dr. King, M.H.O. There had been no meeting of the Board of Health and no sanitary police appointed since the outbreak. There had been great laxity, apparently to save expense to the township, and very great annoyance was expressed towards the town authorities and physicians in Hespeler who were blamed for notifying the Provincial Board of Health about the negligence in connection with these cases. I advised more attention to vaccination, insisted on proper placarding and effective quarantine, the appointment at once of at least two sanitary police for constant duty until all cleared up, with thorough and efficient disinfecting.

The Hespeler doctors and authorities were very pronounced in their statements *re* the negligence and carelessness of the Puslinch health authorities in dealing with these cases, as their town was the one most likely to suffer. Before returning home I visited Preston from which the first cases came, and Galt, where one of the exposed persons had been working, but got no trace of any cases in either place.

4th. East Toronto. On June 9th, with Dr. Walters, M.H.O., I visited a case which had been brought to his notice for the first time the previous evening, and diagnosed without doubt a case of smallpox. This patient had been seen on April 28th and 29th in the prodromal stage by another physician who did not then recognize smallpox, but having heard a day or two ago of the disease where her husband worked, he became suspicious and again visited the case to find the remains of the rash, and then reported it to your Secretary, resulting in my visit. The rash was dried and crusts off, but desquamation not complete. She described very typical prodromal symptoms and also typical rash, which she said her husband also had shortly before. He worked in a wholesale fruit store, where she stated there had been similar cases both before and after his. Dr. Walters at once took effective measures to prevent further spread.

5th. Townships of Seneca and Glanford. With Dr. Arrell, of Cayuga, M.H.O. of Seneca, I drove out from Caledonia on June 13th and visited three families, and saw fourteen cases of undoubted smallpox. Dr. Arrell reported twenty-three cases in the township, and all were well in hand, but unfortunately some of the earlier cases had been pronounced chickenpox, and were not reported to the M.H.O., thereby permitting the disease to spread. In the adjoining Township of Glanford the disease had developed in one family, but it was under strict quarantine. All necessary precautions to prevent further spread were being taken in both these townships, the former of which is in Haldimand and the latter in Wentworth.

6th. Village of Cayuga. On the evening of June 13th, with Dr. Arrell, I visited a patient, a boy seven years of age, in the outskirts of the village, This case had been seen earlier in the day by both Drs. Arrell and Snider.

The boy had had a rash out for about four days, but as it had all been scratched and vesicles ruptured, there was not much information to be gained from its appearance. After close questioning of the child and parents, I concluded the evidence was much stronger in favor of smallpox than chickenpox, and therefore advised its treatment as such. There were no other cases in the village or immediate neighbourhood, but as this village is in Seneca Township where the disease is prevalent, there is every probability the infection came from there. The case was mild and well isolated, so the further spread could be easily checked. None of the cases in the township or village had ever been vaccinated.

7th. St. Thomas. With Dr. VanBuskirk, M.H.O., I visited the Isolation Hospital on June 14th, and there saw eight cases of smallpox, with Dr. Leitch in constant attendance upon them. They were all able to be up and out in the open air. An adult female within three weeks of confinement was the worst case and was well covered with rash. There was one other adult female, while the remainder were children from an infant to 15 years of age. The first case was sent in and was persistently called chickenpox by the M.H.O., but I was informed five other physicians pronounced it smallpox, which it certainly was. The school attended by these children had been closed, and will not be opened until after the holiday season. The M.H.O. was visiting the families whose children attended this school to find out how many were willing to be vaccinated. I advised him to hasten and get them done and not waste time over a preliminary canvas. These cases are traced to a visitor from Tp. Dunwich, and from there to Fargo, a few miles further west, and it is said that a case has been traced back to Caledonia. The sanitary inspector is very active, and I believe furnishes valuable assistance to the health authorities. None of the patients in the hospital here had ever been vaccinated.

8th. Township of Dunwich, County of Elgin. In this Township there had been ten or twelve cases distributed over the past three months .Several of these I saw on June 15th with Dr. Crane, of Wallacetown, M.H.O. for the township, who kindly gave up most of a day to driving about and assist in my investigation. Medical assistance had not always been called in, and so the disease had spread, but unfortunately that assistance does not always check it. I came across here one family where a strong acetate of lead lotion and afterwards coal oil had been freely rubbed on the rash for several days. Later a physician was visited who pronounced the disease "itch," and prescribed an ointment for its cure. Several of the cases were cleared up and houses disinfected, but some difficulty was being experienced with others who tried to prevent proper disinfection and quarantine, not admitting smallpox was the disease. I have reason to believe that my visit and pronouncement on the cases is likely to have a good effect and be of assistance to the local Board of Health and M.H.O.

With Dr. Crane I visited both the High and Public Schools in the Village of Dutton, and located a child from one of the infected families, in fact one who had had the disease herself, in the public school. She was a desk mate with a child from a family living two or three miles north of the village, where three members of the family had been affected with a rash several months previously and no proper disinfection had taken place. Dr. Crane, learning of these cases for the first time, undertook to investigate further at once, and take such precautions as necessary. I called on Dr. Ling, M.H.O., Mr. McPherson, Chairman Board of Health, and Mr. McMillan, and advised with them *re* vaccination and disinfecting the schools.

9th. Township of Aldborough, County of Elgin. Near the Dunwich cases I also visited a family in Aldborough, to the south-west of Dutton,

and there confirmed a previous diagnosis of smallpox, but the family was in quarantine and easily dealt with. Later in the day Dr. Dorland, of Rodney, M.H.O. for this township, drove me across several miles to Wardsville, on the way visiting Wm. Milner's family, where I found an interesting and typical case in a boy 15 years old and never vaccinated. The rash had been out five or six days, and there were about 300 pustules all over the body, about two dozen on the face and several on palms of hands and soles of feet. Dr. Rennie, of Wardsville, had charge of this case and had vaccinated the rest of the family, three children with father and mother a few days before, and at the present writing, I understand, they have so far escaped. This case I think can be traced to a letter received twelve days before the rash appeared from friends in Orion, Michigan, in whose family there had been smallpox shortly before. The letter was received, opened and freely handled by the patient. All necessary steps were being taken by Dr. Dorland, M. H.O., and Dr. Rennie to prevent spread of the disease from this patient.

10th. Village of Wardsville, County of Middlesex. Dr. Rennie,, M. H. O., reported several cases here. On evening of June 15th, I visited the village and found Dr. Gould, a recent graduate of the Western University of London, in charge of the cases, which were all quarantined and being properly looked after. With Drs. Rennie and Gould I visited one family who had expressed doubts about the correctness of the diagnosis, and found a well marked case in an adult female. There had been typical prodromal symptoms and a fairly free rash out on face, arms, etc., for seven days. I left them apparently satisfied to be quarantined. Dr. Rennie, M.H.O., and the local Board of Health deserve credit for the vigorous and prompt action taken to stamp out the disease. These cases are said to have been traced to one of the infected families in Dunwich, where they had been visiting. None of the cases here had ever been vaccinated.

On June 16th, I visited the Village of Newbury where rumor said there had been cases called "Cuban Itch." Dr. Robertson, M.H.O., said there had been cases near the village in the spring called "Cuban Itch," but if "Smallpox" and "Cuban Itch" were the same thing, then they had been misnamed, as there certainly had not been anything of a smallpox nature seen by him or brought to his notice.

The same day at Glencoe I interviewed Dr. Walker, M.H.O. for the Township of Mosa, who I learned had been investigating some suspicious cases the day before, but he assured me there was nothing in the suspicions, and that the municipality was clear.

I have endeavoured to be of assistance where my services were desirable, and I have reason to believe my visits have been productive of great good in strengthening the hands of the local authorities in many instances.

New Legislation for the Protection of Water Supplies.

The following important amendment to the Public Health Act was placed upon the Statute Books of the Province by the Legislature at its last session. The growth of our urban municipalities with the increasing volume of raw sewage which is day by day and year by year being poured into the watercourses of our Province makes the legislation most imperative when viewed from the standpoint of public health and it is to be hoped the results which must follow the enforcement of this clause regarding public water supplies will be conducive of much benefit to the health of our towns and cities having public water supplies thus properly policed.

The clause which stands as subsection 6 of section 30 of the Public Health Act reads as follows:

(6) No sewage, drainage, domestic or factory refuse, excremental or other polluting matter of any kind whatsoever, which, either by itself or in connection with other matters corrupts or impairs or may corrupt or impair the quality of the water of any source of public water supply for domestic use in any city, town, incorporated village or other municipality, or which renders or may render such water injurious to health, shall be placed in or discharged into the waters, or placed or deposited upon the ice of any such source of water supply, near the place from which any municipality shall or may obtain its supply of water for domestic use, nor shall any such sewage, drainage, domestic or factory waste or refuse, excremental or other polluting matter be placed or suffer to remain upon the bank or shore of any such source of water supply near the place from which such municipality shall or may obtain its supply of water for domestic use as aforesaid, nor within such distance thereof as may be considered unsafe by the Provincial Board of Health, after an examination thereof by a member or officer of the said Board, and any person who shall offend against any provision of this section, shall upon summary conviction be liable to a penalty of not more than $100 for each offence, and each week's continuance after notice by the Provincial Board of Health or local Board of Health to abate or remove the same shall constitute a separate offence.

The first application under this amendment was from the authorities of the City of Peterborough, report upon which will be found in the next page.

The Peterborough Water Supply.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

Application having been made by the Corporation of the City of Peterborough, under sub-section 6 of Section 30 of the Public Health Act, which empowers this Board to define the area within which it shall be illegal to contaminate the source of the corporation's water supply.

I beg to report, having made an examination of the waters of the Otonabee River above the intake on both banks thereof, as far as the Village of Lakefield, and would recommend this Board to define the area within which it shall be unlawful to either put polluted matter of any kind into the waters, or upon the ice of the river, or on the banks of the Otonabee River, within a point beginning on the shore at the pump-house, and bounded by the road which parallels the west and east shores, till the shores of the Lake Katchewanooka are reached, and any ditches or water courses which empty into the said river, provided, however, any sewage effluent or domestic waste treated in a manner satisfactory to this Board, shall be permitted to be run into the waters of the river.

I would also recommend that this Board notify settlers and owners of summer residences and hotels situate in or steamboats plying on the Kawartha Lakes, that the emptying of sewage and house or other waste, or the construction of privy pits in such a manner as to contaminate the waters of these Lakes, will be considered a nuisance by this Board, and where the practice exists must forthwith be discontinued.

Supplementary to Peterborough Report.

The following suggestions are made in reference to the water supply of this city.

(1) I am of the opinion the intake pipe should be run into deeper water further up the stream.

(2) A dry earth closet should be provided for the employees at the pump house.

(3) Mr. Carnegie, whose property adjoins that upon which the pump house is situated, having a water closet on the premises, should construct a septic tank close to the house, large enough to hold twenty-four hours' discharge, and provide for the distribution of the effluent by tiles distributed in the adjacent ground which is well suited for the purpose.

(4) The premises of Mr. Isaac Fredenburgh require considerable cleaning to be done. The stable and manure heap in their present position and condition, will cause pollution of the river, particularly after each rainfall, the pig-pen, although somewhat removed from the bank, yet from its filthy condition and the lay of the land, will also seriously pollute the river. Both of these should be removed to a further distance, as also should the closet, which should be converted into a dry earth closet.

(5) The closet at the house of Mr. E. L. Davis, near No. 5 Power House, is not only too near his own well, but is too near the bank, being in shale. This should be removed and a dry earth substituted therefor.

(6) The stable, closet, etc., situated in the building on the premises of Mr. Dewsbury, No. 5 Power House, abuts in the water, and should be removed from their present position.

(7) The drainage from the barns, stables, etc., of Mr. J. J. Bickell is towards the river through the pasture field, the premises must be kept cleaner.

(8) In the Village of Lakefield the following unsanitary conditions exist, all of which must pollute the water.

(*a*) The Cavendish Lumber Company Limited, 100 men use closets which are situated over the river, the closets should be removed back from the river and converted into dry earth closets.

(*b*) Similarly the closet of the Moore Planing Mill must be removed.

(*c*) The McAllister Milling Company.

(*d*) The J. Hull Flour Mill.

(*e*) The Griffin Saw Mill, each should discontinue the present closets and substitute dry earth closets.

(*f*) The raw sewage of the Craig House at present empties into the river just in the rear of the premises. It will be remembered a complaint lodged with the Secretary at the time, was followed by a notice to the authorities of Lakefield to stop the work, but this the local authorities ignored, the emptying of the raw sewage will pollute the river.

(*g*) At the office of the Cement Works notably a local nuisance exists, caused by the cesspool at the back of the Company's office, and the running of the contents into the ditch should be stopped.

The Water Supply of Cobalt.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

Shortly after the inception of mining operations in the Township of Coleman and before any steps had been taken to organize the municipality, I instructed Dr. Bell, Medical Inspector of the Board, to visit the district and

report on the sanitary conditions of the place. While in the district the Inspector gave specific instructions regarding the measures to be adopted for safe-guarding the springs which were at that time the chief source of water supply to the mining camps and at different times since the place has been visited by Dr. Bell, and notices were posted up warning the public against the use of water from sources which were found to be polluted, and to the measures adopted can safely be ascribed the fact that but few cases of enteric fever have occurred either in Cobalt or the Township of Coleman, a result most satisfactory considering the fact that the waters of Cobalt Lake, upon which the place is situated, showed pollution at an early date and has continued up to the present.

After a careful study of the ground by Dr. Amyot some months ago, he recommended Clear Lake as the source of supply in preference to Sassaganaga, analyses of the waters have been made and at the request of the Honourable the Minister of Lands and Mines I have inspected the Lake, and he has upon my recommendation consented to safeguard the waters of Clear Lake by inserting in any mining rights which may be granted on the shores of the Lake, a clause which will make clear the rights of these waters as a public water supply, a measure which will very naturally assist the municipality in preventing pollution.

I would, therefore, recommend that the Board approve of the application of the municipality of the Township of Coleman that the waters of Clear Lake be used as the source of supply for Cobalt and District, conditionally to the final plans being filed with the Board. The quality being good and the quantity such as to provide ample supply for a population many times greater than the present number.

I would, however, point out that it may be necessary for a limited period each year to provide for the treatment of the water of this lake, as speaking generally in the waters of this section of the Province there frequently occurs a vegetable growth which renders the waters unpalatable. This is a contingency which may not occur as regards the waters of Clear Lake. If such a contingency should arise then the waters must be purified to the satisfaction of the Board.

APPENDIX A.

Report on Waters received from Mr. Wright, of Cobalt, on May 16th, 1906.

By DR. J. A. AMYOT.

Laboratory Numbers.	Senders' Numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
1951	No. 1	100 ft. from shore, 20 ft. of water, south-east shore.....	—	—	—	—	4
1952	No. 2	50 ft. from shore, south-west shore	—	—	—	—	1
1953	No. 3	100 ft. from shore, south shore.....	—	—	—	—	4
1954	No. 4	100 ft. from shore, north shore.....	—	—	—	—	1

None of these waters show chemical pollution nor infection with harmful bacteria.

The Sewerage System and Water Supply of Picton.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

Upon visiting this town and interviewing the mayor, town clerk and secretary of the Board of Water Commissioners, I found that at present the town has a water works system intended for fire protection only. This supply is obtained as stated by Mr. Chipman from the harbor—the fact that 190 services have been connected with the mains would indicate that some of this water must be used for domestic purposes, notwithstanding the statement of the town officials to the contrary.

With a view of securing for the town at the same time a potable water supply and sufficient for fire and other purposes, Mr. Chipman's services were engaged and that gentleman has considered the following sources:—

(*a*) Lake of the Mountain.
(*b*) Picton Bay.
(*c*) Picton Harbor.
(*d*) Springs about 1½ miles north of the town.
(*e*) Trout Brook.
(*f*) West Lake.
(*g*) East Lake.
(*h*) Cemetery Springs.

The opinion of the engineer upon the several sources need not be repeated here as they are fully set forth in his report. I fully concur in his remarks regarding the waters of Picton Bay and Harbor, and if a potable supply is to be obtained from either of these sources slow sand filtration would be necessary. The engineer also places the springs north of the town as not necessary of further consideration owing to insufficient flow.

The description of both West Lake and East Lake are in my opinion sufficient to preclude either of these as a probable source without the addition of a filtration plant.

As regards the Mountain Lake, the engineer considers the undertaking at present too expensive for the town.

We have, therefore, but two propositions to consider, viz., Trout Brook and the Cemetery Springs, the latter are all within the corporation limits and apart from the sentimental reasons advanced I am of the opinion it would be impossible to guarantee that the same would always be free from either chemical or bacterial infection. Of the eight proposed sources we find only that of Trout Brook remaining. These waters find their origin as described by Mr. Chipman, the watershed being cleared farm lands with a surface of sand and gravel and here and there well wooded bush lands.

In appearance the water is bright and crystalline, cool and potable, and the quantity I should judge to be as stated by the engineer. If this is used as the source of supply it would be advisable for the corporation to acquire sufficient land in the immediate neighborhood of the proposed galleries or wells so as to preclude for all time the possiblility of infection by reason of the encroachment of farms in the immediate neighborhood, a contingency which is likely to arise, and, if not provided against now, may in the future cause considerable trouble, disease and monetary expense.

Before finally deciding upon this brook as the source of water supply it may not be unwise for the town to consider the advisability of boring an artesian well to ascertain the possibilities of this as a source of supply.

The sewerage system is not considered by some as of so much importance to the town as the water supply. From what I saw of the town I consider the question only secondary to that of water, indeed with the present questionable supply the necessity for a sewer in at least one portion of the town

has arisen I found an unauthorized sewer running parallel to the Main Street at the back of some of the retail houses into which sewage from a number of the places of business, hotels and private houses now discharges to find an exit at the eastern end of the town into the harbor. This unauthorized sewer, constructed by a number of private individuals, should never have been permitted by the municipal authorities, and it is a question if these persons using it could not be indicted under the Criminal Code, as causing a nuisance at the outlet of the sewer detrimental to the health of the public living in the immediate neighborhood—a remark which is equally applicable to the manner in which the two large canning companies have carried their factory effluent and sewage to a point in the marsh at the western extremity of the bay, where I am credibly informed a nuisance is created, particularly noticeable in the late Summer and early Fall months. Both of these sewers should be condemned on sanitary grounds and in this manner the necessity for a sewerage system with proper disposal of the effluent will become a live question, otherwise the whole matter will remain unsettled for years or until some epidemic such as that of enteric fever arouses the majority of the citizens to comprehend the needs of the town as regards this important question, for at present the situation may be described as one of public inertia—except on the part of a few progressive public men.

From the imformation obtained I do not think this Board should finally pass upon the plans for both a system of sanitary and storm sewers as submitted, sufficient to approve of the general plan of sewerage, including the construction of a septic or sedimentation tank of sufficient capacity as to always hold the average 24 hours' flow, but intimating that when called upon the town must install a system of secondary treatment to be approved of by this Board, and hence it would be as well for the engineer to consider this in locating the septic tank and outfall.

APPENDIX A.

Report of Picton Samples Received on June 13th, 1906.

By DR. J. A. AMYOT.

\+ Present in 1cc quantities.
— Absent from 1cc quantities.

Laboratory Numbers	Senders' Numbers	Where collected from	Streptococci	Staphylococci	Colon Bacilli	Colonoid Bacilli	Chlorine in parts per million
3786	No. I	Spring near end of lane	—	—	—	—	5
3787	" II	Spring in creek near Corduroy bridge	—	—	—	—	5
3788	" III	Large pool 40′ from creek, 2 large springs	—	—	—	—	5
3789	" IV	Creek at lower pole bridge	—	—	—	—	5
3790	" V	Cemetery, spring near road	—	—	—	—	12
3791	" VI	Present intake Picton harbor	—	—	—	—	8
3792	" VII	Picton harbor	—	—	+	—	8
3793	" VIII	Middle of bay outside Hallowell Cove	—	—	—	—	8

The cemetery spring shows rather high chlorine.
The harbor water is infected with intestinal bacteria.

APPENDIX B.

Report upon a Sewerage System for the Town of Picton.

By WILLIS CHIPMAN, C. E.

TORONTO, May 1, 1906.

To the Mayor and Council of the Town of Picton.

GENTLEMEN,—In May last I received your instructions to report upon a System of Sewers for the Town of Picton, and give an estimate of the cost of the same.

Delay.—Some explanation is doubtless due your Council for the apparent delay in submitting this report. Your sewerage problem is so intimately associated with that of securing a pure water supply that the two could not be separated, and as the necessary field work on the water works investigation was not completed until March 17th, and as I was absent in the North West and elsewhere the greater part of March and April, I have found it impossible to complete the report and estimate until now.

Field Work.—The levelling on the streets for the topographical plan was done during the months of November, February and March by my assistant, Mr. G. H. McVean, who also prepared the general plan under my directions, which is submitted herewith.

In addition to the levelling in Town the Harbor and Bay were surveyed and several lines of soundings taken from the ice.

Topography.—The Town of Picton is favorably situated for surface drainage, nearly all of the built up portions being on high ground. The Harbor and the Marsh, which is simply a production of the harbor to the westward, divided the Town into two parts, the more important on the north side.

The escarpment that follows the south shore of Picton Bay from beyond the Lake on the Mountain to Picton has an elevation of about 200 feet above Bay. On the north side the highest elevation in town is less than 100 feet above the bay. The escarpment is Trenton limestone, which also underlies the entire town, but with the exception of Rogers Street, Belleville Street, Main Street north of Bridge Street, and Bridge Street east of Head Street and cross streets in the vicinity very little rock will be struck in the excavations for sewers.

Disposal.—The proposed sedimentation tank will remove practically all of the suspended matter, and will effect a purification of about 50% in the sewage.

I believe the dilution of the sewage by the stream flowing through the marsh will be sufficient to prevent any local nuisance arising in the harbor.

At Barrie the crude sewage has been disposed of for a number of years by conveying it to a distance of 400 to 500 feet from the shore of Kempenfeldt Bay, which is very similar to Picton Bay. The currents, winds, waves and vegetable growths on the bed of the bay appear to oxidize the organic matter, and thus prevent a nuisance arising.

If your town should become a large city, it may then be necessary to extend the outlet farther down the bay, and eventually it may be necessary to purify it to a greater degree, in which case pumping would probably be necessary, but until your town has doubled its population, I am of opinion that the sewage may be safely turned into the harbor, provided the water supply be taken from the lake on the mountain, Trout Creek, or any of the sources west of the town.

Main Sewers.—North of the marsh practically all of the domestic sewage can be conveyed to one point, and south of the marsh, the sewage may be conveyed to another point, as shown on the general plan of the town.

I propose to convey the sewage from the north side of the marsh to the south side by means of an inverted syphon, or by an iron pipe supported on trestles, the sewage of the entire town to be partially purified by passing through a sedimentation tank to be located north of Mill Street, and east of York Street, the effluent to be conveyed by a submerged pipe into the harbor.

I propose to construct a main sewer from William Street to Main Street at the County offices, also from William Street westerly to Ferguson Street near the entrance to Glenwood Cemetery, these sewers to be laid along the hillside at such an elevation as to serve as an outlet for all of the town to the northward.

On the south side a main sewer is to be constructed along Mill Street eastward and on Head Street from William Street to Bridge Street. The only portion of the town that cannot be served by this system is a portion of Bridge Street between Main Street and Head Street and Mary Street.

The premises of the Wright Canning Co. on the west side of William Street south of Mary Street, are at such a low elevation that it will be necessary for them to pump their sewage up into the main sewer, but as they have a steam plant, this can be done at a slight expense.

Practically all of the sewage, by adopting my plan, will be diverted from the marsh.

Sanitary Sewers.—The sewers shown on the plan in red lines are for conveying the domestic or house sewage and manufacturing wastes. They will also serve as outlets for cellar drains and subsoil drains, but they are not to be used for street or surface drainage.

The extent of the sanitary sewer system included in my estimate, is as follows:—

12-inch pipe	6,000	feet
10-inch pipe	5,600	"
8-inch pipe	13,000	"
Total	24,600	feet of sanitary sewers.

The main sewers and the cast iron outlet pipe will increase the above by 6,400 feet, or a total of 31,000 lineal feet of sewers.

Storm Sewers.—In my opinion all of the street water can be taken care of by the existing watercourses and drains. There may be some streets where short storm sewers may be desirable, but these works should be included in the street improvements.

The watercourse and drain that runs easterly between King and Main can take care of the surface water from a large area, and as the domestic sewage is to be diverted from it, this stream will cease to be a nuisance.

A large storm drain has also been constructed on Bridge Street from the harbor to Main Street. Important storm drains have also been constructed on Ferguson, Bowery, Elizabeth, Centre and Paul Streets. Probably all of these sewers are now used to some extent for domestic sewage, and as you have no by-law to regulate plumbing, it is evident that the foul emanations from these roughly constructed drains must now find an entrance into the dwellings through the cellar drains and defective plumbing.

Cost.—I estimate that the proposed sewer system will cost as follows:—

Land and right of way	$2,000
Disposal works	6,000
Outlet to Bridge	2,000
Outlet extended into harbor	3,000
Main sewer on William and York	3,000
1,500 feet of 15-inch tile	3,000
2,400 feet of 12-inch tile	3,000
300 feet of 8-inch tile	400
Rock on Bridge and William	1,000
Engineering and contingencies 10%	2,000
Total	$25,400

This represents the total estimated cost of the disposal works, outlet into harbor, and the main sewers.

For the present, the extension of the harbor outlet may be omitted, reducing the total cost to $22,000.

All of this amount should be paid for out of the general funds of the municipality.

I have shown in full red lines on the plan, the lateral or street sewers that are included in the following estimate:—

6,000 feet of 12-inch tile in earth	$10,500
5,600 feet of 10-inch tile in earth	8,500
13,000 feet of 8-inch tile in earth	18,000
Total	$37,000

The cost of the rock work in addition to the foregoing will be approximately as follows:—

North end Main Street	$2,500	
Johnson Street	500	
Maple Street	500	
Mill Street	750	
Head Street	500	
Union Street	2,750	
Bridge Street	2,000	
Mary Street	500	
		$10,000
Engineering and Contingencies		4,600
Total cost of lateral sewers		$51,600

The town should, I think, pay for the rock, which added to the sum estimated as the cost of the main sewers, etc., would give $32,000 as the town's share of the cost, not an extravagant amount.

Probably some of the rock work may be omitted, and the town's share reduced to $30,000.

The balance of the cost may be raised by a frontage tax on the property benefited.

The assessable frontage on 25,000 lineal feet of sewers would be about 38,000 feet. This is approximate.

In Oshawa on 28,500 lineal feet of sewers, the assessable frontage was 47,000 feet, and in Midland on 14,000 feet of sewers, the frontage amounted to 20,900 feet.

By adopting a frontage tax of one dollar and ten cents per foot, the sum of $41.800 would be raised, which would cover the cost of the sanitary sewers exclusive of the rock, which I have recommended the town at large to pay for.

Payments.—To raise by general taxation a sum sufficient to sewer part of the town only, would be an injustice to those portions of the town not sewered.

To sewer the town piece-meal on the frontage plan, as provided by statute, would give you a disconnected, imperfect, unsanitary system of sewers.

I propose neither of these methods, but the uniform frontage rate system, the same as that adopted by Brantford, Barrie, Toronto Junction, Berlin, Niagara Falls, Smiths Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Midland, Oshawa, Guelph, and other places. By this method the town council by by-law fixes the rate to be assessed upon abutting property,—this tax to be levied only where a sewer has been constructed. This frontage rate has, as a general rule ,been sufficient to meet about half the total cost of the sewerage system, when such system is practically completed. The other portion of the cost is to be paid by the town, the interest and sinking fund being met by a general sewerage tax.

The lower the frontage rate adopted, the higher the general tax, and the higher the frontage, the less the town's share.

For corner lots the town may, by by-law, prescribe some equitable exemption. This is generally fixed at about 100 feet for each corner, or half the total frontage, the exemption not to exceed 100 feet.

In case of a corner lot 33 feet by 131 feet, the assessed frontage would be 33 feet only, if a sewer were built on the front street and none on the side street. If a sewer were afterward built on the side street, an additional 49 feet would be assessed, making 82 feet in all. If however, the sewer were first laid on the side street, the assessment would be 82 feet, and no further assessment would be made.

If a building be erected at the rear of the lot, each building should be treated as a separate lot.

For the Town of Picton I would recommend a uniform frontage rate of not less than one dollar, nor more than one dollar and one-quarter per foot, which will give an annual tax of about six cents to seven and one-half cents per foot frontage, this sum to be collected only on streets where sewers are laid.

By the Local Improvement Act there are three methods of procedure specified for building a sewer:—

(1) By petition.

(2) By taking the initiative.

(3) As a sanitary measure

In the majority of places the town proceeds on the initiative, until the principal sewers are constructed, and this is the method I would recommend you to adopt.

Recommendations.—I would recommend you to raise a sufficient sum by general by-law, to meet the cost of the main sewers, sewer outlet, and disposal works, the balance to be paid by the frontagers, that is, the frontage tax will meet the cost of the sewers in the town. Something should also be added for the town's share to pay for the rock excavations.

I would further advise you to proceed on the initiative in the construction of street sewers, as this is the only business way of sewering the town properly. You cannot leave such an important matter until the works are petitioned for.

On streets where rock will be met with, some saving would be effected by laying the sewers and water mains in the same trenches.

At Guelph where there is some rock, the frontage tax was fixed at $1.25, at Oshawa $0.85, and at Midland $1.00.

APPENDIX C.

Report upon Improvements to the Water Works System of the Town of Picton.

By WILLIS CHIPMAN, C. E.

TORONTO, May 1st, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members
Of the Board of Commissioners for E. L. and W. W.,
Picton, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—In May, 1905, I was engaged by your Board to report upon improvements to the existing water works system, and about the same time I was also engaged by the town council to report upon a system of sewerage.

Surveys.—I made my first preliminary visit to Picton on August 18th, 1905, and in the latter part of October my assistant, Mr. J. A. Craig, commenced the surveys and levels, which were continued by Mr. H. G. McVean in November.

As a result of the levels taken in 1905, I decided to extend the surveys to points some distance from the town, and on February 2nd, 1906, Mr. McVean returned to Picton and continued at work until March 17th, 1906. In all fifty-three days were spent by my assistants in Picton. Levels were taken to East Lake and to West Lake, as well as over the streets of the town, a survey made of the harbor, soundings taken and data secured for this report.

I made a second personal visit to Picton on February 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, and a third on March 8th, 9th and 10th.

I now beg to submit for your consideration two plans, each dated May 1st, 1906. The first or general plan shows the environs of the Town of Picton on a scale of 50 chains to the inch. The second plan is a blue print of the proposed sewerage system on a scale of 165 feet to the inch.

Existing Works.—The existing water works system was constructed in the years 1888 and 1889 and the electric light system in 1892 as municipal enterprises, and were operated by the town council until 1900, when they were placed under the management of a Board of Commissioners. No important extensions have been made to the water works system since it was constructed, but the lighting system has been greatly enlarged and improved and was practically reconstructed in 1899 and 1900 at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000). Important extensions are now being made to the electric lighting plant at an expenditure of ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

The water supply is now taken directly from the harbor at the wharf adjoining the power house and pumped by a compound duplex steam pump placed in the boiler room of the power house to a reservoir on the hill overlooking the cemetery south-west of the town. This pump has a capacity of 300 gallons per minute only. Four return tubular boilers with a combined capacity of 300 h.p. (nominal) supply steam for the two electric lighting engines and the steam pump.

When the reservoir is overflowing it gives a pressure of 90 pounds on the pump house gauge (which has an elevation of 11 feet above the bay), when the pumps are idle. The reservoir contains about 250,000 imperial gallons, and the elevation is sufficient to give a fair fire service in the business section of the town, the pressure at the hydrants on Main Street averaging 70 pounds. Direct pressure may also be given by the pump, but it is of too small capacity to be of much service.

An 8 inch main extends from the pumps to the reservoir, all the other mains being 6 inch and 4 inch.

The existing system comprises:—

6,900 feet of 8 inch main,
6,500 " 6 " "
9,000 " 4 " "
2,600 " 2 " pipe, a total of 25,000 lineal feet, or nearly five miles, with 40 fire hydrants and 22 gate valves.

Present Supply.—Your water works system was constructed for fire protection only, but about 190 services have been connected with the mains, the water being used for a variety of purposes. There can be no doubt that it is used to a certain extend for domestic purposes, although the water must be contaminated, as the harbor receives the surface water from the entire town and the country immediately surrounding it.

There are now three large canneries in the town which discharge their refuse water into the marsh, all of which water eventually finds its way into the head of the harbor.

The second most important water course through the town is the small stream flowing parallel with Main Street between Main Street and King Street, which discharges over the cliff in the vicinity of the registry office. This stream has, in many parts of its course, been converted into a storm drain by building side walls of masonry

and covering the top, and in some places tiles have been laid. This water course now serves as a sewer, receiving storm water, domestic sewage, and the discharge from cellar drains. A visit to the outlet will convince any one that a large volume of sewage is discharged into it. There are also several other small water courses that drain to the harbor, including those from the cemeteries.

Proposed Sources.—The town now has a population of over 4,000 people, and should be supplied with a pure water for all domestic purposes.

I investigated the following proposed sources of supply:—

(*A*) Lake on the mountain at Glenora.
(*B*) Picton Bay.
(*C*) Picton Harbor.
(*D*) Springs about 1½ miles north of Picton.
(*E*) Trout Brook.
(*H*) West Lake.
(*K*) East Lake.
(*J*) Cemetery Springs.

Lake on the Mountain.—The lake on the mountain has an elevation of about 180 feet above the bay, and is therefore nearly 40 feet lower than the water in the town reservoir. It has been proposed to connect this lake with the town water system.

The water from the lake on the mountain is undoubtedly suitable for domestic purposes, although analyses have not been made, but in my opinion it would now be too expensive an undertaking.

The length of main necessary to connect the main with the town system would be about five miles, of which part of one mile would be in rock cutting.

The quantity of water that the lake would supply has not as yet been determined, but I am of opinion that the value of the water to the owners of the water power at Glenora would now be greater than its value to the town as its water supply. The most satisfactory proposition that could be considered by the Board would be to purchase from the owners of the lake a definite quantity of water per day, measured by meter. It should also be noted that to force the water from the lake on the mountain to the reservoir would require a small pumping plant, but for domestic purposes the lake on the mountain would give a sufficient pressure, the reservoir supply being retained for fires.

The quantity of water now pumped per day varies greatly. Last July the amount varied from 100,000 gallons per day to 270,000 gallons. It is probable that the average would be about 200,000 gallons.

Picton Bay.—If the supply were taken from Picton Bay at a point about half way between the lake on the mountain and the harbor, I believe it would prove quite satisfactory during the greater portion of the year, and there would be little danger of sewage contamination; but I am informed that the water in the entire bay becomes tainted in the late summer and early autumn months, this being due to the decay of vegetable growths, which imparts a fishy taste to the water.

If this source of supply were to be seriously considered analyses and bacteriological examinations should be made during the coming summer and autumn.

Picton Harbor.—The water in the harbor is now so seriously contaminated that I cannot recommend you to adopt it as a source of supply, even if filtered, and as it must eventually receive the effluent from the sewage disposal works, it will probably become more contaminated in the future than at the present time. The use of the harbor water for domestic purposes should be prohibited.

Springs.—The springs north of the town were examined, but the flow is not sufficient for a water works system.

Trout Creek.—Trout Creek is the name given to a small spring brook that flows westerly from the westerly limit of the town to West Lake between the C. O. R'y. and the Ridge Road. The water shed may be assumed to be bounded on the north by the Bloomfield Road, and on the south by the Ridge Road. The easterly part of the water shed is principally cleared farm lands, the surface soil being sand and gravel. I walked over the upper portion of this water course and was surprised to find that it received practically no surface drainage, all of the precipitation being absorbed by the soil.

At the time of my inspection on March 9th, the easterly or upper part of the stream was fed entirely from large springs along its course. The stream was gauged at the lane between Lots 18 and 19 and found to be between 800,000 and 900,000 gallons per day.

I am of opinion that by excavating wells and galleries eastward from this lane that a supply of at least 1,000,000 gallons per day may be obtained for the use of the town, and I am confident that bacteriological examinations will show that this water is free from contamination. At this point the elevation of the water is 25 feet above the level of the water in Picton Harbor.

I believe that this stream will give an ample supply of pure water for all purposes, and I have no hestitation in recommending it as your proposed source of supply.

Lakes.—West Lake and East Lake have been suggested as possible sources of supply. Both of these lakes are marshy at the easterly ends, which are the nearest to Picton, and I am of opinion that the water in these lakes will have a weedy or fishy taste during certain seasons of the year, but this can only be determined by analyses and examinations continued during the summer and autumn months.

If either of these lakes were adopted as a source of supply, a pumping station would be necessary. The length of the force main from East Lake would be about five miles, and from West Lake over six miles.

Cemetery Springs.—The springs in the vicinity of the cemetery, if collected, might give an adequate supply, but there would always be a sentimental objection to the water from these springs, even if a chemical analyses should demonstrate the water to be perfectly pure. I doubt very much, however, if the supply would be found sufficient in a dry season.

The springs on the north side of the cemetery break out at the surface of the rock, the depth of earth over the stream being but a few feet. It is quite probable that these streams would be found polluted. I am of opinion that these springs and streams should be retained for ornamental purposes, for which they are well suited. If they were taken away for a town supply, it would be necessary to introduce water to the cemetery from the town water works system.

Pumping Station.—A new pumping station should in my opinion be erected in the vicinity of Lots 19 and 20, a short distance north of Trout Brook.

The pumping machinery should comprise two steam boilers and one compound duplex pumping engine of a large capacity for fire service. There should also be installed either one small steam pump for domestic service, or an electrically operated pump, whichever may prove upon investigation to be the cheaper to operate and maintain.

By constructing a short siding, coal may be delivered at the pump house via C. O. R. by the carload.

Force Main.—The force main from the pump house to connect with the existing pipe system may be laid diagonally across the farm lands, or by the lane above mentioned and the Bloomfield Road. Although the former route will be slightly longer, I am inclined to believe it will be the cheaper, as you will have a free right of way by this route. This force main should be 12 inches in diameter from the pump house to Henry Street, thence a 10 inch main along Main Street from Henry Street to East Lake Road, thence along East Lake Road to Mary, thence along Mary to Ferguson.

This main may be connected with the existing 6 inch pipe on Main Street at Henry, and the 4 inch pipe on Mary Street should be taken up and relaid elsewhere. This rearrangement of the piping I think would be preferable to taking up the 6 inch main on Main Street from Henry Street to Chapel Street.

Distribution Pipes.—I have shown on the plan in full blue lines the existing water mains, the proposed extensions being shown in broken blue lines.

The proportion of 4 inch pipe laid is altogether too great, and there are not a sufficient number of gate valves.

You cannot give an efficient fire service from a hydrant off a 4 inch main of a greater length than 600 feet, owing to the friction in the small pipe.

The business portion of the town is provided with an 8 inch pipe, but this should have been extended across the harbor to the court house, to the canneries at the west end, and to the high school.

I propse the following extensions to the mains, exclusive of the force main from the pump house:—

	5,000 feet of 6 inch pipe.
	12,000 feet of 4 inch pipe.
	300 feet of 2 inch pipe.
Total.....	17,300 feet of pipe, and 24 fire hydrants.

The foregoing does not include the replacing of the 6 inch main across the bridge with an 8 inch, nor the extension to the high school.

You may decide to lay a new 8 inch down William Street and along York and Mill to the vicinity of the court house.

An 8 inch main might be laid from Main Street north-westward on Washburn to King, thence along King and Queen to Elizabeth, or the Elizabeth Street pipe might be taken up and replaced by an 8 inch.

Cost.—I estimate that the cost of the proposed works will be as follows:—

Land and right of way		$3,000
Collecting gallery and wells		5,000
Pump house		6,000
Pumping machinery		6,000
Force main, 9,000 ft. 12 in. pipe	$18,000	
3,100 ft. 10 in. pipe	4,500	
		22,500
Engineering and contingencies		4,500
Total		$47,000

This represents the cost of introducing a new supply from Trout Creek.

If you desire to extend the pipe system as shown on the general plan, the additional cost will be as follows:—

5,000 feet of 6 inch main in earth	$5,000
12,000 feet of 4 inch main in earth	10,000
200 feet of 2 inch main in earth	100
Hydrants and valves	1,500
Rock at north end of Main Street	1,000
Rock on Bridge Street	1,800
Rock on Mary Street	400
Rock on other streets	400
Engineering and contingencies	2,300
	$22,500

I have estimated that the rock trenching will cost one dollar per lineal foot over and above the cost of trenching in earth.

If it be decided to lay an 8 inch main to the vicinity of the court house, this will increase the cost by about 2,500, and a new main to the high school on Elizabeth will cost about 2,000.

If all of the above described works be proceeded with the total cost would be $74,000.

I am of opinion, however, that some saving would be effected by laying the water mains and sewers in the same trenches, where rock will be met with, and if the larger mains be laid to the high school and the court house, the pipes taken up could be relaid elsewhere. I am therefore of opinion that with the sum of $70,000, you would be able to supply the citizens of Picton with a pure water supply, and extend the mains to all portions of the town where a reasonable revenue might be expected.

I am informed that the works as originally constructed, cost about $24,000, and about $6,000 was expended between 1890 and 1900. This will give the total cost of your water works system as $100,000, which is not an unreasonable amount, taking into consideration your population and the assessed valuation.

Your electric lighting system will have cost about $35,000 when the present improvements and extensions are completed—a comparatively cheap system.

The Water Supply, Sewerage System and Sewage Disposal of New Liskeard.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

Water Supply.—The Report of Mr. Willis Chipman, C.E., upon this question of water supply refers to the following as possible sources of supply, viz., Wabbi Bay. Wabbi River and springs in the Township of Harris. The engineer's objections to the use of the water of Wabbi bay without "thorough filtration" such as could only be secured by the construction of slow sand filter plant are well taken.

The other sources may be grouped as follows:—(*a*) The waters of the Wabbi in the Township of Bucke. Apart from the engineering differences as regards gravity were the waters taken at Watson's Falls, and the pumping required if the waters were used at a point lower down the river some two miles nearer the town, I am of the opinon the water could never be considered as one that could be recommended for domestic use without treatment for the following reasons:—(*a*) laboratory examination shows bacteria infection; (*b*) their potableness is impaired; (*c*) the color is such as would make the public object to its use.

I found that the prospectors in the immediate neighborhood did not use the waters of the river, but in every instance preferred obtaining spring water even when it entailed both time and labor.

Under group "B" I include the waters of the two springs in the Township of Harris distant about 4,000 feet from each other, and whose united flow is estimated by the engineer to be one million three hundred thousand gallons per day, which considering the estimated daily consumption to be 200,000 gallons for the present population would indicate there is ample supply for a much larger population than that estimated at present.

The water of these springs is apparently of good quality, being bright, clear and cool and free from bacterial infection as shown by the laboratory report. It would, however, be necessary for the municipality to secure the land in the immediate neighborhood of the springs and gathering ground in order to prevent pollution of the waters, and at the same time the two farm houses with outbuildings adjacent to the springs must be removed and the property properly fenced to prevent cattle pasturing therein.

With these provisions attached I would recommend the Board grant its approval of the springs as the source of water supply.

Sewerage System.—The suggestion of the engineer that the separate system be adopted should meet with the approval of the Board if adequate provision is made for the treatment of the sewage.

Sewage Disposal.—The report and plans of the engineer provide for the discharge of raw sewage into the Wabbi River at two different points, viz.: May Street on the south side, and Katharine Street on the north side. I cannot, however, agree with the report that for the present raw sewage should be permitted to be discharged into the river, leaving the question of treatment permitting of even partial purification to the future. Condemnation of this proposal is found in the following extract of the report.—

"During high water in the lake the velocity of the river may not be sufficient to remove all deposits, but the flow in the spring and autumn would thoroughly clear the river."

particularly in view of the conditions of the shore of the lake on the south side of the mouth of the Wabbi, where in some places there is drowned land, conditions favoring the accumulation of portions of the sewage effluent which would tend to create a nuisance at this point.

I would further point out that this Board has has sufficient examples before when the recommendations made by the engineer in this case have been permitted with results far from satisfactory. It would not be an expensive addition to the system to require the construction of two septic tanks of sufficient capacity to hold twenty-four hours' discharge and capable of enlargement with the extension of the system. If this is done the debris will be removed from the sewage and by biologic processes a partial purification with liquefication will be obtained; thus will be discharged into the river and lake an effluent which will readily become diluted and at the minimum expense to the municipality the most satisfactory system will be obtained by the town. .

APPENDIX A.

Report upon Water Works and Sewerage for the Town of New Liskeard.

By WILLIS CHIPMAN, C. E.

To the Mayor and Council
Of the Town of New Liskeard.

TORONTO, May 5th, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—On April 18th and 19th I made a personal visit to New Liskeard at the request of Messrs. Blair, Sinclair and Smith, your town engineers, to consult with them respecting water works and sewerage, and to obtain data for this report.

In March, my assistant, Mr. A. R. Campbell, took certain levels over the town, from which, and from additional levels furnished by your town engineers, he prepared a topographical plan, which is presented herewith, the proposed systems of water works and sewerage being shown thereon.

Topography.—The Town of New Liskeard is situated on Wabbi Bay, the most northwesterly extension of Lake Temiskaming.

The greater part of the town site is on high ground, affording good opportunity for drainage, but there is a large southeastern area extending back from the lake shore that is low and partially flooded during high water. The lake has a range of about fifteen feet between high water and low water, the highest water generally occurring in June, and the lowest in February or March. As a result of this extreme fluctuation, streets have been laid out and fenced to points approaching the low water line, and many buildings have been erected on land unfit for human habitation.

In my opinion there should be some governmental regulations respecting the selection and laying out of town sites.

The problems of water supply, drainage and sewage disposal are now too often given but scant consideration, and in nearly every town, streets have been laid out, and lots sold for residential purposes in tracts that should have ben reserved for railways, factories or parks.

The entire town is built upon a deep clay soil, not one rock exposure occurring within the town limits. From the level area along the lake shore, the surface of the ground ascends rapidy, the railway being about sixty feet above low water in the lake.

Southwest from the railway station the ground rises sharply, an elevation of two hundred feet above the lake being attained in about 500 yards.

The only permanent watercourse in town is the Wabbi River, which flows through a straight, deep V-shaped valley cut in the clay. This stream has an average width of about 100 feet in the town, the depth being such that vessels drawing six feet may navigate from the lake to the highway bridge. The bar at the mouth of the river has been cut through by dredging.

Every trifling rivulet that discharges into the river forms a deep cross ravine or gully producing a rough broken river bank.

The larger part of the town lies on the south side of the river, one highway bridge of timber uniting the two sections.

Wabbi Bay is extremely shallow, a large area being dry beach during low water.

Population.—The town now has a population of about 2,000, and is rapidly increasing, owing to the marvellous development of the natural resources of this part of the Province.

The town is located on the line of the T. & N. O. Railway, distant 113 miles north of North Bay, and about 100 miles south of Abitibi. It is also at the southeast end of the lesser clay belt with rich mineral lands to the south, and possibly to the north and to the west.

The assessed valuation was given me as only $400,000, a very low amount in my opinion, not equal to the land values alone.

An electric lighting and power system is now being installed by a private company. For the present, steam power will be used, but eventually power will be transmitted from Windigo Lake on the east branch of the Blanche River.

Sources.—The following proposed sources of supply have been considered:—

(1) Wabbi Bay.

(2) Wabbi River at Watson's Falls, at the north end of Lot 3, Con. IV, of the Township of Bucke.

(3) Wabbi River at the north end of Lot 4, Con. VI, Township of Bucke.

(4) Springs on Lot 1, Con. II, Township of Harris.

(5) Springs on Lot 2, Con. I, Township of Harris.

The water in Wabbi Bay, owing to the low character of the north and west shores, its shallow depth, and to the fact that the refuse of the town and the surrounding country is now washed into it by the Wabbi River, would be unfit for domestic uses without thorough filtration. It might be possible to secure a reasonably pure supply by laying an exceptionally long intake pipe, but this would be expensive and probably unsatisfactory, if not unsafe.

Gravity Supply.—Watson's Falls on the south branch of the Wabbi River are distant about 23,000 feet, or four and one-quarter miles from the railway station, by the shortest feasible pipe line.

The water above the falls has an elevation of 227 feet above the station, or 287 feet above low water in the lake, which head would give a static pressure at the hydrants on Armstrong Street of about 100 pounds, but unless the conduit pipe from the Falls to the town were of large capacity, the pressure would be materially reduced

by the friction in the pipe. If for instance, a ten-inch main were laid, and two fire streams only were drawn from the hydrants, the pressure would be reduced from 100 pounds to 70 pounds, and if the domestic supply were 250 gallons per minute, only one fire stream could be obtained. With a twelve-inch pipe the results would be more satisfactory.

By constructing a reservoir near town, to be kept full by a small main laid from the Falls, and by laying a larger main from the reservoir to town, the fire service would be improved, but unfortunately there is no hill of sufficient height within the town to give this fire pressure by gravity, and the cost of the reservoir would probably offset the saving on a smaller pipe for part of the distance.

From the Wabbi River on the north end of Lot 4 in the VI Concession of the Township of Bucke, the distance to the railway station is less than two miles, but the elevation of the stream is 142 feet less than at Watson's Falls.

A ridge of land 160 feet in height intervenes midway between the railway and the river on this line, so that a pumping system would be necessary at or near the proposed source. This system would be more expensive than the Watson's Falls scheme, and has no advantages.

Springs.—The springs on Lot 1 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Harris, take their rise within an area of about five acres of bush land. The discharge in August, 1905, being determined as about 400,000 gallons per day by Mr. Sinclair, the elevation above low water in the lake being about 20 feet.

The springs on Lot 2 in the 1st Concession take their rise in a more restricted area, and the discharge was found to be more than double that from the first spring, or 900,000 gallons per day, the elevation being about 30 feet above low water.

From the first mentioned springs, the distance to the eastern part of the town by way of the shore line is about 10,000 feet, the larger spring being 4,000 feet further on.

Without a detailed survey, it is impossible to estimate accurately, the cost of the conduit pipe from the springs.

Quantity.—The maximum quantity of water required per day for the Town of New Liskeard, with all the inhabitants using the water, should not exceed 200,000 gallons. Assuming the population to be doubled, the consumption should not exceed 400,000 gallons, that is, the flow from the smaller of the two springs would supply a much larger town than New Liskeard.

The two springs together should supply a population of 13,000 people.

The fire supply should be sufficient to give three standard fire streams in addition to the domestic supply, or a total of about 1,000 imperial gallons per minute.

Quality.—On March 31st samples of water were taken from the Wabbi River at Watson's Falls, from Lake Temiskaming and from Spring No. 1 in Harris, which were forwarded to the Provincial Board of Health for examination.

The Wabbi River at Watson's Falls was found to be not above suspicion. This is certainly surprising, and should be confirmed before being accepted as correct. The river above that point flows through an uninhabited district of forest and rocks, and as the volume of the stream is approximately 2,000 cubic feet per minute, serious pollution would appear to be impossible.

The water from the lake was condemned, owing to its surroundings, unless purified by slow sand filtration; an expensive process.

The water from the springs was alone found to be pure.

Distribution System.—On the plan which accompanies this report, I have shown in full blue lines the water works mains included in the estimate of cost, the total length being 17,000 lineal feet, with 40 fire hydrants.

I have shown the Armstrong Street main as crossing the Wabbi River above the existing highway bridge. If this structure be replaced by a permanent iron bridge, the water pipe might be carried by the bridge, being protected from freezing by frost proofing.

Reservoir.—With a gravity supply from Watson's Falls no reservoir would be necessary other than the river itself above the falls, if the water main to the town were of sufficient capacity. In my opinion, this main should not be less than twelve inches in diameter, in which case the loss by friction would be thirty pounds in town. If the gravity main were fourteen inches, the loss would be fifteen pounds only.

Taking into consideration the profile, the cost and the effect of the climate, I can see no advantage in adding a reservoir to the gravity system.

If a pumping system be adopted, a reservoir constructed at such an elevation as would give a fair domestic pressure in town, would be desirable, as this would permit the machinery to be closed down during part of the day.

I have shown a water tower or stand pipe on the plan, with base at an elevation of 130 feet above the railway, which will give a pressure of 80 pounds at the hydrants on Armstrong Street. A water tower 20 feet in diameter and 60 feet in height will contain about 120,000 gallons.

Cost.—I estimate that the proposed works will cost as follows:—

(*a*) Gravity system:

Dam and head gate	$2,000
Land and right of way	1,000
Conduits to town	50,000
Mains in town	19,000
Engineering and contingencies	8,000
	$80,000

Something should be added for riparian rights, but this could not be a very large sum owing to the small amount of water that would be taken by the town.

(*b*) Pumping system:

Developing and protecting springs	$2,000
Land and right of way	1,500
Conduit to pump house	15,000
Pump house and machinery	12,000
Mains in town	19,000
Water tower	8,000
Engineering and contingencies	5,500
	$63,000

The operating expenses of the pumping system will, however, exceed those of the gravity system by $1,500 per annum for the first two or three years, and this excess will increase year by year thereafter until at the end of ten years it may amount to $3,000 per annum.

It is evident, therefore, that the gravity system will ultimately prove the cheaper to adopt, although the first cost is $17,000 greater, representing $1,100 per annum interest and sinking fund.

In the foregoing estimates I have assumed that no rock will be met with in the excavations.

By substituting wooden pipes for cast iron in the conduit line the cost of the gravity system may be materially reduced, but if the wooden pipes be adopted the council must assume the responsibility of their durability. Glazed tile may also be used for short distances near the Falls.

Revenue.—I am of the opinion that within five years the works will be self sustaining, and that the revenue will equal the operating expenses from the first. About $2,000 per annum should be allowed for the fire protection given by forty hydrants, and for water used for municipal purposes. This will nearly meet the interest charges. Within five years you should have two hundred consumers, averaging $15.00 each, or $3,000 per year. The operating expenses should not exceed $2,000 per year, for some years.

Sewerage.—In all cities and towns water works and sewerage should as a general rule be constructed at the same time, for reasons not necessary to recite, but in your town, with its retentive clay soil, it would be a mistake to construct water works and omit sewers to remove the fouled water supply.

There are two different systems of sewerage known to engineers, the separate and the combined. In the former the rain water and street water are carried in one set of sewers called storm sewers, and the sewage proper carried into separate and comparatively small pipes called sanitary sewers.

The first separate systems to be constructed in this Province were constructed according to my designs some fifteen years ago, since which time similar works have been constructed under my supervision in Brantford, Barrie, Toronto Junction, Renfrew, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, Gananoque, Midland, Port Arthur, Sturgeon Falls, Oshawa, and several other places.

The separate system is the only scientific and the only sanitary system for a small city or town.

Disposal.—To discharge the sewage of the town directly on the beach might prove objectionable, and long outlets would be expensive to lay and difficult to maintain in proper working order. There are also other objections.

I am informed that the Wabbi has a dry weather flow of over 3,000 cubic feet per minute. During high water in the lake the velocity of the river may not be sufficient to remove all deposits, but the flow in the spring and autumn would thoroughly clear the river.

I would, however, prefer to discharge the sewage into the river, and trust to the volume and current, rather than attempt to carry it to the lake.

When the town becomes a city it may be desirable to convey the sewage to the lake, and it may also be necessary to purify it to a certain degree; if so the system now recommended will require no modification.

Sanitary Sewers.—The surface grades of the street are such that there is no difficulty in obtaining a good fall for the sewers, but there is a comparatively large area of the town that is less than five feet above high water. This area cannot be sewered without a pumping plant, and I have included no part of it in the proposed system.

The main sewer on the south side will commence at the river bank on May Street, thence along May, Sharpe and Armstrong to Whitewood; thence up Whitewood as far as may be desired, with a branch on Wellington southerly about 200 feet; thence west across private property to Paget; thence southwesterly along Lake Shore Road as far as necessary.

Very few buildings lying south or east of the last described sewer can be drained into the system, being too low. Practically all of the town except this low area can be drained into the above described sewers.

On the north side I propose to commence on the north end of Katharine Street, thence along Murray Street with branches on the streets running north and south.

I have shown in full red lines on the plan the sewers that should now be built, about 11,000 lineal feet, which will cost about $20,000, if properly constructed according to modern designs.

Storm Water.—The removal of storm water is an important matter in your climate, but it would be an expensive undertaking to attempt to convey all the rainfall or the melting snow to proper outlets through large underground sewers. If made too small the sewers would be gorged and flooding of cellars would occur.

I would advise you to rigidly exclude all storm water from the proposed sanitary sewer system, but to carry it where practicable in gutters and surface ditches to the nearest outlet, and only construct storm sewers when you improve your streets.

I have shown a storm sewer on Whitewood Avenue, with a branch on Armstrong. If this be constructed it will probably serve present requirements, but as the streets become more closely built up and the roadways graded and macadamized additional storm sewers will be necessary.

Cost.—I would advise you to raise by by-law a sufficient sum to construct the sanitary outlets and storm sewers that you now intend to construct, and that the cost of all the other sewers be met by frontage tax.

The two outlets would cost about $1,000, the storm sewer from $2.00 to $1.50 per lineal foot, and the catch basins $30.00 each.

The sanitary sewers will vary in cost from $1.25 to $2.25 per lineal foot, the average being about $1.75 per foot. This includes manholes, engineering, superintendence and all expenses, but as stated above the entire cost should be met by a tax on the properties benefited.

Water mains should not as a rule be laid on streets where sewers are not petitioned for.

The excavating will be comparatively easy, and uniform as to depth and expense. This is another strong reason for adopting a frontage tax. The council may by by-law adopt some equitable method of assessing corner lots, and may also pay for the cost of street intersections and exempt properties, but this is optional.

I have given you sufficient data to form an estimate, but I would not advise less than $2,000 nor more than $10,000 as the town's share of the cost of the sewerage system.

There is no municipal undertaking that demands more care and experience in designing than sewerage. There are so many problems involved: Cellar drainage, soil pipes, plumbing, disposal of roof water, grades, depths, pipelaying, flushing apparatus, assessment of cost, etc., any one of which may appear simple of solution to the uninitiated, but they are of such importance that a large part of my personal time is taken up with this class of engineering work.

Report on the Proposed Sewerage System of Bracebridge.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

It will be observed the engineer's plans are dated Dec. 31st, 1900, and they provide for the sewaging of the town upon the separate system, as also the partial treatment of the bulk of the effluent by septic tanks placed at

the end of "Perry Street" adjacent to the power house, and it is provided that the remainder of the raw sewage be discharged into the Muskoka River at points below on each bank thereof.

After a visit to the town and an interview with the chairman of the Board of Health and the M. H. O., I find that a sewer was constructed in 1904, without the plans having been considered by this Board, on the following streets: Dominion, 12 in. sewer; Manitoba, 15 in., and Thomas Sts. 18 in., the outlet being into the river at the foot of the latter street; and further that some of the residents on McMurray and Quebec Streets have constructed a sewer along the sand, the effluent being discharged at the top of the hill close to Victoria Street, the sewage finding its way down the ditch which up to a short time ago was covered over by a broad foot path at that point and eventually being lost in the ground in the immediate neighborhood. In this latter case a nuisance has been created which is a disgrace to the town and one which possibly lays those who use the sewer open to prosecution under the Criminal Code of Canada. And again, another sewer constructed by private citizens which empties into a gully has been of such a nuisance to the neighborhood it has been designated "Diphtheria Hollow," the prevalence of this disease in the immediate neighborhood being ascribed to the unsanitary conditions of the place.

The desire on the part of often well-to-do citizens carrying away from their own premises that which if allowed to remain would not only offend their olfactory nerves but create a serious nuisance if conveyed beyond their sight and smell and discharged, they care not how or where, to become a nuisance either to the general public or other of their fellow citizens not so blessed or censed with a plethora of this world's goods.

Again I was informed that the majority of the residents on John Street convey their domestic waste and sewage to the back portions of their lots down in the valley where at present disintegration and diffusion takes place without being a nuisance to any one, though when the population of the town has increased and this flat becomes a residential portion, a nuisance will be created; this condition of affairs, although quite possible within the law yet, is not such as is considered proper by sanitarians.

The foregoing is the situation as regards the sewerage of the town at present, and although the plans of Mr. Chipman are submitted to the Board, yet it is not proposed to follow out the engineer's report; the town council has at present in contemplation the following work as per public notice:—

TOWN OF BRACEBRIDGE.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to the provisions of "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903," and amending Acts, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Bracebridge intends to construct sewers for sanitary or drainage purposes upon the streets and between the points shown in the schedule hereinafter written, the cost to be paid for by thirty annual special assessments as local improvements.

And to make such assessments against the assessable real property benefited thereby, which is the property abutting and fronting on such streets.

And that unless a petition against the proposed works and special assessments signed by a majority of the owners of such real property (to be ascertained under and pursuant to the provisions of the said "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903," and amending Acts) representing at least one-half in value of the real property to be assessed in each case, respectively, be presented to the said council within one month after the last publication of this notice in the newspapers published at Bracebridge and known as "The Muskoka Herald" and "The Bracebridge Gazette," such last publication being intended to be on Thursday, the 21st day of June, 1906, the proposed works will be undertaken and the special assessments made by the said council.

SCHEDULE.

Street	Point of Commencement	Termination
James	McDonald street.	Jane street
James	South side gully	Mary street
Ann	James street	Manitoba street
Mary	James street	Manitoba "
Manitoba	Monck road	Dominion "
McMurray	Buller Avenue	Manitoba "
Market	Ontario street	Manitoba "
Quebec	Market street	Dominion "
Main	G. T. R. Station	Thomas "
Dominion	Ontario street	Quebec "

The estimated cost of the work, including disposal works and storm sewers, is $32,000.00, of which the amount to be raised by special assessment is estimated to be $17,000 and the amount to be paid by the municipality $15,000.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1906.

ALEX. C. SALMON,
Town Clerk.

It will be observed the notice does not specifically provide for the carrying of the sewage any further than the outlet of the present unauthorized system, although I was informed it was proposed to convey the sewage around from St. Thomas to Perry Street and run the sewage into the flume of the power house where it will pass through the turbines.

In view of the fact that the plans as submitted are not the ones which the council propose to follow out I would recommend that the Town Council of Bracebridge be requested to submit the proper plans to this Board, and further that this Board require that immediate provision be made by the council for the partial treatment of the sewage in a tank of sufficient capacity as to hold at least 24 hours effluent and that the present outlet of the unauthorized McMurray Street sewer be closed, the sewage from this section being diverted into the portion about to be constructed.

In view of the fact that precautions have already been adopted to keep pure the waters of the Muskoka Lakes, of which the Muskoka River is a tributary, by preventing the empting therein of polluting matter, the two tannery companies operating in the town should be ordered by this Board to discontinue the emptying of factory waste and excrement into the river, and instructed to provide for the treatment of the same upon the company's premises, and only effluent satisfactory to this Board should be permitted to empty into these waters.

The town council must clearly understand that when called upon by this Board they shall provide for the secondary treatment of the sewage in a manner approved of by the Board.

APPENDIX A.

Report upon a System of Sewerage for the Town of Bracebridge.

By WILLIS CHIPMAN, C. E.

TORONTO, December 31st, 1900.

To the Mayor and Council
of the Town of Bracebridge.

GENTLEMEN,—As soon as possible after receiving your instructions to report upon a system of sewerage, and prepare a general plan, I engaged F. J. Robinson, C. E., of Barrie, to take the levels and make surveys necessary. On the completion of his work,

I visited Bracebridge in August, and went over the town, afterwards engaging J. Galbraith, C. E., to make some further surveys. I made a second trip to Bracebridge in the latter part of September and a third the first of November.

When entrusted with this work, I fully expected to have sent in my report early in the autumn, but circumstances conspired to delay its completion until the present time.

If there be anything in the report that I have not made clear, I will be pleased to furnish any explanation required.

Location.—The Town of Bracebridge is situated at the junction of the two main branches of the Muskoka River, which is navigable for steamers up to this point from the far-famed Muskoka Lakes. The main line of the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto to North Bay passes through the town, the distance from Toronto being 122 miles, and from North Bay 105 miles. It is about six miles from Lower Lake Muskoka by the river.

Population.—The population of the town is now claimed to be about 3,000 and there is every indication of a steady growth. Bracebridge is practically a county town, with court house, jail, registry office, etc.; it is the market town for a large agricultural area, and has important manufacturing industries; while its location is such, that it must attract many who desire to secure pleasant, comfortable homes.

You now have all the modern conveniences and improvements of town life excepting sewerage, good roadways and permanent sidewalks. In the past your citizens were far sighted enough to not grant valuable franchises to water and light companies. The town now owns and operates its own water works and electric light system, and at the present time an important power and light plant is being developed in the town, by the town for the town.

Topography.—The county buildings, the town hall, churches, schools, and the larger part of the residential portion of the town are situated on a plateau, lying west of the north branch of the river, with an elevation varying between 100 and 130 feet above the river at the steamboat landing. This plateau rises abruptly from a level, sandy plain to the west. This plain has an elevation of about 45 feet above the lower river, and drains westerly to Beaver Brook, outside the corporation limits.

On this plain are the Agricultural Park, a few good residences, and in the southerly part on the banks of the river, the large tannery of the Muskoka Leather Co.

The main street of the town, called Manitoba Street, crosses the plateau diagonally, descending the east face to the head of the falls on the north branch. Practically all of the shops, offices, hotels and places of business are on this street between the face of the plateau and the head of the falls. The G. T. R. station and a large hotel are also located below the plateau on the bank of the upper river.

On the low ground between the north branch and the south branch, are located two important manufacturing concerns, the Beardmore Tannery, and Shiers' Lumber Mills and Yards. On the street between them are located the cottages of the workmen.

Along the east bank of the north branch are many detached residences, some of a better class.

Soil.—In the sand plain and on the plateau, to the northeast of it, the soil is in general a fine sand, easily excavated when dry, but becoming troublesome from caving when wet. In the sand plain the subsoil water will be struck in places at a depth of four feet, but it is generally found at five or six feet and in small quantities.

Ridges of gneissoid rocks of the Laurentian formation crop out at many points in town. One ridge forms the western face of the plateau, another the east face, this latter being covered with clay towards the south. The most important rock exposure is that lying between the plateau and the river, along Manitoba Street, and to the south of it. This is the only part of the town where expensive rock cutting will be required for sewerage purposes.

Muskoka River.—I have been informed that the dry weather flow of the north branch at Bracebridge has been found to be 13,500 cubic feet per minute by the gaugings of engineers.

The maps of the Province issued by the Government are so crude and so incorrect, that it is impossible to calculate from them the area drained by either branch af the Muskoka.

If the dry weather flow be as above given, the average flow cannot be less than 40,000 cubic feet per minute.

The north branch has a fall of 53 feet in a distance of 1,600 feet below the Manitoba Street bridge at ordinary stages of the river.

Upon the foregoing assumption, there should be available at the falls a total of 1,500 horse power in dry weather.

The dry weather flow of the south branch may be assumed to be about the same as that of the north branch, thus giving a flow of 27,000 cubic feet per minute below the confluence of the two branches in dry weather.

About 2,200 feet above this confluence on the north branch, is the steamboat landing, immediately above which the river opens out into a basin about 500 feet wide

and extending from the landing to the foot of the falls, a distance of 800 feet. This basin is not navigable as it contains shoals formed of sawdust and other matters in suspension that have passed over the falls.

At the crest of the falls there has been placed a dam to raise the water a few feet, which produces slack water in the river above for some miles.

In low water the velocity of the current in the river below the confluence of the two branches is approximately one mile per hour, and above the confluence to the basin half this. Above the falls it is much less.

In high water the lower river is about five feet higher than in summer, and the velocity must then be much greater, probably double or three times what it is in dry weather.

Water Works.—Water works were constructed in 1894, the supply being taken from springs about a mile northeast of the town, from which it flows by gravity to a brick tank reservoir adjacent to the pump house, which is situated at the head of the falls. The pumps are operated by water power, the service being direct pressure. If the tank supply becomes exhausted, water can be drawn directly from the river.

There are now about eight miles of water mains, sixty-two fire hydrants, and three hundred and forty services.

Sewers Necessary.—No town can afford to be without a system of sewers. Your citizens cannot take full advantage of the water works system without sewers to carry away the fouled waters.

The ordinary privy pit is probably the most offensive abomination now to be found in the smaller towns and villages of the Province. Their use, however, is so universal that it will take years to convince the people that they are a nuisance that must be abolished, notwithstanding the fact that their construction is now prohibited by law.

Dry earth closets may, by proper management, be maintained in a sanitary condition, but they cannot dispose of the liquid house wastes, which are more offensive and dangerous than the solid matters.

It is frequently stated that a sewer system can be of little use or benefit to those who cannot afford to put in closets, baths, etc. This statement is an erroneous one. Without sewers cellars cannot be drained, and this is an important matter in Canada. By setting up a properly designed slop hopper in the yard or in an outhouse, all kitchen slops, dish water and chamber slops may be discharged into the sewer system, but a dry earth closet will also be necessary.

Bracebridge now has no sewer system. On some of the streets drains have been laid for draining cellars, some of tile, but the most of them of wood. In many instances the waste pipes from sinks and baths have been connected with those cellar drains, with the result that sewage is now finding its way into small leaky drains that were not designed to carry sewage, and what is worse these drains are occasionally given outlets into the roadside ditches. A proper system of sewers with water tight joints would remedy all this.

Storm Water.—This term, as used by engineers includes the water that falls during rains, and the water produced by the melting of ice and snow. On the streets of a town, this water is frequently liquid mud carrying gravel, sand, sticks, leaves, vegetable refuse, and other substances that are not sewage, and that will not decompose if not mixed with sewage. Storm water should as a general rule, be conveyed to an outlet in a separate sewer from that in which the sewage proper is carried.

Bracebridge is favorably situated for the disposal of storm water. By the construction of a few short tile sewers, all inconvenience from storm water will be remedied, but it will be necessary to construct a large ditch or drain from the vicinity of the Agricultural Park to the river or to Beaver Brook. The level sand plain is now badly in need of subsoil and surface drainage.

I am inclined to favor the construction of an open ditch from Beaver Brook along Dill, Wellington and Ontario to Victoria, or of a drain from the river to Dill on the line of Victoria Street; thence along Dill, Wellington and Ontario to Victoria.

System to Adopt.—In the older cities and towns of Europe and America, the universal custom until recent years, was to discharge all drains into the nearest watercourse, which when they became too foul to be left in their natural condition, were closed in or converted into large trunk sewers. This system of sewerage is called the combined system, that is, the street water and sewage are combined. This system is open to many objections, number one being, that as the city increases in size, the trunk sewer becomes too small, resulting in the flooding of basements and cellars, not merely with storm water, but with street water mixed with sewage. Law suits are of frequent occurrence in the older cities from this cause. A second objection to this system of sewerage is the unsanitary condition of the sewers during a great portion of the time. A heavy rainfall will carry into the sewers sand, mud, leaves and other street detritus. Catch basins which are built to intercept these matters, fail to collect everything, and if they are made water tight they will in a short time become offensive, and if they leak the contents may find their way into the adjoining buildings.

The mud, etc., carried by storms, tends to form dams in the sewers with ponds intervening. The domestic sewage which is a comparatively constant stream, flowing through the sewer in this condition, saturates the mud with sewage, and in a short time offensive odors are produced.

This condition of affairs in our climate may be maintained for weeks, and as sewage commences to decompose in about two days, it is evident that foul odors will arise. A visit to any city in America during the summer months that is sewered on the combined system, will demonstrate that this is no theory. In Toronto the stench from the sewer openings is at times very offensive of not dangerous to health. Flushing by hose may remove the deposits and again it may not. A heavy storm will do more towards removing them than the flushing by hose, but storms of sufficient duration to be effective are not frequent, and may not occur when the sewers require flushing. Another cause of the foulness of the combined sewers is the fact that during rains, a considerable part of the interior of the sewer may become covered with sewage. At the end of the rainfall the sewer is left wet with sewage and decomposition or fermentation follows. Another objection to the combined system is the great cost. A rainfall at the rate of one inch per hour in quite common in Canada, and a rate of more than two inches per hour has been recorded. One inch of rainfall on one acre of ground represents 3,600 cubic feet of water, which would give a flow of one cubic foot per second per acre in a sewer

A twelve-inch sewer pipe running full, having a fall of one in 300, would be required to convey the rainfall at the rate of one inch per hour from an area of two and one half acres.

This will give an idea of the size of the sewers that would be required if the sewers were designed to take all the rainfall. In the separate system, sewage proper is conveyed to a suitable point of disposal by one set of pipes, and the storm water is conveyed in another system of drains or storm sewers. Storm water as a rule causes no inconvenience, until the flow cannot be carried in the road gutters, that is, it may be allowed to flow for about two blocks upon the surface, before it becomes necessary to take it underground to an outlet. These underground storm water drains need not be laid at so great a depth as the sanitary sewers for carrying the domestic sewage, and they may be discharged into the nearest watercourse without creating a nuisance as these storm drains carry no sewage and therefore no decomposition can arise at the outlet nor in the sewers themselves. As a general rule such storm sewers are short and inexpensive.

The quantity of sewage produced upon one acre of ground in the most densely populated part of a city does not exceed 500 cubic feet per twenty-four hours, or say twenty cubic feet per hour. This is the average, and the maximum would not exceed the rate of sixty cubic feet per hour, or one cubic foot per minute. This is one-sixtieth part of the storm water flow, that is, the area of the sewers for carrying the sewage only. need not be more than one-sixtieth the size of the storm water sewers.

A nine-inch sewer having a fall of one in 300 feet, will discharge at the rate of 200 gallons per minute, or at the rate of 288,000 gallons per day when running half full.

This represents the sewage flow from a population of about 4,000 people, all using the sewers. If every building in Bracebridge were connected with the sewer system, if every person used water from the water works, and if all the sewage could be collected into one main sewer, one nine-inch pipe sewer would serve the entire population, if all storm water were excluded. On a main business street of a town there are generally to be found a few buildings where it would be a great convenience if the roof water were turned into the sanitary sewer, but where possible this roof water should be turned into the storm sewers.

The separate system has many advantages over that of the combined. The sewers are so small that they can be flushed out daily by automatic flush tanks, which require a much less quantity of water than that necessary to flush by hose. The ventilation of the sewers can be easily effected, and there are no foul odors emanating from the sewer system.

Sewage Disposal.—Although the water supply for the town is not now taken from the river, it is possible that in the future a portion of the supply at least may be taken from it, from some point above the pump house. Above the dam, the river in summer has a very low velocity, and if sewage were discharged into it, local nuisances might be produced at the points of discharge.

In my opinion all sewage should be rigidly excluded from the river above the falls.

It has been determined by experiment that if the sewage be diluted in water in the proportion of 1 to 70 no decomposition will occur, and no nuisance created. If the proportion of sewage is increased to one-twentieth decomposition is certain to follow, while between these two proportions, decomposition may take place or it may not.

A population of 3,000 people all using the sewers will produce about 30 cubic feet of sewage per minute. If this be thoroughly diluted with the dry weather flow of the river, which is given as 13,500 cubic feet per minute, the dilution would be 1 to 450,

or more than ten times that demanded in the Chicago Drainage Canal. If sewage were discharged into the basin between the falls and the steamboat landing, a nuisance would arise at the outlet, but if the sewage be discharged immediately above the foot of the falls, the diffusion would be uniform throughout and no nuisance could possibly arise.

If the sewage were disposed of in this way, I am of the opinion that it could not be detected at the steamboat landing. Slight deposits might form in the basin, but these would be scoured out by every freshet.

As, however, there may be sentimental objections to the discharge of the sewage into the river at any point without purification, I have included purification works in my scheme, at the proposed main outfall.

The sewage from the small area south of the north branch near its confluence with the south branch, may be discharged directly into the river through a submerged pipe, also the sand plain area through similar pipe at Victoria Street.

In the residential area lying on the southeast side of the north branch above the falls, the sewage may be conveyed across the river and discharged into the main sewer on the northwest side of the river.

Purification Works.—If you decide to purify the sewage before discharging it into the river, I am of the opinion that the removal of the suspended matter will be quite sufficient. Land treatment gives better results than any other known process. In Bracebridge you have a suitable tract of land lying north of Ontario Street and west of the plateau, but the cost of building a main sewer from the vicinity of the water works pump house to this area, and the cost of an effluent sewer from there to the river would be greater than the town can afford.

The proximity of a Public School in an adjoining municipality might also lead to litigation, which it is desirable to avoid; not that the works would be offensive if properly operated, but no doubt all illness in the vicinity of the sewage beds would be attributed to them, also all offensive odors.

After visiting the principal sewage disposal works in Great Britain, the United States and Canada, I have concluded that closed septic tanks located at the proposed sewage outfalls would prove best suited and cheapest to adopt.

For many years one septic tank at the main outfall would be sufficient, this to have a capacity of one day's flow of sewage.

By the septic tank process nearly all of the matters in suspension are removed by the action of bacteria. The effluent from the tank will be darker in color than the raw sewage, but it soon loses its offensive color. By applying this effluent to land, or prepared beds of coke or other suitable materials, a further purification may be effected, the final effluent approaching the river water in purity, but this degree of purification is not necessary and it would therefore be a needless expense.

If all the sewers shown on the plan were now laid and connections made with every building, the quantity of sewage delivered at the main outfall would be about 150,000 gallons per day, but for several years it will be less than half this, and in my opinion a septic tank to hold 50,000 gallons will serve for five years at least, and possibly for ten.

Tannery Refuse.—For some years after the establishment of the tanneries a large amount of refuse found its way into the river, but the manufacturers are now utilizing a considerable part of what they formerly threw away.

The disposal of tanning wastes in such a way as not to cause a nuisance in the river is a problem that the town is interested in, but it is a matter that the tannery companies should carry out. Large settling and screening tanks should be built and the liquid drawn off by floating arms after settlement. Part of the sludge that settles in the tanks will be found to contain substances of sufficient value to pay for operating the tanks and disposing of the sludge. Valueless decomposable matters should be buried or burned and not discharged into the river.

Main Sewer.—That portion of the town lying north of Ontario Street and west of Dominion and Mary streets may be drained in either of two directions southeasterly down Manitoba Street or southwesterly down the street leading from Quebec Street to Victoria Street, known as Tannery Hill.

As, however, the southwest part of Manitoba Street, Main Street and Thomas Street, representing the business portion of the town, now require sewers more urgently than any other part of the town, I have concluded to drain the plateau southeasterly into the main sewer for this business part of the town. This main sewer will commence at or near the proposed new power house, thence along Perry Street and under the G. T. Ry. bridge to Manitoba Street; thence through the Leishman mill yard and along the river bank to Thomas Street; thence up Thomas to Manitoba. The route shown on the plan may be slightly varied between the outfall and Thomas Street to avoid rock or other obstructions.

From the outfall to Manitoba Street, the trenching will be in solid rock, but the depth of trench need not exceed four feet, and less than that will do if cast iron pipe be substituted for tile. This is a matter of detail that can be decided upon before calling for tenders.

I have shown on the plan two other outlets, but they cannot be called main sewers as each sewer serves a very small area.

Laterals.—Into the main sewer, the sub mains and laterals will discharge. One sub main will cross the river at the Toronto Street bridge, and another is shown crossing the iron bridge at the head of the falls, but this latter will probably not be required for some time.

Manitoba Street from Thomas Street to Ontario Street, and Ontario from Manitoba to Dominion are the most difficult streets in town to sewer, as on each of them the solid rock is at the surface of the ground. On the plan I have shown a sewer along the centre of each street, but it is possible that by following depressions in the rock, the buildings on the north side of Manitoba Street may be drained more cheaply by running private drains from the rear of buildings to the main sewer, and the buildings on the south side drained into a shallow sewer along that side of the street.

On Ontario Street, the lump of rock near Manitoba Street should be lowered, the depression to the west filled up, and a sewer laid in the centre of the street. If this be considered too expensive, a small sewer may be laid southerly along the course of the box drain now in use for carrying street water, connecting with the main sewer near its outlet.

Plan.—The general plan shows the location of each proposed sewer, its direction of flow, and size. I have shown upon the plan in small black figures the elevation of the surface of the ground, also the elevation of the river at summer level. By adding 700 feet to these figures, the elevation above mean sea level is obtained.

Estimated Cost.—The following is my estimate of the cost of such sanitary sewers as I now consider necessary:—

Main Sewer	Length	Cost
Outfall	100 feet	$ 300 00
Perry	650 "	1,400 00
Mill Yard	1,100 "	2,000 00
Thomas	450 "	600 00
	2,300 feet	$4,300 00
Sub-Mains and Laterals		
Main Street, to G. T. R. Station	450 feet	$ 600 00
Manitoba, Perry to Post Office	650 "	2,200 00
Manitoba, Thomas to Post Office	250 "	450 00
Manitoba, Thomas to McDonald	2,700 "	3,300 00
Mary	330 "	450 00
Ida	300 "	400 00
Ann	550 "	800 00
James	900 "	1,150 00
Dominion	800 "	1,000 00
Quebec	850 "	1,050 00
Kimberly (South)	500 "	650 00
McMurray (South)	900 "	1,150 00
Kimberly (North)	550 "	700 00
McMurray (North)	700 "	900 00
Willis	200 "	300 00
John	850 "	1,100 00
	11,580 feet	$16,200 00
Victoria outlet	400 feet	800 00
Victoria	900 "	1,200 00
	1,300 feet	$2,000 00

Total length 15,180 feet, or 2.87 miles.

Total cost of sewers proper $22,500.

If disposal works be erected at the main outfall two masonry septic tanks with a combined capacity of 50,000 gallons would cost about $1,500 in addition.

The quantity of sewage entering the river at the other outlets will be so small that disposal works will be unnecessary.

Payments.—In the older cities and towns the total cost of their sewer systems as a general rule equals the cost of their water works, but in the smaller towns the water works system is extended in advance of sewer construction, for the obvious reason that no direct revenue can be obtained from the sewers. Many towns, however, have of late years put in water works and sewers at the same time, thus increasing the revenue from the water works, and saving the inconvenience of opening up the streets a second time.

Bracebridge is not on the whole an expensive town to sewer, and your water works system is no burden.

In my opinion sewage purification works are not necessary immediately, and when demanded they may be added at a comparatively small expenditure.

To meet the cost of the proposed sewer system, I would recommend that the town raise by by-law from $10,000 to $15,000, and that the balance be met by a frontage tax assessed upon each side of every street where sewers are constructed, no frontage tax to be assessed until a sewer is constructed.

I estimate that if the town raises $10,000 by general by-law that a frontage tax of 65 cents per lineal foot will be necessary, and about 50 cents per lineal foot frontage if $15,000 be raised by the town.

The sum raised by the town will construct the main sewer, the disposal works (when required), and will pay for rock excavated, street crossings, exempt property, corner lots, etc.

This method of assessment is in operation at many places in Ontario and has given entire satisfaction. It has many advantages:—

(1) The owners along the street sewered pay for the privilege while those on streets not sewered pay only a small sewer tax.

(2) Extensions can be made at any time upon petition of the owners requiring a sewer, or by the town as a sanitary measure.

(3) Sewers are not clamored for until they are required by the majority on the street.

(4) The book keeping necesasry is simplified, as every owner who has a sewer on the street where his property is located, pays the same frontage tax per year.

A frontage tax of 65 cents per foot will amount to five cents per foot per year for twenty years, and forty cents will amount to three cents per foot per year for the same period.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I would strongly advise that the town should not proceed with the construction of macadamized roadways or concrete sidewalks until after the sewer system has been constructed, and the connections laid from the sewers to the street lines. Several towns throughout the Province are now foolishly spending money upon their roads and streets before constructing sewers, but it must be obvious to any thinking person that they are placing the cart before the horse.

Report *re* Sources of Water Supply for Village of Chesley.

By DR. R. W. BELL, Medical Inspector of the Board.

As requested by your secretary I visited the Village of Chesley on June 28th inst., to inspect several suggested sources of water supply. Dr. Stewart, M. H. O., very kindly drove me over the whole ground.

1st. The source proposed by John Galt, C.E., near the bank of the Saugeen River at the lower end of the park, appears to be one from which an ample supply is likely to be obtained by artesian wells, and such as should be free from contamination, but provision must be made for proper disposal of the sewage, and not into the river, in or above the town.

2. Another source is from artesian wells near Scheumacher's old brewery, a short distance from town, and which is the highest point in the neighborhood.

Here there is a well now, with fine water, 150 feet deep, through 90 feet of clay and 55 feet of gravel, with a four-inch pipe, and water rises to within 80 feet of the surface. Continuous pumping does not lower it.

3rd. At Scone one mile east, there is a good dam, holding water in a pond on the north branch of the Saugeen River, for electric light power. This source has also been contemplated, with use of filtering beds. There

would be difficulty in getting good beds, and I would fear contamination from adjacent barnyards at the point proposed. The sufficiency of the supply is also questionable.

4th. To the west of the village, near the creamery, is another source suggested, obtaining the supply from numerous springs, but here again there is more or less danger of pollution, besides being more expensive.

I was pleased to find that there are no pit closets nor cess pools allowed in the village, the dry earth system being universal, and well looked after by a corporation scavenger, but the sooner a good water works system is put in, combined with satisfactory sewerage, the better, the sewers being already constructed ready for use, over a considerable area, but only used for surface and cellar drainage at present.

On the whole the points proposed for the artesian wells, either near the bank of the river below the school in the park, or near the old brewery would be satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

APPENDIX A.

Report upon a System of Water Supply for the Village of Chesley.

By W. J. BOWERS, Consulting Engineer, Chief Assistant to John Galt, C.E. and M.E., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—According to your instructions transmitted through your village clerk, I visited Chesley, arriving there on the morning of May 3rd, 1906, remaining until early on morning of May 5th, 1906, and have arrived at the conclusions hereafter stated.

Location.—The built up part of your village is situated on the south side of the north branch of the Saugeen River, but there is a part of the village, not so well built up, on the north side of the river.

Quantity of Water Required.—Your population at the present time is in the neighborhood of 2,000. You will no doubt be shortly applying for incorporation as a town.

It is desirable in designing a water works system to allow for the probable increase in population, and I consider that your system should be designed for a population of 3,000.

Source of Supply.—After examining into the several suggested sources of supply, I have come to the conclusion that you will obtain an abundant supply of pure water by driving one or more eight-inch wells close to the edge of the river at the southwest corner of the town park, to the same strata to which the well at the school was driven. I have no doubt that one well will be sufficient for years to come.

It is very likely that you will have a flowing well, as the level of ground near the edge of the river is below the level of the water in the school well. That water is to be obtained here is evident from the fact that there are now two flowing springs on Messrs. Krug Bros.' property a short distance to the south of this point, and another flowing spring two or three hundred feet north of the proposed site of the wells. From the fact that the water in these springs rises to a point several feet above the level of the water in the river, it is evident that there is no connection between the river and these springs.

Pumping Station.—As it will be necessary to supply the water at a considerable pressure to the consumers, and also for fire purposes, some method of pumping must be resorted to. I would favor the use of a duplex steam pump for this purpose, the steam to be supplied from two return tubular boilers.

The pumping station station should be located close to the well or wells and at as low an elevation as possible commensurate with the probable rise of the water in the river during a freshet.

Water Tower.—As it would be costly and inexpedient to operate the pump all the time it will be necessary to have an elevated reservoir to keep up the supply while the pump is not running, and I would suggest for this purpose a water tower located on the lot on King Street, on which the town weigh scales are now, or on some other lot in the immediate vicinity. This water tower should be of such a height that the pressure in the mains on the high ground in this part of the town will be sufficient for fire pressure. If the top of the water tower be 120 feet above the level of the ground, the pressure in this part of the town will not fall below 40 pounds per square inch, even when the tank is almost empty, and probably not below 55 pounds in the

lower part of the town. The pump should be started to keep up the supply in the water tower as soon as possible after an alarm of fire has been given, and if it is necessary to have a higher pressure than that due to the height of water in the water tower, the latter may be shut off from the distribution system when any pressure within the limits of safety could be obtained in any part of the town.

Estimated Cost.—The cost of the system with mains shown in full lines on the plan, which accompanies this report would be approximately thirty thousand dollars, made up as follows:—

Distribution system, including piping, valves and hydrants	$12,000
Pump house	3,500
Water tower	7,500
8-inch well and connections	600
Pump and connections	2,000
Boilers (2)	2,500
	$28,100
Engineering and contingencies	1,900
	$30,000

The distribution system as shown in full lines on the plan gives efficient fire protection for the whole of that part of the town south of the river, and even for part of the town on the north bank of the river, and domestic supply on all streets on which the mains are laid.

The extra cost to complete the distribution system as shown by the dotted lines, is comparatively small, being only eight thousand two hundred dollars, or if the river crossing and that part of the system north of the river be omitted, six thousand dollars.

I cannot impress upon you too strongly, the advisability of putting in the complete system at one time, as by doing so, you will have the work done much more cheaply and in a better manner than you can expect of you put in only the limited distribution system at the present time, and the balance in small sections from time to time, and you will have a much large revenue from the beginning and a much shorter time until the water works become self supporting.

The extra annual charges for the complete system would be very litle, only the extra amount to be paid into a sinking fund, as there would be no charges for maintenance.

Report *re* Water Supply for the Village of Bradford.

By Dr. R. W. BELL, Medical Inspector of the Board.

On June 25th, 1906, I visited the Village of Bradford for the purpose of looking over the proposed location of one or more artesian wells to supply the village with water for all purposes. The place shown me is on a hill on the farm of Mr. McLeod, about one mile north of the village, and is so located as to be free from all likelihood of contamination. The ground slopes away rapidly to the south and southeast, and a few yards away also to the north. Mr. McLeod's barns are situated about 100 yards east, and his residence a few yards further to the northeast, but here there is rapid drainage to the southeast and away from the proposed well location. The soil is a pretty stiff clay, and Mr. McLeod states his dug well in front of his house is 60 feet deep and always has eight feet of water in it.

The water would be pumped down and across a ravine, and over a lower hill to the south, on which is to be situated an elevated tank, to supply the village by gravitation. The proposed source of supply is all right from a sanitary point of view, the only doubt being as to a sufficient quantity.

APPENDIX A.

Report upon a System of Water Supply for the Town of Bradford.

By W. J. BOWERS, Consulting Engineer, Chief Assistant to John Galt, C.E., M.E.

After visiting Bradford three several times between April 20th, 1906, and May 12th, 1906, I have arrived at the following conclusions:—

Source of Supply.—I am of the opinion that an abundant supply of pure water can be obtained by driving one, or if necessary, two wells on McLeod's farm at approximately the point shown on plan.

Domestic Supply.—The water flowing by gravitation from this well or wells will give satisfactory pressure for domestic purposes in all parts of the village.

Your population is at present in the neghborhood of 1,000, but allowng for an increase to 1,500 and for a consumption of 100 imperial gallons per capita per day, the amount required would be 150,000 imperial gallons, or approximately 100 imperial gallons per minute, which I have no doubt would be obtained from one or at most two wells.

Fire Protection.—In case of fire, a much larger quantity of water would be required for a limited time than could probably be obtained by gravitation from the wells. To overcome this difficulty I would advise the erection, at the point marked on plan, of a wood tank 30 feet in diameter and 24 feet high, supported on a steel trestle 14 feet high. This tank would hold slightly over 100,000 imperial gallons, which would supply two first class fire streams, the number called for by the Fire Underwriters' Association for a place with your present population, for over four hours without at all interfering with your domestic supply, the latter being taken care of by the flow from the wells.

The pressure from this elevated tank would be sufficient for fire protection in the lower parts of the village. It would be considerably over 50 pounds per square inch at the corner of Holland and Simcoe Streets, even with two fire streams in use, and still higher lower down towards the railway station.

To obtain sufficient fire pressure for the upper parts of the village, I would advise that your steam fire engine be kept in a small brick building located as shown on plan, connections to the water main being brought up above the floor in this building so that the suction and discharge could be connected by short lengths of hose. This would obviate the necessity of using special hydrants with steamer connections, and also of dragging the steamer around the town in case of fire. The steamer could be kept attached at all times and within a very short space of time after the alarm of fire was sounded steam could be got up and any pressure which the mains or steamer would stand be obtained in any part of the town.

The operation of the steamer would also greatly increase the flow from the wells and thus make it practically impossible for there ever to be any dearth of water for fire fighting purposes.

Estimate of Cost.—I would estimate the cost of a system as outlined above with mains as shown on plans, which accompany this report, to be twenty-eight thousand dollars ($28,000), made up as follows:—

Brick steamer house	$1,500
Wood tank with steel trestle	3,500
Two eight-inch wells with connections	1,200
5,550 lineal feet eight-inch wood pipe in supply main	4,800
3,250 lineal feet eight-inch cast iron pipe in distribution system	3,500
10,850 lineal feet six-inch cast iron pipe in distribution system	8,700
6 tons special castings	400
33 hydrants	1,300
Gate valves	800
Land and land damages	500
Engineering and contingencies	1,800
	$28,000

Distribution System.—The distribution system covered by the foregoing estimate and shown on plan, will give efficient fire protection to all of the built up parts of the village, and domestic supply on practically all of the streets which are sufficiently built up to ensure a revenue.

Report *re* Source of Water Supply for Village of Port Elgin.

By Dr. R. W. BELL, Medical Inspector of the Board.

Port Elgin having submitted a plan and specifications for a water works system, your secretary instructed me to visit the proposed source of supply and investigate the possibility of its pollution, etc. This I did on 29th June, 1906, and was shown over the location by Messrs. Geddes & Munro, reeve and clerk of the village.

The source of supply is Lake Huron, and the water to be obtained by filtering through the sand into a gallery to be constructed on the beach. The beach here is a sand flat, all formed within the last few years, a little above the water level and extending about 150 yards out from a high bank formerly the shore line. A few yards north of the proposed gallery is a wharf providing accommodation for several vessels at one time, and a short distance out is a breakwater extending to the shore at its north end, forming a small harbor with its enfrance from the south. Within 200 or 300 yards to the north are several buildings, the drainage from which must find its way to the harbor, besides a large saw-mill just erected. On the wharf are the storehouses, and the G. T. Ry. is putting in a spur line directly behind the wharf to its south end, which is within a few yards of the gallery. About 150 yards east at the foot of the high bank is a moderately large summer hotel, from which a streamlet or drain discharges into the lake within a few feet of the proposed supply. This whole flat belongs to the municipality, and because of the shipping facilities, both by rail and water, is very likely to be utilized for manufacturing purposes. All these possible sources of pollution in the future have to be considered. The drainage from the hotel can of course be stopped, but it is going to be difficult to prevent pollution of the harbor water, from vessels and the other sources mentioned, and from it the shore line for some distance south, as westerly winds prevailing will tend to keep the polluted water inshore, and with increased shipping, which the Port Elgin people anticipate, the contamination will increase.

The question of sewage disposal must soon follow, on the installation of a water works system, and as the lake is considered, and was mentioned to me as the most probable place into which the sewage would be discharged, I think something more definite should be known regarding it, before deciding the exact point of water supply. In any case unless positive assurance is given of the cutting off of the present sources of pollution, and the preventing of any future ones, if the gallery system is to be adopted, it should be constructed at some other point where the supply will be assuredly free from contamination.

APPENDIX A.

Report Upon Water Works of the Village of Port Elgin.

By WILLIS CHIPMAN, C. E.

As a result of my visit to your village on April 13th and 14th, I beg to submit for your consideration the following report upon a system of water works with estimates of cost.

Your village is most favorably situated for water works and drainage. Lake Huron, distant less than a mile from Goderich Street, the principal business street of the village, will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water in the world, the soil and subsoil are easily excavated, and the ground and street slopes are such that good surface drainage is provided. Along the side of the village a ridge of sand hills attains an elevation of about 140 feet above the lake, and 45 feet above Goderich Street. The hills will provide an ideal site for the water tower or stand pipe.

Although Lake Huron is near at hand and a most desirable water for all purposes, it would be an expensive undertaking to lay a submerged iron intake pipe from the shore line out into the lake, a sufficient distance to secure pure water, free from turbidity during storms.

I am of the opinion that you can get a pure clear supply by constructing a gallery on the beach. The quantity of water that will filter into such a gallery cannot be estimated in advance, but the greater its length the greater the supply. It can be

extended as the demand increases. This gallery will be much cheaper than an intake pipe, and will give a clear water at all times. You may lay an intake pipe at any time in the future if you consider it necessary or desirable.

At first I favored locating the gallery on the beach near John Street, or northwest of the north end of the outer pier, but the gravel at this point is coarse, and I am informed that there is a probability of striking clay and hardpan at that point within a few feet of the surface. The advantages of this site are as follows: An intake from this point would not be in danger of injury, a shorter pipe necessary to reach deep water, less possibility of village drainage reaching the inlet.

If the gallery were constructed on the beach between Mill Street and Gustavus Street, there would be a certainty of finding a depth of over ten feet of sand through which the water would filter, the length of the force main would be the shortest possible, and the pump house would be most advantageously situated for obtaining fuel.

I have examined the ponds fed by springs, lying between Gustavus Street and Catharine Street, along the east side of Spring Street. These ponds formerly supplied water to a tannery abandoned some years ago. This pond might yield a sufficient supply for the domestic supply of the village, but I doubt it. The flow should be carefully measured during the driest part of the year to determine the yield. The pond itself would however serve as a reservoir to draw upon for a fire supply, in which case it would be necessary to empty it, clean it thoroughly, fill in or deepen the shallow places and fence it. A pipe may be laid from this pond to the pump house at any time in the future.

In my estimate of cost I have included water mains and fire hydrants in the following streets: Mill Street from the pump house at the harbor to the water tower or stand pipe near Lennan Street, Market Street from Saugeen to Wellington, and Gustavus from Stafford to Hilkar, a total length of 14,000 feet of piping and 30 standard double nozzle fire hydrants. By this arrangement of piping fire protection will be given practically to the entire built up section of the village. Domestic supply may be given to the other streets by laying galvanized pipes from the large cast iron pipes, but these extensions should not be made until a revenue be guaranteed sufficient to warrant the expenditure.

In my opinion your water tower or stand pipe should be erected on the hill near the intersection of Mill Street and Lennan Street, east of the High School. Without a reservoir of some kind it would be necessary to pump continuously night and day, the year round, in which case two pumps would be requrel at once, and it would take two men at the pump house, one at day and one at night. With a reservoir the wear and tear of the machinery would also be less, and you would have some water in reserve at all times for a supply. You cannot afford to omit the reservoir.

A cylindrical steel tower or stand pipe about 16 feet in diameter and 60 feet in height would hold about 75,000 imperial gallons. A steel tank 20 feet in diameter and 20 feet high with semi-spherical bottom, supported on a steel trestle, 40 feet high would hold about 60,000 gallons of water and would cost about the same amount. By substituting a tank of wood about 18 feet by 18 feet, the cost would be decreased by $1,500, but this tank would only contain 28,000 gallons, but sufficient for more than a night's supply for 1,000 people.

I would prefer the steel stand pipe or steel tank to a tank of wood if you can afford it. The wooden tank might be replaced by a steel one in the future, but the trestle should be of steel of sufficient strength to support a steel tank.

This trestle would not require any changes when replacing the wooden tank with a steel one. The pumping machinery should comprise one compound duplex steam pumping engine of the underwriter standard, with a capacity of 750 gallons per minute for fire service against a head of 130 pounds pressure at the pump, which will give about 80 pounds at the hydrants.

Two boilers of 80 h.p. should be installed at first, and steam kept up in one boiler at all times. Without two boilers no pumping could be done in case of a fire occurring when the boiler was being cleaned or repaired.

The building should be of brick on concrete foundation, with concrete floors and metal roof, with small shed annexed for fuel. Some coal and wood should be kept on hand for use in case of fires, but no doubt you could arrange to obtain saw mill refuse for the ordinary firing, from the mill now under erection.

I would favor locating the pumping station and gallery at some point on the beach between Elgin Street and Gustavus Street. Before deciding upon the exact location I would advise you to sink two or three curb wells to a depth of about sixteen feet below the lake level, at different points, to determine the probable inflow through the sand. A large hand pump should be provided the well digger when at this work.

I estimate that the works above described and recommended will cost as follows:—

Well and gallery	$1,000
Buildings	3,000

Pumping engine, 700 gal. minute	2,000
Two boilers, 80 h.p. each	3,000
Force mains from pump house to water tower	9,000
Steel water tower 16 feet by 60 feet	5,500
	$23,500
6,000 feet of mains on Goderich Street and other streets	6,000
30 fire hydrants and valves	2,000
	$31,500
Engineering superintendence, legal, advertising, etc.	1,500
Total	$33,000

By substituting a wooden tank for the steel one, a reduction may be made of $1,500, and by omitting one boiler a further reduction of $1,500 may be made; or you may omit for the present a sufficient quantity of piping to reduce the estimate to $30,000, but I am of opinion that you can afford to submit a by-law for $33,000.

The revenue from consumers should pay the operating expenses from the first, and the reduction in insurance rates and protection afforded to the business section of the town, should equal the yearly interest and sinking fund charges.

Report upon Proposed System of Water Works of the Town of Gravenhurst.

By WILLIS CHIPMAN, C. E.

Before preparing my report upon water works I considered it desirable to have certain levels taken to determine the elevation of different points in town, and the possibility of diverting drainage from Gull Lake. These levels were taken by my assistant in the latter part of May.

Location.—Your town has an attractive location on a sandy tract of land between Gull Lake and the southeast bay of Lake Muskoka, the latter lake being 80 feet lower than the former.

Several granite outcrops of rock occur in different parts of the town, but only a small percentage of the trenching for water pipes will be in rock, the greater part being sand and gravel.

The town is located on the Grand Trunk Railway one hundred and eleven miles from Toronto, and one hundred and sixteen miles from North Bay. A branch line about a mile in length connects the town station with Muskoka wharf where connections are made with the steamers on the lakes.

Water Supply.—For a population of 2,500 the quantity of water supply for domestic and manufacturing purposes should not exceed 250,000 gallons per day, but for fire purposes the fire underwriters require three fire streams at least, over and above the domestic supply, or about 900 gallons per minute.

The quality of the water should be above suspicion for domestic uses.

Either Gull Lake or Lake Muskoka would yield an unlimited supply, but the latter is now contaminated more or less with surface drainage, saw mill refuse, steamboats, etc., and will eventually receive the sewage from the town.

Gull Lake is a comparatively small body of water, only two or three miles in length, and on the average less than a mile in width. I am informed that there is no visible inlet, while a stream of considerable size flows out of the north end of the lake to the Hocrock River the greater part of the year, but I am of the opinion that in a dry season the stream would be trifling. As the variation in level in only about two feet it is evident that the lake is fed largely by springs. It is now unpolluted by sewage or drainage and can be maintained in this condition by taking ordinary sanitary precautions. No drains of any kind should be discharged into the lake; residences along the shore should be provided with dry earth closets; bathing and washing should be prohibited within a mile of the intake and parties wilfully fouling the water should be punished. With these precautions I have no hesitation in recommending Gull Lake as the source of supply, the water to be taken from a point not less than 1,200 feet distant from the shore line.

This intake should be laid under competent supervision and according to proper designs.

Pumping Station.—The pumping station should be erected adjoining the electric lighting station, so that the entire plant can then be operated by the same staff, and if steam be used one battery of boilers will serve both.

The steam boiler that furnishes steam to the electric light engine should be retired and placed on exhibition.

As the fire underwriters require that the water works pumping station and electric station be separate buildings, the boilers should be placed in the pumping station, a main steam pipe to be carried to the generator room.

For water works and electric lighting three 100 h. p. boilers should be installed in order that you may at all times have two in use, while the third may be under repair. Two boilers might do the work for one year, but space should be left for a third in boiler room. The old boiler might possibly be used for a short time if overhauled.

The pumping machinery should comprise one compound duplex steam pump, of 1,000 gallons capacity, with space in pump room for a duplicate.

The existing boiler room at the electric light station will be required for additional electric machinery.

It would be desirable to provide a small office in the water works pump house for the use of the engineer.

The present condenser and feed pumps may be connected with the pumping engine.

The building should be of brick with metal roof, the foundation walls to be of concrete.

If electric power be available for pumping it will not be necessary to instal two boilers, and the steam pump may be a simple duplex. In this case two motor driven pumps will be necessary, one of moderate capacity for domestic service, and a larger one for fire service.

As the cost of machinery will be somewhat greater in the electric driven plant I have included the cost of the electric motors in the cost of the power plant.

Reservoir.—Whether steam or electricity be adopted as the motive power for pumping, a reservoir is most desirable. As the highest part of the town is built upon, the only practicable reservoir would be a water tower or an elevated tank supported by a trestle. In your climate I prefer a water tower, commonly called a stand pipe, a simple cylinder of steel plates resting on a masonry foundation.

A standpipe 80 feet in height will give a good domestic pressure throughout the town. If built higher, the pressure would be increased at an additional expense for power.

For fire service the inlet to tower may be closed automatically or by a hand valve. I would suggest that this tower be erected immediately south of the Baptist Church and opposite the central fire station.

Distribution.—For fire protection, mains should be laid on the following streets:—

Bay Street from pump house to town wharf.
Muskoka Street from Brown Street to Church Street South.
Second Street from Brock Street to Harvie Street.
First Street from Brock Street to Sharpe Street.
David Street from Muskoka Street to First Street.
First Street from David Street to James Street.
James Street from First Street to Second Street.
Second Street from James Street to Phillip Street.
Phillip Street from Second Street to Fourth Street.
John Street from Bay Street to Brown Street.
Sarah Street from Bay Street to Farquhar Street.
Brown Stret from Sarah Street to Mary Street.
Farquhar Street from Austin Street to Mary Street.
Sharpe Street from Muskoka Street to Mary Street.
Main Street from Muskoka Street to G. T. R.

The length of piping of the different sizes would be as follows:—

3,000	feet of	10-inch.
3,350	"	8-inch.
6,900	"	6-inch.
2,600	"	4-inch.
Total 15,850	feet.	

About 41 double nozzle fire hydrants of standard pattern will be required with necessary gate valves, etc.

Cost.—I estimate the cost of the proposed works as follows:—

Intake	$4,500
Pump house	4,500
Machinery	5,500
Water tower	8,500
Distribution	20,000
Service Pipes	2,000
Engineering and superintendence	2,500
Legal and advertising	500
Total	$48,000

I am confident that you can construct the work described for the above sum.

Revenue.—The revenue from your water works should pay operating expenses, if steam is used, from the first.

In five years you should have about 250 water takers averaging $10.00 each, or $2,500 revenue from domestic consumers only. You should allow about $1,600 a year for fire protection, and about $300 a year for street sprinkling, schools and other municipal purposes.

The operating expenses should not exceed $1,500 per year, $500 for fuel, $500 for salary and $500 for repairs.

This is no fancy estimate, but you can verify it by communicating with many places that have constructed water works during the last ten years. I would suggest that you write Midland, Port Hope, Newmarket, Barrie, Orillia, Bracebridge and Renfrew respecting financial matter *re* water works.

With electric power the financial showing would be better than with steam.

Note.—This report, together with the plans submitted, were approved of by the Board, subject to laboratory reports on the quality of the water being satisfactory.—C. A. H.

Report upon Proposed System of Water Works of the Town of Chapleau

By WILLIS CHIPMAN, C.E.

After a personal inspection of the town, and the proposed sources of water supply, I beg to present the following report upon municipal system of water works.

Sources.—Nebsquashing Lake, northwest of the town, will give an unlimited supply of unpolluted water, and if the intake pipe be laid southwest of the C. P. R. bridge there is no probability of future contamination from domestic sewage, as the lake flows from the southwest towards the northeast.

The water in this lake doubtless contains some vegetable organic matter, as it is dark in color, similar to the Ottawa River and other streams in Northern Ontario.

The river or lake that forms the east boundary of the town is smaller in area than the lake first mentioned, and two miles south from the railway there is now a large sawmill. The area of low ground around this lake is also larger than in the former. The North West Lake is in my opinon to be preferred to the East Lake as a source of water supply.

I examined the small pond situated about a mile south of the town, that has received considerable attention from the C. P. R. engineers during the last year. Mr. W. W. Benny, of the C. P. R. staff walked around one side of this pond while I walked around the other, but we failed to find either inlet or outlet. In my opinion the water in this pond would be found unfit for domestic uses, also that the pond would not yield a sufficient supply. This pond is surrounded by a moss bog, the bottom being a liquid mud from five to fifteen feet in depth. The area of the lake may be ten acres, about half of which is open water free from lilies and weeds. This pond is said to have an elevation of about 160 feet above the C. P. R. at Chapleau; sufficient to give a good domestic pressure but not sufficient for fires.

Green Lake, which is crossed by the C. P. R. about six miles southeast of Chapleau, has also been suggested.

The water in this lake is clear, similar to Lake Superior, but owing to the distance the cost of the main pipe from the lake to the town, even if no rock were struck, would exceed your present borrowing powers.

The town is built upon a level sand plain between the two lakes, with an average elevation of about fifteen feet above the water. Water of good quality can be obtained by simply driving down a well point to a depth of ten to thirty feet. I believe a supply for the town could be obtained by driving points or constructing an infiltration gallery entirely below the level of the lakes, but the quantity available could only be determined by experiments and tests that would cost a considerable sum and take time. Owing to the large number of privy pits and cess pools, the extremely porous sandy soil, and the level surface, the subsoil must now be polluted to a certain degree.

Analyses and bacteriological examinations might prove the supply at one time to be perfectly pure, but with rains following a period of dry weather the pollution might be serious. Unless an exceptional supply were struck the cost of the wells or gallery would exceed the cost of an intake pipe into the lake, by several thousands of dollars. The well water would be clearer, colder, and harder than the lake water, containing less vegetable matter, but more liable to be dangerously polluted.

Taking into consideration the first cost, the importance of fire protection, the quality of the supply for locomotive boilers, as well as the purity of the water, I have decided to recommend the North West Lake as your source of supply.

Pumping Station.—Your pumping station should be located as near as practicable to the source of supply. The building should be of brick, stone or concrete, with metal roof and concrete floor. It should comprise boiler room, engine room and coal shed. In general a brick chimney is included in the building.

The machinery should be of sufficient capacity to conform to the requirements of the fire underwriters. One standard compound duplex pumping engine with heater should be installed at first, with a capacity of 600 gallons per minute against a pressure of 125 pounds. Two boilers each of 75 h. p. should be set in boiler room. There are a few small towns where only one boiler was included in the original system, but I consider this too risky, as boilers must be cleaned occasionally, and may require repairs. There is less probability of a breakdown in the pump than in the boilers.

Reservoir.—There being no hill within the town or in the vicinity, it will be necessary to erect a standpipe or a tank upon a trestle, if storage be desired, in addition to that provided by the two railway tanks, each of which holds about 45,000 gallons. The elevation of the top of each tank is about 35 feet above the rail. The highest point in town is the "Battery" situated across the C. P. R. track opposite the west end of Birch Street. This rocky elevation is about twenty-five feet above the track and would afford a good site for a tank or tower. Unfortunately it cannot be connected with the proposed pipe system without excavating a rock trench.

A steel tank holding 45,000 gallons, on a steel trestle 30 feet high, would cost several times as much as a standard railway tank, and would, in your climate, require housing to protect it from frost. I am, therefore, inclined to recommend a wooden tub on a timber trestle, both tub and trestle to be surrounded by a wooden housing. Such a tank would give a good domestic pressure in town and at C. P. R. station for serving cars.

As a pressure of 60 pounds to 80 pounds is necessary at hydrants to give a good fire stream when the streams are flowing, the tank must be cut off from the system during fires, by closing a valve either by hand or by an electric trip from the pump house. The full pressure of the pump can then be given to the fire streams. When the pump closes down, the tower valve will open automatically, supplying the town as before.

Distribution System.—From the pump house an eight-inch force main is to be laid along the most economical route to Lisgar Street at Beech, with a branch to the proposed tank. I believe this route for the force main and the tank branch, to be preferable to laying it southwest of the rocky hill, upon which I propose to place the tank, to Ash Street; thence along Elgin or Monk (or the lane between them), to Elm; thence along Elm and across the C. P. R. tracks to Young Street. This latter route would be longer, would not give so good a fire service, and would cost no less.

I propose to utilize the existing C. P. R. four-inch cast iron main on Lisgar Street from Pine Street to Beech, and from the lane between Beech and Birch to the town hall.

I also propose that the small four-inch pipe to serve the houses west of the C. P. R. station be supplied from the C. P. R. main leading to their tanks.

The railway company may decide to take up the old four-inch pipe from the lane between Beech Street and Birch Street to their tank, but I believe that with the new pumping machinery it can be flushed out.

The plan shows the proposed pipe system, the sizes of the mains, the location of fire hydrants, etc. Changes may be made without affecting the general plan.

The total length of main is 8,000 lineal feet, with 18 fire hydrants.

I estimate that the works as designed and shown on plan will cost as follows:—

Intake, 600 feet of 10-inch	$2,500
Pump house	3,000
Duplex pumping engine	2,000
Two 75 h.p. boilers and stack	2,500
126 tons cast iron pipe, 18 hydrants, valves and specials	6,100
Labor of trenching and laying 9,000 feet of trenching	3,300
Extra for rock work	400
Elevated wooden tank	2,500
100 service pipes	1,500
Engineering and advertising	1,200
Total	$25,000

Cost of extras desirable:	
Enlarging pump house for second pump	$600
Coal shed and tool house	500
Brick chimney	400
Extending intake 200 feet	600
Feed water heater and connections	400
Doubling capacity of tank	1,500
Engineering, etc., foregoing	200
Increasing sizes of mains and extending same	800
Total	$5,000

Revenue and operating.—Within two years you should have 100 consumers, and within five years 150 consumers. The revenue to be derived should average $5.00 from each service, or $2,250 per year within five years. The fire protection given by the water works system would effect a reduction in insurance rates of about $1,000 per year, which should be taken into consideration.

The operating expenses will probably be as follows: Salaries and wages $300 second year, and $400 fifth year; fuel, oil and repairs $1,000 second year, and $1,600 fifth year; total $1,300 second year, and $2,000 fifth year.

The revenue from domestic consumers should pay the running expenses from the first. If the C. P. R. will take water from the town at a reasonable rate, your proposed water works system will be a paying investment for the town from the first.

Note.—This report, together with the plans submitted, were approved of by the Board, subject to the laboratory reports on the quality of the water being satisfactory.—C. A. H.

Report on Water Works and Sewerage Systems for the Town of Haileybury.

By CONNOR, CLARKE & MONDS, Consulting Engineers.

We beg to submit for your consideration the following report on a water works and sewerage system for the town of Haileybury.

Work was commenced on the survey on May 23rd, about one week after receiving notification that we had been retained to make the report. We wish to acknowledge the assistance given us by the members of the council as well as data on the soundings of Lake Temiskaming kindly furnished by Mr. La Flamme, the Government engineer.

Location.—The town is situated on Lake Temiskaming, and has an excellent deep water harbor. A line of steamers plies in the lake, connecting with the C. P. R. at Mattawa. Until a couple of years ago this was the only means of communication with the older parts of the country, but the town is now served by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which makes a junction with both C. P. R. and G. T. R. systems at North Bay, and will later effect a connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific about — miles north of Haileybury.

The town site slopes sharply from its westerly limits towards the lake, and the difference in elevation between the base of rail at the T. & N. O. Ry. station and the water level of the lake at low water is about 235 feet. The intersection of Main Street and Ferguson Avenue is about 60 feet above low water, and the intersection of Ferguson Avenue and Browning Street about 41 feet above low water.

Population.—The present permanent population is estimated to be 2,000, a very rapid growth having taken place during the past year. There are a number of excellent water powers within a radius of a few miles and the development of these assures a supply of very cheap power, and Haileybury, with its advantages of both lake and rail connections bids fair to be the leading commercial centre of Northern Ontario, consequently no system of municipal improvement should be adopted which does not make provision for a reasonably large increase in the population. Two plans of the town accompany this report—one showing a complete system of water works and sewers for the whole site as laid out, while the other indicates the system which we consider it is advisable to install at the present time. This is identical with the larger system as far as it goes.

Water Works System.

Water Consumption.—The amount of water supply required per capita per day varies greatly in different towns, but where no meters are used the consumption will average about 90 gallons per day for each individual, while with a complete system of

meters this will be reduced to about 60 gallons per day. Hence, where the supply is a gravity system of limited capacity, or where pumping must be resorted to, it is always advisable to install meters in the house services

In towns, the size of mains is generally determined more from the capacity required for fire purposes than for domestic uses. For a town of 2,000 people, the fire underwriters require a system which shall be capable of supplying three full 1½-inch fire streams discharging at the rate of 200 imperial gallons each, or a total of 600 gallons per minute, while the maximum probable demand for domestic purposes with the same population would not exceed 200 gallons per minute. Furthermore the demand for fire purposes is concentrated near one point, while that for domestic purposes is spread over a large area, requiring but a small velocity in any except the main feeder. In a town such as Haileybury where the feeder from reservoir and pumps will be short and where each addition to the mains provides another circuit for the water, there should be absolutely no need for renewing any but a very short section of the feeders at pump house and reservoir, to supply a population of 12,000 people.

Assuming an average daily demand of 60 gallons per capita, the required supply with the present population would be 120,000 gallons per day.

A town of 5,000 people would require 300,000 gallons, and one of 10,000 people 600,000.

While the above are average supplies, the maximum demand during very hot and dry weather may reach double those quantities or 240,000 gallons, 600,000 gallons and 1,200,000 gallons respectively.

Sources of Supply.—The following sources were carefully examined.

(*a*) Gravity supplies:

(1) Lake Constance on the northeast corner of lot 8, in II concession, Township of Bucke.

(2) The Foster spring on southwest corner of lot 11, in IV concession of Bucke.

(3) A series of three springs along the face of the hill at the westerly limit of the town.

(*b*) Pumping supply:

(1) Lake Temiskaming.

Lake Constance stands at an elevation of 218 feet above the base of rail at T. & N. O. Ry. station, but the quantity of flow is so small and the quality of the water so objectionable that it may be dismissed without further consideration.

The Foster spring is at an elevation of 73 feet above the rail at T. & N. O. Ry. station, and the flow at the time of our survey was 135,000 imperial gallons per day. The water is very cold and agreeable to the taste.

Spring No. 2 is about 50 feet above the T. & N. O. rail and of rather small discharge.

Spring No. 3 is 44 feet above T. & N. O. rail, but so straggling in its nature that actual gauging of the flow is impossible till considerable work is done in developing.

Spring No. 4 stands at an elevation of about 62 feet above the rail, and on development will probably yield 100,000 gallons per day except in the dry season.

There is not much doubt that the four springs will have a combined flow of 275,000 gallons per day for at least nine months of the year, though with the clearing up of the country three miles west of the town, the tendency will no doubt be towards a decreased flow. Even at present, during very dry seasons a considerably decreased discharge may be expected. However, the cost of collecting the water is comparatively small, and the quality is so satisfactory, and the saving in cost of pumping so large that no doubt can remain as to the advantages of employing these springs as a source of supply.

The water from these springs passes through a bed of limestone, and is highly charged with salts of lime, rendering it quite hard and not well suited for laundry purposes.

While the quantity of water ordinarily available from the springs (275,000 gallons per day) is sufficient for the average consumption of a town of 4,500 inhabitants, the demands during dry seasons or for a large fire may far exceed the yield from the springs, and for this reason an additional supply must be provided, and this can only be secured by pumping from Lake Temiskaming.

Lake Temiskaming is a long narrow body of water which is in reality nothing but an expansion of the Ottawa River, consequently there is a considerable current to the south. The main channel lies just beyond the Government wharf, and at a point about 1,200 feet from the shore there is a depth of 40 feet at low water.

The only possible point of contamination for this supply lies in the sewage from New Liskeard, which will be discharged into Wabbi Creek, but there is no doubt that the Provincial Board of Health will insist on the treatment of this sewage, so that it will be rendered harmless. Moreover sewage is always warmer than the surrounding water and tends to remain near the surface. It is therefore practically certain that an intake in 40 feet of water would receive none of this effluent. This has been the experience in Toronto, which is very similarly situated with regard to its water supply.

System.—The system recommended as shown on the accompanying plans is then a combination of a gravity and a pumping supply, the latter to be used only in cases of fire or when the demand shall exceed the flow from the springs. As the same mains are used in either case, no additional cost is entailed in securing the combination of the two systems.

Analysis.—The following analysis of the water from the different sources mentioned was made by the Provincial Analyst, and shows that at present all are on an equal footing as regards freedom from evidences of pollution.

Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine. Per Million.
Spring No. 1	—	—	—	—	5
Spring No. 2	—	—	—	—	4
Spring No. 3	—	—	—	—	5
Spring No. 4	—	—	—	—	4
Lake Temiskaming	—	—	—	—	4

Reservoir.—For either a gravity or a pumping system it is usually necessary to provide a reserve supply in a tank or masonry reservoir, which may be drawn upon when the demand exceeds for a brief period, the capacity of the springs, or when the pump is shut down. In the system presented herewith the water is conducted by gravity from the different springs to a masonry reservoir on the face of the hill at the west side of the town. This reservoir is then connected by a main to the distribution system, and through this distribution system to the pump at the lake. It thus forms a storage for the water from the springs or from the pump as the case may be.

The pressure given by the reservoir may be too small for fire purposes in certain parts of the town, in which case it will be necessary to close the valve at the reservoir and pump to the mains only. It may also be necessary in the future to provide an elevated tank supplied by the pump, to give even a domestic supply to certain portions of the western section of the town which are at or near the same elevation as the reservoir.

The capacity of the reservoir should be as large as possible, but for the present we have placed this at 225,000 gallons, which is larger than that provided in most towns of similar size, which depend on a pumping supply only. Extensions can be made at any time required.

It is now considered important to cover reservoirs both to prevent contamination and to exclude the light, thus preventing the formation of vegetable growths, also the protection thus afforded from the sun keeps the water cool.

Our estimate is for a reinforced concrete reservoir with roof of the same material, size about 60 feet square and 12 deep, provided with manhole and overflow. Considerable rock excavation will be necessary on the site of the reservoir.

Developing Springs.—The springs should be thoroughly cleaned and a chamber blasted out at each place; they will then be protected by concrete coverings. The water will be led by gravity through tile pipes to the reservoir. About one acre of ground should be secured around each spring and fenced. The whole supply from these sources will then be thoroughly protected from contamination.

Pumping Station.—The development of water powers in the near future assures cheap electric power. For this reason, as well as the fact that an electric driven pump can be put in operation at a moment's notice, an improved turbine pump direct connected to a motor is recommended. This pump will have a capacity of 625 imperial gallons per minute against a pressure of 150 pounds at the pump, and will be capable of discharging three or four full fire streams, depending on the elevation of the hydrant in use with reference to the lake level.

Provision will be made in the pump house and piping for the addition of another pump in the future should the growth of the town demand it.

As already stated the pump will also be used for supplementing the flow of the springs if this is found necessary by pumping into the same mains as that fed by the reservoir, thus necessitating no additional piping.

The turbine pump recommended is not quite so efficient as one of the reciprocating type but is much cheaper, more serviceable, and has less liability of getting out of order. Hence for occasional service, it is much the better type to install.

Pressures.—The static pressure obtained at some of the principal points in the town due to the head given by the water contained in the reservoir is as follows:—

	Pounds.
Rail at T. & N. O. Station	18
On Main Street opposite Mayor Farr's house	56
On Main Street opposite Haileyburian office	69
At corner Main Street and Ferguson Avenue	73
At floor line of Matabanick Hotel	81
At corner Main Street and Lake Shore Road	93
At corner Ferguson Avenue and Browning Street	81

With the reservoir shut off and the pump maintaining a pressure of 150 pounds the pressure obtained at these points is as follows:—

	Pounds.
At the reservoir	60
At rail at T. & N. O. station	75
On Main Street opposite Mayor Farr's house	113
On Main Street opposite Haileyburian office	124
At corner Main Street and Ferguson Avenue	129
At floor line in Matabanick Hotel	137
At corner Main Street and Lake Shore Road	146
At corner Ferguson Avenue and Browning Street	137

Mains.—The size of the mains is dependent on the quantity required for fire in addition to domestic purposes. The system as shown on the accompanying plan is as far as possible of the closed circuit type. That is any hydrant is served by water flowing from at least two directions. This has the two-fold advantage of permitting the use of smaller pipes and preventing the accumulation of stagnant water in pipes which are little used. The main leading from the pump to reservoir is the distributor to the north and south ends of the town, and is of sufficient size to take care of fires occurring simultaneously on both sides of this main. Hydrants are placed at street intersections or intermediate points where necessary. The cost of 50 feet of hose is greater than the price of a hydrant, and it is a great mistake to have too few of these, as the hose deteriorates much more rapidly, and the friction loss in it is very great compared with that in the cast iron pipe. Gate valves are placed as far as possible, so that any street may be shut off without interrupting the service in other parts of the town. The mains should have an average covering of 5½ feet over the top of the pipe. The intake pipe for the pumping supply will run about 1,250 feet into the lake, where it will lie at a depth of 40 feet at low water. A suitable strainer will be attached to the end of the pipe to prevent the entry of weeds and other matter.

Estimate of Cost of Water Works System.

Protection and development of spring	$1,400
Piping springs to reservoir	4,300
Mains and hydrants	35,000
Reservoir	4,500
Machinery, pump house and well	5,100
Intake pipe	6,300
	$56,600
Add ten per cent. for engineering and contingencies	5,600
Total	$62,200

The additional cost of meters and services will be about $25.00 each.
No allowance has been made for purchase of land or rights-of-way.

Annual Charges.

We estimate the annual charges to be as follows:—

Interest on investment at 4 per cent	$2,488
Sinking fund at 1¼ per cent.	780
Maintenance and repairs	200
Cost of power	500
Wages for operating	200
Superintendent	800
Total	$3,968

Revenue.—When there are 200 services installed the revenue at the rate of $10.00 per service will amount to $2,000.00, thus more than meeting the operating expenses, which are estimated at $1,700.00 per annum. An allowance of $45.00 per hydrant should also be made as the value for fire protection. The total revenue will therefore be slightly in excess of the annual charges.

Sewerage System.—With the introduction of a water supply comes the problem of disposing of the waste from the same. This must be met by installation of a sewerage system.

While the range of elevations in a town make no difference to the flow in the water works pipes, which are always under pressure, it is altogether different with a system of sewers in which it is necessary that the water may pass away without totally filling the pipes, often necessitating deep cuttings in order that the sewer may be laid to a grade. Haileybury is very fortunate in this respect, as in practically every instance the sewers can be laid at a minimum depth, and furthermore the grades are so steep that very small pipes may be used.

In the section of the town south of Browning Street, all the lots face toward the streets running east and west, while in the section north of this most of the lots face towards the streets running north and south. This will account for the different direction of the sewers in the two sections of the town, as shown on the plan.

In general there are two systems of sewerage in common use known as the combined and the separate. In the former both domestic sewage and storm water are carried in the same pipes, while in the latter the domestic sewage is carried in one set of pipes and the storm water in another, or quite often allowed to seek the natural water courses.

The advantages of the separate system may be briefly summed as follows:—

Since the maximum storm water to be carried may amount to 30 times the sewage discharge from the same area, the depth of the stream in the sewers of the combined system during a dry season is much too shallow to secure a proper cleansing. Consequently these sewers are usually very foul, while with the separate system the sanitary pipes are always flowing about half full and are comparatively clean.

Again should it ever be necessary to treat the sewage before allowing it to flow into the lake, it will be absolutely necessary to keep the domestic sewage separate from the storm water on account of the extra cost of treating an unnecessarily large flow.

The cost of the separate system is nearly always much lower than that of the combined, owing to the smaller sizes of pipes used, and to the fact that much of the storm water need not be handled in a pipe system, but allowed to find its way to the natural water courses.

Sanitary Sewers.—The general scheme of the sewerage system shown on our plans consists in an intercepting sewer of the required size placed along the lake front to receive the discharge from the feeders on each street. The lowest elevation in this sewer is at a point about 500 feet north of Elliot Street, and here the sewage from both directions is discharged into a chamber from which it flows in a cast iron outlet to a point in the lake about 800 feet from shore into a depth of ten feet of water at low level. The contour of the lake at this point is such that no back eddies will occur on the Ontario side, so that the sweep of the current will then carry the sewage to the south without danger of polluting the water works intake, nearly half a mile distant upstream.

In order to avoid a deep cutting at the Vendome Hotel, the main intercepting sewer from the north must leave the Lake Shore Road and pass close to the lake, through private property to the foot of Browning Street. We understand that the T. & N. O. Railway intend building a siding to the wharf, which will practically parallel this line, and we would therefore recommend that an effort be made to secure the privilege of laying this sewer on their right-of-way. Other private land must be crossed both north and south of this, but practically no damage will result to the property.

Quantity of Sewage.—The quantity of sewage will approximate the water supply, as leakage from ground water will about make up for the quantity used in sprinkling lawns, etc.

Owing to the small area to be served by each branch sewer and the steep grade obtainable, we find that none of these branches requires a larger pipe than eight-inch diameter, while on the other hand this has been found by experience to be the minimum size which it is advisable to install in a sewerage system. The main intercepting sewer varies from 10-inch to 15-inch diameter, and is necessarily laid throughout with a very flat grade. At the outlet chamber it will be only about three feet above the high water mark in the lake.

Storm Sewers.—Storm sewers should be constructed, as shown on the plan, on portions of the following streets:—Main, Broadway, Browning and Ferguson Avenue,

discharging down Browning to the lake, just north of the wharf. We believe that the corporation is scarcely justified in going to the expense of taking care of the storm water in other portions of the town except by necessary culverts at street intersections.

Most of the excavation for both water works and sewerage pipes will be in a rather tough clay, but along the lake front considerable rock will be met, especially in the southeastern part of the town. As a general thing we would recommend that where rock excavation is required the sewerage and water works pipe be laid in the same trench, to reduce the expense.

For various reasons it is not generally practicable to follow this line of construction in earth trenches.

In the event of the Provincial Board of Health insisting on treatment of the sewage before discharge into the lake it will be necessary to install a small pumping station at the junction of the trunk sewers at the point of outfall shown on the plan, and to pump the sewage from this point southerly along the Lake Shore Road, where it will discharge into a septic tank placed some distance south of Lawlor Street. From the tank it would discharge into the lake by gravity, or, if in the future complete purification is necessary, on to filtration beds and from them into the lake. The septic tank will remove about fifty per cent. of the solids in suspension and thirty per cent. in solution, and will in addition exert a purifying effect on the effluent. It will probably be necessary to secure a few acres of land for the disposal works.

ESTIMATES OF COST OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Trunk sewer and sewers opposite exempt property and street intersections	$14,000
Outfall sewer	3,700
Storm sewers	5,100
Sanitary sewers opposite assessable frontage	21,200
	$44,000
Add ten per cent. for engineering and contingencies	4,400
	$48,400

Of this amount the cost of the trunk sewer, outfall sewer, sewers opposite exempt property, storm sewers and half the engineering expenses, or a total of $25,000 should be borne by the town, and the remainder $23,400 should be assessed upon abutting property.

In the event of the Provincial Board of Health insisting on treatment of the sewage the additional cost will be as follows:—

Septic tank	$3,500
Piping	4,600
Collecting well and house	1,100
Pumps	1,100
	$10,300
Add for engineering and contingencies	1,000
Total	$11,300

No allowance has been made for purchase of necessary land and rights-of-way.

Payments.—We recommend the uniform-frontage-rate system of payment. It is manifestly unfair that expensive parts of the installation which are yet necessary to other parts of the system should have their cost borne by the owners of property abutting them. A uniform frontage rate should therefore be levied as the sewers are installed. The town should bear the cost of the trunk sewer, storm sewers, the disposal works, the outfall, and the sewers opposite exempt property, and the remainder should be levied as a local improvement tax amounting in general cases to about one-half the total cost.

We would recommend for Haileybury a uniform frontage rate of sixty cents per lineal foot, or an annual tax of about four cents per lineal foot for thirty years, to be collected only after sewers are laid.

Construction.—The sewers should be laid at the same time as the water works piping. Closer prices can be obtained for the larger quantity of work, and streets are opened only once.

Supplementary Report on Sewerage System for the Town of Haileybury.

By CONNOR, CLARKE & MONDS, Consulting Engineers.

We have been informed by Dr. Hodgetts, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, that the Board insists on partial purification of the sewage before discharge into the lake.

In our original report, we made an estimate of the additional cost of the system in case purification should be insisted upon—the estimate amounting to $11,300.00. This estimate was based upon the septic tank being placed at the southern limits of the town, and provision was made for the necessary pumps, piping, etc., in order that for complete purification, all that would be necessary would be to obtain filtration beds for the effluent, from the septic tank. It is the opinion of the Board, however, that complete purification will be unnecessary for many years to come, and we therefore recommend that the septic tank be placed as shown on the revised drawing. In the future, if complete purification is found to be necessary, a storage tank can be built along side the septic tank, and the necessary pumps and piping installed to deliver the sewage to the filtration beds.

With the septic tank placed as shown on revised plan, we estimate that the additional cost for septic tank will be $5,000.00 instead of $11,300.00, making a total of $53,400.00 for the complete sewerage system, with provision for partial purification of the sewage.

Conditions of Board in respect to Plans of Haileybury.

TORONTO, July 23rd, 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—Your supplementary report on the sewerage system of the Town of Haileybury, together with the amended plan, was duly laid before the Board at a special meeting held Wednesday, July 18th.

I beg to inform you that the sewerage system was approved of, with the understanding that the septic tank as shown in revised plan, be constructed and operated from the inception of the plant; and that under no conditions must raw sewage be permitted to empty into Lake Temiskaming—and also that when the Board requires it, the municipality shall make provision for subsequent treatment of the effluent. And further, the municipality must adopt a code of plumbing by-laws and provide for the efficient carrying out of the same, a copy of said by-laws to be filed in this office.

For the information of the municipality of Haileybury, I am sending them a copy of this letter.

Yours truly,
CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.,
Secretary.
Chief Health Officer of Ontario

MESSRS. CONNOR, CLARKE & MONDS,
Consulting Engineers,
Toronto, Ont.

Note.—The report and plans as amended by supplementary report dated July 12th, 1906, were approved of by the Board.

C. A. H.

The King *v.* George Stroud *re* Feeding of Raw Offal to Hogs.

The accompanying certificate and order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Anglin will, it is to be hoped, settle forever the question as to the illegality of feeding raw offal to hogs. It need hardly be stated that no doubt has existed in the mind of sanitarians as to the undesirableness of the disgusting practice which from the evidence given in the case referred to would evince a laxity on the part of local sanitary authorities to enforce the health act.

It is to be hoped this ruling of the High Court will stimulate local health authorities to enforce the law as regards the feeding of improper food to hogs.

Owing to the fact of the M.H.O. of the City of Hamilton failing to secure a conviction in this case although the charges were substantially admitted, the Attorney-General upon his attention being drawn to the facts by the Chief Health Officer of Ontario, at once submitted the case in the manner indicated and the Magistrate ordered to render a conviction against the defendant, George Stroud.

In the High Court of Justice.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Anglin In Chambers. } Friday, the twenty-sixth day of October, A.D. 1906.

The King

v.

George Stroud.

To the Police Magistrate of the City of Hamilton:

Whereas on the 11th day of September, 1906, George Stroud was charged before His Worship Frederick Jelfs, Police Magistrate for the City of Hamilton, for that he did unlawfully feed to hogs on his premises in the City of Hamilton, the blood and offal of a dead animal, which had not been previously boiled or steamed when fresh, contrary to the provisions of "The Public Health Act." (Section 108, sub-section 8);

And whereas it was proved and admitted that the blood and offal fed to the hogs were fresh and had been taken from a cow that had been recently slaughtered, and that such blood and offal had not been previously boiled or steamed;

And whereas the said Police Magistrate of the said City of Hamilton having refused to make a conviction upon request of the Crown, did in pursuance of section 900 of The Criminal Code, 1892, state and transmit in a case signed by him reserved for the consideration of one of the Justices of the High Court for Ontario the following questions:—

(1) Is it an offence against the said statute to feed the blood and offal of an animal that had been recently slaughtered to hogs, which blood and offal had not been previously boiled or steamed when fresh?

(2) Do the words "dead animal" contained in sub-section 8 of section 108 of "The Public Health Act" include a cow that had been previously slaughtered?

(3) Do the words "dead animal" mean an animal which has died from natural causes, or a diseased animal that had died?

(4) Can the blood and offal of an animal that has died from natural causes, or from an animal that was diseased and had died be fed to hogs, even if such blood and offal had been previously boiled or steamed?

Now, I, the Honourable Francis A. Anglin, one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, pursuant to the provisions of Criminal Code, 1892, in that behalf

Do hereby certify that having heard and considered the said questions and what was alleged by Counsel for the Crown and for the said George Stroud respectively,

I have ordered and adjudged and finally determined, and I do hereby order and adjudge and finally determine as follows: —

That questions one and two should be answered in the affirmative.

That to question three the answer should be, no.

That question four should be answered in the negative.

And it is further ordered that the said Police Magistrate do enter a conviction in accordance herewith.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Toronto aforesaid this day of November, A.D. 1906.

(Sdg.)

Regulations for the Sanitary Control of Lumber, Mining and other Camps, Sawmills, and other Industries situated in the Unorganized Districts.

Approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council September 7th, 1906.

Employers to notify Provincial Board of establishment of each Camp forthwith and annually.

(1). Every employer of labor on any work in any lumbering, mining, contruction or other camp, sawmill and other industry situate in any portion of the unorganized districts witnout municipal organization shall upon the establishment of each and every camp and work forthwith notify the Provincial Board of Health of the establishment of the same, and annually thereafter upon a date fixed by the said Board, giving particulars as may be required by the said Board.

All Employers to Contract with Physicians for Supervision of Camp and Monthly Inspection of same.

2. Every employer of labor on any such work shall contract with a duly qualified physician for the sanitary supervision of camps, dwellings or works, and such physicians shall inspect the same at least once a month or oftener if in the opinion of the Chief Health Officer the health conditions of the Province require it, and shall forthwith report in writing to the Provincial Board of Health, the first report, however, to be accompanied by a sketch or plan of each camp showing the location of the various buildings, with distances apart, location of water supply, slopes of ground with drainage, and such other information as may be required by the Provincial Board of Health.

Employers (except Lumbermen) to Contract with Physicians for Medical and Surgical care of Employees. They may deduct from wages a sum not exceeding $1.00 per month.

3. Every employer of labor on any work other than a lumber camp shall contract with one or more *duly qualified physicians* for the medical and surgical care of his employees; and may deduct from the pay due any employee a sum not exceeding $1.00 per month, which shall be paid to the physician or physicians so contracted with, and every such *physician* shall supply medical attendance and medicine to the employees.

Lumbermen have option of employing Physicians, but in lieu thereof assume certain responsibilities.

4. Every employer of labor in a lumber camp may contract with one or more *duly qualified physicians* in the manner hereinbefore provided, and in that case may proceed in the manner authorized by the said regulations, and every physician so contracted with shall possess the powers and perform the duties set out in the next preceding regulation; but every such employer who does not contract for the medical attendance of his employees shall be responsible for the medical care and maintenance of each and every employee taken ill while in his employ, and shall incur a like responsibility for each and every case of sickness which develops after quitting his service or after being discharged from his employ, when, in the opinion of the Provincial

Board of Health, the origin of such sickness is traceable to the period of such employment, or to an accident occurring while in such employ, when the sick or injured person is not able to pay or does not pay for the same—the apportionment and adjustment of the payment of expenses so incurred to be determined according to section 3, chap. 34, I Ed. VII.

Copy of Contract to be furnished Provincial Board which for reasons may require changes in manner herein set forth.

5. Employers of labor on all works in the unorganized districts without municipal organization shall transmit, at the time of the making of the contract, a copy of the same to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, and of any subsequent change made in their physicians and of the contracts between the two contracting parties. Should it appear to the Provincial Board of Health, owing to the distance of the residence of the physician employed from the camps of the company, that the best interests of the employees are not likely to be served, it shall be competent for the said Provincial Board of Health with the approval of the Minister of the Department, to require any employer of labor in such districts to contract with some physician residing at or near the works of the company. Should it further at any time appear, owing to the distance of the physician from the camps or to neglect or other cause on the part of the company or physician employed, that an employee has been put to expense to secure the medical assistance for sickness or accident other than of employer's physician, the employer and physician shall be held responsible for the payment of a reasonable fee for medical services, the amount to be paid in such instances to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister of the Department, under sec-III of the Act, chap. 34, 1 Edward VII.

Owner, Manager, etc., responsible for carrying out of Regulations and Health Act.

6. The owner, manager, agent or foreman of any lumbering camp, mining camp, sawmill, smelting works or other industry, or of any railway construction camp located in any portion of the unorganized districts without municipal organization, shall in connection with every such industry or works be responsible for the execution and enforcement of any regulation herein contained, or of any clause of any Health Act governing in any case or circumstance.

The same measures taken by Local Health Authorities to be adopted by Employers, Agents, etc., in the case of Communicable Diseases.

7. Every measure required to be taken by a local Board of Health or or any Medical Health Officer, sanitary inspector or other health officer under the Public Health Act, or any regulation made thereunder in any unorganized municipality must be at once taken by the employer and his employees or agents, or the physician employed by the same, whenever any suspected communicable disease referred to in the said Public Health Act or Regulations breaks out in any camp, works, or dwelling to which these regulations apply, and the said employer, manager, foreman, agent or physician employed shall be subject to the same penalties as any of the aforesaid health officers.

Provincial Board to be notified forthwith of each and every case of Communicable Disease.

8. Should any suspected communicable disease as defined under the Public Health Act break out in any camp, works or dwelling, the employer or his employee or agent in charge of the camp, works or dwelling, shall immediately send notice to the physician employed, who shall at once notify the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health of the outbreak. In all respects the employer, his employee or agent in charge of any camp, works or dwelling shall be held in the same position as regards the occurrence of contagious diseases therein as a householder and shall conform to sections 86, 87, 88 and such other sections of the Public Health Act and Regulations as may relate to the duties of the householder.

Employees in Camps to furnish Certificate of Vaccination upon request of Provincial Officer.

9. Every employee in any lumbering camp, mining camp or other industry on which men are employed shall, when requested by the secretary or officer of the Provincial Board of Health, furnish the foreman or other person in charge of the same with a certificate of successful vaccination or re-vaccination within the immediate preceding five years, and the secretary or officer of the said Board shall forthwith quarantine any such camps or works until such certificate has been furnished by each and every employee in the said camp, works or industry.

Two Classes of Hospitals must be provided by all Employers.

10. In connection with every camp, works or dwelling coming under these regulations there shall be constructed a building, or in lieu thereof a double-walled tent or tents shall be kept on hand with floor or floors and with facilities for heating and ventilation, for the reception of any employee who may become sick. Such building or tent to be approved by the Inspector of the Provincial Board of Health. Should any disease of a contagious nature, as defined by the Public Health Act, break out, a separate and distinct isolation hospital, building or tent, provided by the owner shall be located by the physician in charge of the patient in a position satisfactory to the Inspector of the Provincial Board of Health.

Site of Camp, Buildings, etc., to be approved by Inspector.

11. The location of the buildings of any camp or works shall be made with a due regard to its healthfulness, and any new camp or works located without the previous approval of the Inspector of the Provincial Board of Health must be moved to a proper location, if afterwards the site is found to be undrained, unhealthy, or wanting in any adequate or wholesome water supply; and old camp, works or dwelling, if proved unsanitary or unhealthful, shall have instituted such drainage or have introduced such a water supply as is satisfactory to the aforesaid Inspector.

Provision as to Air Space, Lighting, Etc.

12. Any house, tent or dwelling occupied by the employees engaged in any industry in any territory without municipal organization, shall contain sufficient cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof as may in each instance be deemed necessary by the Provincial Board of Health, and shall

further be provided with efficient means of ventilation. The floor of every dwelling shall be constructed of boards or planks, or other material equally suitable for the purpose, raised on supports at least one foot from the ground, and so made that it shall be tight. Every such dwelling, other than a temporary tent, not exceeding 10 feet by 15 feet, shall be supplied with adequate lighting; and in all wooden or iron structures the windows must be constructed that they can be opened when necessary.

Method of Ventilation to be Approved.

13. The method of ventilation of every dwelling in which a stove or furnace is used, shall be such as will satisfy the Inspector of the Provincial Board of Health. The temperature of the room should be maintained at from 60 degrees to 65 degrees Fah. and a shallow pan supplied with water, shall be kept on the stove to supply air moisture.

Wash-House, Laundry, and Bath.

14 Every camp of the works of any industry coming under these regulations shall be equipped with a separate building to be used as a wash-house or laundry, and attached thereto a room, or if preferred, a separate building or tent equipped with a stove and tubs for bath purposes, in a manner satisfactory to the Inspector of the Provincial Board of Health.

Separate Kitchen with Dining Room to be provided.

15. Every camp, or works shall be supplied with a building or tent properly constructed and set apart as a kitchen or cook-house, and having a dining-room or eating-room in connection therewith, with proper conveniences for the cleanliness and comfort of the employees, and must be satisfactory to the Inspector of the Provincial Board of Health.

Refuse to be collected and removed in buckets.

16. Proper buckets should always be kept on hand, into which all refuse, whether liquid or solid, can be placed, and the refuse must regularly be removed to a safe distance from the kitchen, and be so deposited as not to create a nuisance or contaminate the drinking water. A properly constructed drainage system satisfactory to the aforesaid Inspector may be utilized in lieu of slop buckets.

Latrines or Earth Closets to be kept clean.

17. Latrines, earth or other closets located to the satisfaction of the physician employed and to the Inspector of the Provincial Board of Health, shall be constructed at every camp or works, and must be located and maintained in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the Medical Officer of the works, and to the aforesaid Inspector.

Stables to be not less than 125 feet distant from Kitchen, Etc.

18. The stables in connection with any works or camp, must be so located as not to contaminate the water supply; and must not be less than 125 feet distant from any dwelling or kitchen. In large camps this distance may be increased, if thought necessary, by the aforesaid Inspector.

Printed Copies of Regulations to be furnished by Board and kept on file in Office.

19. Printed copies of these regulations shall be furnished every employer of labor upon notifying the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health as required under Section 1 of these regulations, and a copy shall be kept on file in the office of each clerk of the works for the use of employees if so desired.

Board may enforce Regulations at expense of Employer.

20. Should the Provincial Board of Health, on complaint or otherwise, find that any of these regulations are not complied with, the Board or its inspector, shall, when necessary, take steps to enforce these regulations; and the expense of such inspection shall be paid by the employer or his agent responsible for the violation of the regulations, as provided under section 3 of the Act, 1 Edward VII, chap. 34.

Penalties same as Sec. 72 of the Health Act.

21. The penalties contained in section 72 of the Public Health Act against illegal carrying on of any industry mentioned therein, shall apply to the violation of any regulation herein made with regard to the proper location, construction and equipment of the camps, works or dwellings under these regulations.

Quarterly Report of the Secretary.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

Presented at the Meeting of the Board, held November 14th, 15th and 16th, 1906.

It is my pleasing duty to welcome you as members of the Board and express the wish that our association may be as pleasant and profitable as that it was my pleasure to hold with my former colleagues whose term of office expired last August.

Coincident with the expiration of the term of the former Board was the completion of a quarter of a century of health work in this Province, and it was the unique fortune of one of the members of that Board, Dr. J. J. Cassidy, to have sat continuously thereon for the twenty-five years during three years of which he had the honour of being its Chairman, and another member. Dr. Oldright, has, with the exception of some two years likewise been identified with the Board during the same period, while the retirement of my predecessor, Dr. P. H. Bryce, some two and a half years ago from the office of Secretary and permanent member, removed from the active field of health work in Ontario one of the remaining pioneers. To the honest endeavors and faithful work of these sanitarians and those who since the inception of health work in our Province have been associated with them upon this Board, many of them have already passed over to the great majority—to these men is largely due the credit of the present high standard which it is acknowledged by others that Ontario occupies not only in this Dominion but on this continent.

This is all the more surprising when we find the total expenditure under legislative grants made during the quarter of a century for carrying on the work was less than $250,000, and further it must be remembered the Public Health Act itself is more or less emasculated in character, the powers of local boards, medical health officers and the Provincial Board having been denuded of the mandatory character often so essential for a successful enforcement of sanitary measures, hence changes have often been brought about solely by persuasive or educational means, which must always be slow, tedious, unsatisfactory and expensive where human life and health are concerned.

An analysis of the figures referred to above shows that the total amount expended by the Province for health purposes during the past twenty-five years has been $291,086.48, which sum includes $49,270.71 spent to control smallpox, making the net amount expended for the ordinary routine work of the Board $241,815.77, being an average of $9,672.63 per annum; the year of minimum expenditure, with the exception of 1882, when the only amount charged against the Provincial Board of Health was $300.00 for smallpox at Rat Portage, was 1887, the sum being $7,413.13; the maximum being reached in 1905, when $15,076.60 was expended. This nearly doubling of the expenditures has been due to the growth of the laboratory work and the increasing of the office staff by a medical inspector, and not by reason of any increased expenditure in the way of publication and distribution of sanitary literature or work of an educational character.

Board of Health Expenditure, including Government Grants for Smallpox and other Outbreaks.

Year	Place	——	Total
1882	Rat Portage (*a*)	$ 300 00	$ 300 00
1883			8,716 29
1884			8,333 17
1885	Hungerford (*b*)	3,437 23	10,871 40
1886	Montreal (*c*)	6,430 05	13,843 18
1887	" (*d*)	1,984 50	9,399 83
1888			7,852 12
1889			8,761 99
1890			7,987 60
1891			9,950 83
1892			9,431 68
1893			10,699 53
1894	Fort William (*e*)	1,063 44	10,468 53
1895			10,288 32
1896			9,493 52
1897			8,799 61
1898			10,192 78
1899		280 00	10,160 76
1900			9,973 67
1901	Sudbury District (*f*)	22,383 89	32,587 03
1902		5,733 78	20,113 34
1903		1,907 17	16,259 55
1904		4,573 60	17,623 55
1905		1,084 50	16,160 10
1906	(Nine months)	92 55	12,733 10
		$49,270 71	$291,086 48

(*a*) Smallpox. (*c*) Smallpox. (*e*) Smallpox.
(*b*) Smallpox. (*d*) Vaccine expense acc. (*f*) Smallpox.

Last grant to vaccine farm was in 1900 ($250.00).

In assuming the charge under the Minister of the Crown of the Public Health of Ontario, you will find a laboratory which in both chemical and bacteriological branches is in a satisfactory state of equipment and which with a slight addition to the personel of the staff would give the highest class of work possible. The office staff is able at present to keep up to the increased volume of work, but the same cannot be said of the medical duties, our esteemed Inspector has too much ground to cover and this branch of our work must receive your earliest attention, and at the same time I cannot too strongly urge upon your consideration, as I have done in previous reports, the need of an addition to the staff of a sanitary engineer, whose duty it would be to supervise the reports and plans on sewerage and water systems as they relate to his particular branch of the work, and further he would be able to render valuable assistance in the annual inspection of all public and private systems approved by the Board.

Looking to the future, I would direct your attention to fields that are open in public health work, which deserve your earnest consideration, and after you have arrived at definite decisions thereon should be placed before the Honourable the Provincial Secretary for his approval.

The list is a long one, as follows:

(1) An amended Health Act.

(2) A consideration of the laws relating to milk and dairies, and the drafting of a bill to deal with the question and regulations applicable to the different classes of municipalities.

(3) Also similar consideration of the question af abattoirs, slaughter houses and meat supplies.

(4) The drafting of a plan looking to a hygienic educational crusade throughout the Province in which could be included the tuberculous exhibit, an order for which has been placed with the approval of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

(5) The desirability of making some change in the present law as to the manner in which the Public Health Act and regulations of this Board are administered in the smaller cities and towns, whereby local boards and medical health officers would be abolished, and some system of a more independent central administrative body be established in counties or districts with a M.H.O. who would be specially qualified and who would devote his time to the work and perform laboratory duties for the districts over which he had jurisdiction.

(6) A resetting of the vaccination laws with the object of making them more positive, efficient and practicable both as regards primary and secondary vaccinations, together with a consideration of the duty of the state in making adequate provision for the producing of a guaranteed vaccine, as also of providing an antitoxin for the treatment of diphtheria, in lieu of leaving the manufacturing of both these biologic products in the hands of private individuals.

(7) A reconstruction of many of the older regulations of the Board together with the model plumbing by-law.

At the charge of being a little tedious I desire to refer at length to some of these desirable changes.

Revision of Health Laws and New Legislation.

I need hardly refer to the necessity which exists for a consolidation and revision of the Public Health Act and several regulations of the Board which have been passed at different times during the past quarter of a century.

In many points the law as it now stands is found to be inoperative either from the vagueness in the wording of many of its clauses; the failure to make many of them imperative upon local health authorities, in the changed conditions which now exist in many of our large cities as compared with rural municipalities whereby provisions are often ineffective through the effort to deal with generalities.

For these and many other similar reasons, I submit for your consideration the draft of a new Health Act as drawn up and approved by your predecessors in office at considerable trouble, and which will very materially assist this Board in a consideration of this most important question. One of the most important changes that should receive careful study is the reorganization of the present methods of administration of the Health Act by means of local Boards of Health and Medical Health Officers, who are engaged in general practice, services for which they often receive no remuneration, and who if they enforce the simplest of the health laws get only abuse from the public who begrudge them even the assistance which it is presupposed they already have. So patent has it become that many local authorities will not expend the necessary money for this health service, that the need for newer and up-to-date methods are imperative if the growing difficulties in health matters are to be met. Some change in the direction of the abolition of local Boards of Health in the smaller cities, the towns and townships and the substitution therefor of a central county or district health authority with a qualified M.H.O., who will devote all his time to

the work will perhaps, solve the problem. This will entail some expense, but is not the important matter of public health deserving of financial aid from the public, and such an officer might perform in addition to those duties specially relating to Public Health—the enforcement of the Act respecting Contagious Diseases in Animals—a direction of the sanitary measures to be adopted by cheese factories and creameries—a medical inspection of the school children. Such a district officer could perform post mortems and act as a referee in insanity cases.

In those cities where paid M.H.O.'s are now employed by the municipal authorities we find the most efficient administration of the present laws—and these municipalities often suffer financially by reason of the fact that the health authorities of adjoining municipalities thrust their cases of contagious diseases upon them, and this is very fully exemplified in the inertia of the rural authorities in the matter of dairies and milk supplied to the urban residents. My own experience is that the members of rural Boards of Health expect a M.H.O. to work for nothing, and while they themselves will not shoulder the responsibilities assumed when taking office, too often they draw a per diem for attendance at the board meetings at which they do nothing. As an example I quote the following extracts taken from letters which have recently reached me:

"The Board further say that if I am called upon to do anything I must "collect from the people for whom I am called. I maintain that as the "Council appoints me they must collect or see that I am paid. I was in-"formed yesterday by Dr. S——, of W——, that there is an epidemic of "typhoid over at S——; five or more families have it who have nearly all "been drinking from the same water. I cannot go over and get a sample of "the water or ascertain the correctness of the report at my own expense, and "the Council or Board will not pay me or see that I am paid, so there is "nothing done."

A Crusade of Popular Education.

The many difficulties referred to in this report, as well as many others known to exist, clearly indicate one thing, and that is the ignorance of the public in many essentials which relate to personal hygiene and public health. This can hardly be wondered at, for beginning with the public school system and continuing throughout the various higher branches of education, and extending into later private life, little or nothing has been done to place before the public either in word or book the necessary knowledge.

I would not be misunderstood—the public have a general idea of what is meant by rules, or, laws of health, but I find in many cases, for instance that of consumption—the little knowledge they possess, the few disconnected facts have made them paniky. An example of a little knowledge is dangerous. There are facts relating to personal hygiene and public health which can and should be presented to all, and this Board should be given the funds and the power to do this important educational work, and I believe the public so appreciate the necessity, and would heartily endorse such expenditure upon a properly organized system.

The ground includes schools, public and private colleges, and public assemblies of all kinds; in the latter the instruction should extend to an explanation of the duties of citizenship in the observing of the provincial health laws as required of the individual and the municipality. For the accomplishment of such work this Board should issue proper literature in the form of a text book, pamphlets or bulletins and arrange for the delivery of a course of lectures at any place signifying its willingness to prepare for the same.

Should the Government not be prepared to endorse the scheme of county or district health officers, some plans must be devised for the holding of Health Institutes for M.H.O.'s and members of local Boards of Health at certain provincial district centers, attendance at which shall be compulsory upon the former and conditionally to the latter, at the expense of the municipality they represent, such institutes to include lectures upon subjects prescribed by this Board, with the delivering of one or more public addresses during the session which should continue for three days.

As an example of the method already in operation in other countries, I submit for your consideration a set of pamphlets issued by the Board of Health of the State of Michigan, which it has published from time to time under the statutory provision of the state legislature.

The Milk Supply.

Milk to-day is one of the most important of animal foods and in the future is likely to become more so. It is the daily food of large numbers of the human race and owing to the failing lacteal qualities of the modern mother it will in a short while be the sole nourishment of infants and children, and in this score is deserving of more attention. It is also used largely in the dietry of the sick, feeble and aged. As an example of the consumption of one city, Philadelphia used 330,000 quarts daily during the year 1905, or a total annual consumption of 120,400,970 quarts The householder is so easily satisfied with the average quality of milk as delivered to his door that it may not be out of place to indicate some of the dangers of an impure milk.

In the first place, it must be remembered that milk as it comes from the cow is practically sterile or free from germs, that is supposing the cow is healthy, but it rapidly becomes dirty and laden with germs, and ordinarily, milk as delivered to the market is dirty and contaminated with germs; indeed, the conditions are such as would not be permitted in the case of any other of our food supplies.

A visit to any ordinary farm will convince the ordinary observer that the carelessness with which the milk is there handled cannot be attended with any other result. The dirt comes from the cows, the stable, the milkers themselves, from uncovered and uncleansed utensils, from flies, also during its transportation to the city and delivery therein, the bacteria gaining entrance thereto mutliply rapidly until one drop often contains from hundreds of thousands to millions. Backhans found that while the fresh milk contained 6.6 mille bacteria per c.c. that in its passage through six cleaned vessels they increased to 97.6 mille per c.c., and A. H. Stewart has shown that bottled milk so highly thought of at the present time is capable of contamination although these same bottles are sterilized.

What is of greatest moment milk may be contaminated with the pus streptococci and strephylococci, derived from the cow, and further may become the carrier of infectious diseases. Kober, Hamill and Freeman record 330 epidemics due to infected milk, ninety-nine of these being scarlet fever, thirty-six of diphtheria, 195 epidemics of typhoid fever, and during the year 1905 every important epidemic of this latter disease in the State of Massachusetts was traced to unsanitary milk. (Harrington). With a narration of these rather alarming facts it is hard to believe it would be difficult to arouse public interest in this important question.

It may not be out of place to the risk which attends the use of sterilized and pasteurized milk as too often both the medical profession and the general public are lulled into a sense of false security by using one or other of these

commercial varieties. Miller, in speaking upon the subject of milk, says, "Of sterilized milk it should be understood and explained that its nutritive "properties are less than those of fresh milk; that in heating milk to a high "degree its biological properties are altered; its natural ferments, as well as "valuable antitoxin and immunizing substances are destroyed; that it may "cause scurvey, rickets, anaemia and diarrhoea, especially in young suck- "lings; and that it and pasteurized milk are but makeshifts, and can in no "way take the place of clean, fresh milk. Too often commercially heated "milk is but "renovated milk," more dangerous than ordinary raw milk "because of the false sense of security which it produces."

For some time I have felt the necessity which exists for a reconstruction of the Acts which have for their object the controlling and regulating of the milk supplies of our larger municipalities. I cannot refer to these Acts as "regulating and controlling," for in practice it is found they do not. In theory they may be excellent but practically it has been found they are a dead letter, for like many other enactments of the Legislature they have at one time or another in their history been emasculated. My only excuse for not bringing this important matter earlier to the attention of the Board is the knowledge that often more practical results follow popular agitation, than if a public servant begins the same. My personal experience during the past eighteen months has been such that I deem it a public duty to direct your attention to this most important question, for if the loss, annoyances, expense and d nger to the health of a family of small children are as proportionate in other households in this city, where perhaps less attention has been personally given to the keeping of the milk after delivery to the house than they have been in my own, then there is every justification for my present action.

Enquiry along these lines simply confirms this personal experience, and if confirmation were required it may be found in the Bulletin (No. 121) of the Laboratory of the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, issued as recently as June 27th, 1906.

This report deals with the analysis of 332 specimens of whole milk collected in all portions of the Dominion, and of this total the following cities of Ontario contributed as follows:—Ottawa, 30; Kingston, 23; Toronto, 31; London, 24; a total of 108, or one third of the whole number reported on.

The relative standing of the Ontario specimens as compared to the total number examined is shown in the following table:

	Dominion.	Ontario.
Total number of specimens	319	107
Genuine	189 (59.2%)	51 (47.6%)
Doubtful	85 (26.7%)	15 (42.0%)
Adulterated	45 (14.1%)	19 (17.7%)

The figures "Genuine" show the specimens to be lower in Ontario than is the average for the Dominion, a marked increase in the doubtful specimens and an increase in the percentage of adulteration as compared with the whole.

It is interesting to note that the average as given for butter fat is 3.75 per cent. for the Dominion; while for the Province of Ontario it is slightly

in excess of this being 3.84. The two great cities, however,, seem to suffer in this regard, the average of 23 samples in Montreal showing 3.46 and the 31 Toronto samples averaging 3.49. The quality of the milk as judged by the butter fat being decidedly below the Dominion average, whether due to watering of the milk or the shipping of inferior grade to the large cities, or the removal of some proportions of cream, or the use of "skimmed" milk, cannot be stated with definiteness.

To summarize—The milk supply of our cities and larger towns is not satisfactory; the present law is ineffective and does not properly safeguard the consumer; the demand is for a "*pure milk*" supply, with certain fixed standards as to butter fat, solids and bacterial count; the delivery twice daily of milk not more than thirty-six hours old; the licensing of all dairies and milk vendors with a regular inspection of cattle and dairy premises, as of the premises of all vendors and dealers for this purpose. For this it will be essential for this Board to draw up a series of regulations covering these points. To assist the Board in this particular, I submit for your consideration some of the recent enactments upon this question.

Rules of Copenhagen Society for Supply of Milk.

(A.) Feeding and Management of the Cows.

1. The food of the cows must be fresh, and in a good state of preservation. It must also be free from elements which must give to the milk an abnormal flavor or color.

2. In summer the cows must be put out to grass or clover. In case of necessity it is permissible to give them—but always out in the open—some dry forage and cut corn. It is forbidden to leave them in their sheds at this time of the year.

3. The farmer must arrange beforehand with the company what food he purposes to give the cows during the winter.

4. He is under any circumstances bound to conform to the following rules:—

(*a*). *Roots.*—Carrots and beet roots shall be given in the proportion of one bushel and a half per cow, but conditionally on their being mixed with at least five pounds of corn, bran and oil-cake. Cows supplying milk for infants, to receive them only in the proportion of half a bushel. Turnips, rape, colewarts, swedes, turnip or beet root leaves are excluded from the food.

(*b*). *Oil-cake.*—Colza oil-cake and sunflower oil-cake may only be employed in the proportion of at most 1 lb. mixed with at least 5 lb. of corn and bran. It is forbidden to give cake to cows supplying infants' milk.

(*c*). All distillery refuse, etc., is forbidden.

5. Before housing the cows in the autumn, the tails, hindquarters and udders must be clipped.

6. The periods of calving must be so regulated that the quantity of milk sent to the society during the months of September and October shall not be less than the average quantity delivered during the first four months of the year. A farmer desirous of delivering a greater quantity than he is in the habit of supplying, must previously arrange with the society to do so.

7. The milk of cows after calving must not be supplied during the first fifteen days after lactation; the society also refuses to receive milk from sick cows, or from cows that yield a maximum of not more than six litres a day.

(*B.*) Milking.

8. Milking must be done with the greatest care and cleanliness, and should normally take place under the following conditions:—

(*a*). Milkers must wear, while milking, a special dress, and be supplied with a towel in case they require to wash their hands.

(*b*). During milking time the shed should be well lighted, especially behind the cow, so that the operator may milk in an orderly and cleanly manner.

(*c*). Immediately after milking, the milk must be passed through a metal sieve covered with a fine clean cloth.

(*d*). The milk must then, in all seasons, be passed through a refrigerator, which should lower its temperature to 4° R. (5° C. or 37° F.) It must be kept at this temperature until the time of despatch.

(*e*). Manure must be removed in the morning after milking, and the removal must cease in the afternoon, at least one hour before the evening milking.

(*f*). Milk coming from cows beginning lactation, that coming from cows declared sick, as also that of cows giving less than six litres a day, must be collected separately, to prevent its being mistaken for, and mixed with the normal milk destined for the company.

9. The farmer is required to keep a stock of fresh ice of at least 30 lb. to 100 litres of milk.

10. To cool the milk he must use the Lawrence apparatus, he can hire from the society.

(*C.*) Delivery of Milk.

11. Milk is to be delivered once or twice a day, according to the requirements of the company, at the nearest railway station, whether full, "half-skimmed" milk, or cream. It should only leave the farm in time to arrive at the station at the given time. In summer the milk wagons must have an awning to shade the milk from the sun.

12. The society supplies the cans for the transport of the milk.

13. On arrival at the farm the cans must be carefully rinsed in cold water to free them from the dust or dirt they may have picked up on the way from the factory, then placed up side down in an airy place, where they must remain until required.

14. The use of the cans for any other purpose than milk transport is absolutely forbidden.

(*D.*) Various Obligations.

15. The suppliers are held, by their word of honour, to answer all inquiries made by the society respecting the furnishing of milk.

16. They are bound to permit their cow sheds to be inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon of the company whenever he thinks it necessary. They must fetch the Veterinary Surgeon from the station on arrival and take him back there on departure, and they must carry out his instructions faithfully.

17. Cows declared tuberculous by the Veterinary Surgeon must be isolated immediately, and sold or destroyed as soon as possible.

18. All calves brought up with the object of yielding milk must have been, since 1896, submitted to the tuberculin test, and the injections must be repeated at least once a year in those who have not reacted to the test. (Since January 1st, 1898, the tuberculin test has been made obligatory for those cows or young cattle put in reserve on suspicion of sickness).

19. If, in the interval between two of the Veterinary Surgeon's visits, signs of illness be noticed in the cattle, the farmer must at once inform the company, and keep back the milk until the veterinary surgeon has investigated the case and sent in his report. Meanwhile, in the interval, the milk is paid for by the society, as though it had been delivered.

20. Suppliers are bound to watch with the keenest attention the sanitary state of all persons employed by or resident on the farms, as also that of their families. They are required if any case of infectious illness occur to notify the fact immediately to the company, who at once take steps to check the evil. In this case the society refuses to receive the milk until such time as all traces of illness have disappeared, but it pays for it as if it were receiving it.

21. If the company finds the milk of a quality inferior to the standard and therefore unsuitable for sale, it reserves the right to reject it without paying any compensation to the farmer.

22. Either of the contracting parties can, on giving six months' notice, terminate the contract from January 1st of each year.

23. If owing to an epidemic or some cause impossible to foresee the sale of milk at Copenhagen should be suspended, the supplier must keep his milk for a longer or shorter period, and shall not have in this case a claim to any compensation from the company.

Requirements for Inspected Milk.

1. *The Barnyard.*—(*a*). It must contain no manure in summer, and none in contact with stable in winter; (*b*). It must be well drained and kept reasonably clean.

2. *The Stables.*—(*a*). The ventilation and light must be sufficient for the number of cows stabled, so that the barn shall be light and air never close; (*b*). the floors shall be of wood or cement; (*c*). the ceiling shall be tight if a loft above is used; (*d*). basins, hand brushes, clean water, soap, and clean towels shall be provided in the barn or adjacent dairy room; (*e*). the stables shall be whitewashed in the fall, and in the spring if necessary; (*f*). a sufficient number of lanterns shall be provided to allow the milking to be carried on properly; (*g*.) clean the ceiling and sidings once a month; (*h*). the bedding shall be shavings, sawdust, dried leaves, cut straw, or other material that meets with the approval of the Commission; (*i*). the soiled bedding must be removed daily; (*k*). the application of land plaster or lime on the floor daily is recommended.

3. *Water Supply.*—Pure water must be used for all purposes. It must be accessible and abundant.

4. *The Cows.*—(*a*). Discard milk containing mucus or blood, and that from any diseased cow; (*b*). reject milk from any animal forty-five days before and six days after calving; (*c*). the cows must be kept from lying down between cleaning and milking. This can be done by means of throat latches.

5. *The Milkers.*—(*b*). Thoroughly wash the hands with soap and water and brush before milking. If they become moistened with milk they must be wiped dry with a clean towel.

6. *Utensils.*—(*b*). All dairy utensils must be absolutely clean and free from dust.

7. *The Milk.*— (*b*). Must average four per cent. of butter fat; (*c*). cooling must be done within thirty minutes after milking. Temperature of milk must be reduced to 55° F. within two hours of milking, and to 50° F. within three hours, and kept below that temperature until delivered to the consumer; (*d*). when delivered to the consumer the milk must not average over 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre from May 1st to Sept. 30th, and not over 60,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre from October 1st to April 30th. If the Commission's requirements are fulfilled the bacteria will not be in excess of the number permitted.

8. *Inspection.*—(*a*). The farms which furnish "inspected" milk must always be open to inspection by the Commission; (*b*). samples of milk must be submitted for bacteriological examination once a month.

Contract of Aylesbury Dairy Company, London, England.

All milk to be of good quality, and to be delivered in a pure and good condition.

The whole of the product of each cow to be sent at each meal—that is the sender on no account to allow his cows to be partly milked and to send the first portion only to the company and keep back the "strippings" for feeding calves or for any other purpose.

No cream to be removed or in any way abstracted from the milk.

No water or other ingredient or material to be added to or mixed with the milk.

Milk yielding less than 3.25 per cent. "fat" and 8.75 per cent. "solids not fat" to be regarded as not complying with the term "good quality," the reports of the company's analyst to be accepted without dispute.

No milk to be sent from any cow that is not in good health, or that is under physic.

No milk to be sent from a newly-calved cow or from a newly-purchased cow until she shall have been in possession of the sender one clear day, or from any cow whose calf has been removed, for the space of one clear day after removal.

No mixed milk of two separate meals to be sent.

All milk to be sent away fresh, that is—the morning's milk to be sent the same morning, and the evening's milk the same evening—summer and winter.

All milk to be properly strained as soon after being taken from the cow as possible, and before it is put into the churns.

All milk to be thoroughly cooled, immediately after milking, over a refrigerator, which shall be of a description satisfactory to the company, and to which an ample supply of water from the source or sources only passed by the medical officer of health for the district and by the company's analyst, and described at the end of this contract, shall be provided, and the drainage from which shall not be connected with any covered drain. Milk to be considered as not having been thoroughly cooled, when the temperature on arrival at the company's dairy, is found to be higher than the average temperature of milk of the same meal received from other farms.

N.B.—The sender to daily examine his refrigerator and the in-flow and out-flow pipes, etc., in order to see that everything is in thorough repair, and that there is not any leakage.

All pails, strainers, railway churns, refrigerators, fittings, and other vessels and implements brought into contact with the milk, to be thoroughly inspected before being used, to be properly cleansed, scalded, and dried immediately after being used, and exposed to the air in a clean place, without lids or covers, and turned bottom up so to admit of free circulation of air inside.

No other than boiling water, or water that has been boiled in a boiler not used for household purposes, properly fixed in a suitable place, and provided with an ample supply of water from the source or sources only passed upon by the medical officer of health for the district, and by the company's analyst, and described at the end of this contract, to be brought into contact with any vessel or implement used for the reception, cooling, or storage of milk.

The sender to send no purchased milk, that is, no milk other than that produced on his own farms, unless by agreement with the company. In case it be agreed that a sender be allowed to purchase milk, it shall only be on condition that he is equally responsible for such purchased milk as he is for that from his own cows, under all heads of this contract.

Sender not to interfere in any way with the drains, or make any structural alteration from the condition in which they were when seen by the company's inspecting engineer without first notifying the same to the company, fully describing the intended alterations or repairs—and on the completion of such alterations, the sender to inform the company of the same, in order that they may send to inspect them, if necessary.

Should any disease of a contagious or infectious character, such as diphtheria, smallpox, or scarlet fever occur in the house or family of the sender, or in that of any of his servants employed on the form, or should any member of the families of his servants, or any visitor or temporary resident in the house of the sender, or in the house of any person employed upon his farm, have suffered from any such disease within one month of the date of such person's arrival, the person so affected, or who may have been affected, and those persons living in the same house who have in any way personal communication with such person, to be prohibited and prevented from coming into or near the dairy or cowsheds, or from taking part in the dairy operations, and the sender to immediately give information to the company in order that the directors of the company may use their own judgment as regards the use of the milk, they guaranteeing that the sender shall not sustain any loss.

Should anything be found to exist at any time, either on the farm or in the family of the sender, or in that of any of his servants, deemed by the company to be, or likely to become, dangerous to the public health, the company reserves power instantly to cease taking the milk, and, if it please, to terminate the contract. The farmer contracts further to allow the representatives of the company to enter and inspect the farm at any time, and to take samples of milk, either at the farm or while the milk is in course of delivery. Before the farm is finally accepted it is inspected by the company's engineer. During the continuance of the contract a report is made monthly to the company by the medical officer of health of the district regarding the health of the inmates of the farm house, and of all persons employed upon the farm and their families, as also upon the general health of the surrounding neighborhood, especially with reference to zymotic diseases. He also reports on the general sanitary condition of the farm house, farm buildings, dwellings and premises; further, the medical officer of health has authority to visit a farm as often as he thinks necessary in the company's interests, and his fees are paid by the company. A monthly report is also made by a veterinary inspector upon the health of the cows and the condition of the cow-houses; each local veterinary surgeon reports direct to Professor MacFadyean as to any cow not in good health, and takes instruction from him direct. Professor MacFadyean, whose services are retained by the company for this purpose, advises as to the course which should be taken, and, pending the receipt of orders from Professor MacFadyean, the veterinary surgeon has power to direct that the cow shall be isolated and its milk withheld. As will be seen, the nature of the contract with the farmer makes it in his interest to report to the company cases of illness in his family, among the workers on his farm, or in the cows. The farmer is liable to a penalty for failing to report, whereas if he does so the milk, though not used, is paid for by the company so long as the contract lasts.

With regard to tuberculosis, the veterinary surgeon reports the occurrence of suspicious symptoms in any animal, and takes a sample of the milk, which is submitted at once to Professor MacFadyean, and if the bacillus tuberculosis be found the cow is condemned. If it is not found, the farmer is given the alternative of withdrawing the cow, or of submitting it to the tuberculin test. An interval of three days must be allowed after calving before the milk is supplied. The farms which supply the company are situated in various parts of England, even as far distant as Cheshire.

State of Illinois.

A recent report of the State Board of Health of Illinois gives the following as misdemeanors under the laws of that state punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both:—

(1) Adulterated milk for the purpose of sale for human food with water or any foreign substance.

(2) Knowingly sell for human food milk from which the cream has been taken without the purchaser being informed or knowing of the fact.

(3) Knowingly sell for human food milk from which what is commonly called "strippings" has been taken without the purchaser thereof being informed or knowing the facts.

(4) Knowingly sell for human food milk drawn from a diseased cow, knowing her to be so diseased as to render her milk unwholesome.

(5) Knowingly sell for human food milk so tainted and corrupted as to be unwholesome.

(6) Keep cows for the production of milk for sale or exchange in an unhealthy condition.

(7) Knowingly feed cows upon food that produces impure, diseases and unwholesome milk.

(8) Offer for sale in any city of the state any milk from which the cream or any part thereof shall have been taken, or sell the same except as "skimmed milk," and fail to have each can or vessel in which such milk is carried or exposed for sale plainly and conspicuously marked with the words "Skimmed Milk."

The standard of analysis as approved by the law of June 7th, 1897, is:—

Water, 88 per cent.; milk solids, 12 per cent.; the latter to contain not less than 3 per cent. butter fat.

State of New Jersey.

The laws of the State of New Jersey provide for the licensing and regulating of milk dealers and their agents in cities, incorporated boroughs, or police, sanitary and improvement commissions, and incorporated camp-meeting associations or seaside resorts:—

Any person twice convicted of violating the state laws governing the sale of milk, is prohibited for the space of two years from conducting or engaging in the milk business anywhere within the state.

An officer of the state board having reason to believe any milk is contaminated with the emanations, exhalations or discharges of any person sick with communicable disease, may prohibit the transportation or sale of any such milk, or any milk produced, stored, kept or found upon any premises so infected, and such prohibition shall remain until the prohibition has been removed—both prohibitions to be in writing—under a penalty or $100.00.

The most recent enactments of this State, April, 1906, are as follows:—

1. No person or persons, firm or corporation buying or receiving milk or cream for the purpose of selling the same as such, or for manufacturing the same into butter or cheese, condensed milk or other food of human beings, shall place, keep or store the same in any vat, tank, can, bottle, vessel, utensil or other receptacle which is unclean, and every building or structure in which milk or cream is received, and which milk or cream is intended for sale, shall be provided with an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, and shall be provided with adequate facilities for the cleansing of all receptacles and utensils employed in handling milk or cream. The interior surfaces of the walls and ceilings of all such buildings and structures shall be smooth and kept free from dust. The floors of all rooms in such buildings in which milk is received or kept or handled shall be impervious to water, and the surfaces shall be so graded that waste fluids will flow into a water-tight drain and be finally disposed of in a manner which will not create a nuisance. No portion of any creamery building shall be used as a dwelling nor as a laundry or kitchen.

2. No person or persons, firm or corporation shall operate or conduct any creamery for the reception from dairymen, farmers or producers, of any milk or cream intended for sale, or for the manufacture of the same into butter, cheese, condensed milk or other food for human beings, unless a license shall first have been granted by the board of health of the State of New Jersey to the owner or owners or manager or operator of said creamery or establishment, authorizing said owner or owners or manager or operator to engage in said business, receiving, storing, handling, selling and distributing milk or cream, and said license shall be granted by the said board under such rules and regulations as the said board may from time to time adopt.

3. If any such person, so licensed, shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, or any of the rules and regulations provided for in section two of this Act, he or

they shall forfeit his or their license, and no new license shall be granted to the said party or parties until the requirements of this Act and of the said rules and regulations shall have been complied with.

4. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to notify in writing the Local Board of Health of every sanitary district in which milk or cream is sold, and which milk or cream is found to be collected, stored, transported or distributed under unclean or unwholesome conditions.

5. Any person or persons who shall operate or conduct a creamery or establishment for receiving milk or cream from dairymen or producers for distribution and sale, or for manufacturing the same into butter, cheese, condensed milk or other food for human beings, without holding a license as provided for in section two of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars, said penalty to be recovered in the same way and manner as similar penalties recovered under the provisions of the Act to which this Act is a further supplement.

6. The word "creamery" as used in this Act shall be construed to mean any establishment where milk is received or stored for sale or distributed by wholesale, or for the manufacture of the same into butter, cheese, condensed milk or other food for human beings.

In addition to the foregoing, the following ordinances are in force in every municipality:—

Sec. 1. No person shall sell or deliver or have in possession for sale any milk which has been watered or adulterated, or which contains any unhealthy ingredient, constituent or substance, or which has been transported or stored in an unclean manner, or which is produced from cows which are kept or stabled under unhealthy conditions, or which may be diseased.

Sec. 2. Any person engaged in the sale of milk shall furnish forthwith, when requested so to do by the board of health, or any inspector or officer thereof, a true statement, in writing, upon blanks to be supplied by said board of health, setting forth the locality from which said milk was procured, and also a full and complete list of the persons from whom said milk was purchased, and the names and addresses of all persons and customers to whom such person or persons selling said milk shall supply or deliver the same. Said written statement shall be signed by the person or persons selling said milk.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of any person or persons engaged in the sale of milk to notify the board of health immediately upon changing the source of supply of the milk sold by them. Such notices shall be in writing and they shall state the name or names of persons supplying said milk and the locality from which such milk is procured.

Sec. 4. No milk shall be transferred from any can or other vessel to any bottle or other container in the streets or any other public place, except when said transfer shall be made to the vessels of the purchasers at the time of delivery. Containers in which milk is kept for sale shall be kept covered in a manner which will exclude dust and other impurities. No milk shall be kept for sale in a room which is used as a bedroom or as a living room or kitchen, nor in any room adjoining the same. Before filling bottles with milk which is to be sold, said bottles shall be washed and made clean, and bottled milk shall be sold only when the bottles are filled on the dairy premises where the milk is produced or in a licensed creamery. Any person or persons or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3 or 4 of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a penalty of fifty dollars.

Sewerage and Water Systems.

The growth of our cities and towns during the past few years has brought most prominently before the public the need for a more careful disposal of sewage in order to protect the water supply not only of their own municipality, but of other municipalities and private individuals.

The fact is being brought home to the public that the first essential of urban and rural municipalities is a pure water supply, and to secure this it is essential that raw sewage deposited in either stream or lake is a permanent menace to this essential of life, and public funds must be expended to install, equip and annually manage suitable sewage disposal plants. In many of our manufacturing towns the question is complicated by trade wastes, the discharge of which into public systems without a preliminary treatment as the works very materially affects the question as compared to those instances where the sewage is mainly domestic in character. Naturally the municipal

authorities look to this Board for aid in the solution of these problems and I am pleased to inform you the Government this year set apart the sum of $6,000.00 as a preliminary grant for the installation of an experimental plant, and already steps have been taken to secure a site in this city, and I hope soon to be able to state that with the co-operation of the Medical Health Officer and City Engineer of Toronto the work has been begun.

In this connection I would urge that this Board be empowered to require municipal authorities to place sewage disposal plants in the care of qualified men. A good plant soon becomes worse than useless unless it is daily under observation. It is also necessary that this Board should have a constant oversight of all sewerage and water systems—the inspections being made at least semi-annually by the Medical Inspector or other officer of the Board, and at the same time reports should be made to the Board by all municipalities in which such public services are operated, whether owned by the municipality or private corporations. If some provision of this kind is not instituted at an early date the difficulties as regards the sewage problems of this province will become serious and what are now potable water supplies will sooner or later become sewage contaminated.

In regard to water systems there is every reason for this Board to place some regulations upon systems where filtration is necessary and I submit herewith the regulations of the German Government in this regard.

Regulations of German Government *re* Water Companies.

(1) In judging the quality of a filtered surface water, the following points should be specially observed:—(*a*) The operation of a filter is to be regarded as satisfactory when the filtrate contains the smallest possible number of bacteria, not exceeding the number which practical experience has shown to be attainable with good filtration at the works in question, in those cases where there are no previous records showing the possibilities of the works and the influence of the local conditions, especially the character of the raw water; and until such information is obtained it is to be taken as the rule that a satisfactory filtration shall never yield an effluent with more than about 100 bacteria per cubic centimetre. (*b*) The filtrate must be as clear as possible, and in regard to color, taste, temperature and chemical composition, must be no worse than the raw water.

(2) To allow of a complete and constant control of the bacterial efficiency of filtration the filtrate from each single filter must be examined daily. Any sudden increase in the number of bacteria should cause a suspicion of some unusual disturbance in the filter, and should make the superintendent more attentive to the possible causes of it.

(3) Filters must be so constructed that samples of the effluent from any one of them can be taken at any desired time for bacteriological examination.

(4) In order to secure uniformity of method, the following is recommended as the standard method for bacterial examination:—The nutrient medium consists of 10 per cent. meat extract gelatin with peptone, 10 cubic centimetres of which is used for each experiment. Two samples of the water under examination are to be taken, one of 1 cubic centimetre and one of ½ cubic centimetre. The gelatin is melted at a temperature of 30 deg. Cent. to 25 deg. Cent., and mixed with the water as thoroughly as possible in the test-tube by tipping backwards and forwards, and is then poured upon a sterile glass plate. The plates are put under a bell-jar which stands upon a piece of blotting paper saturated with water, and in a room in which the temperature is about 20 deg. Cent. The resulting colonies are counted after forty-eight hours, and with the aid of a lens. If the temperature of the room in which the plates are kept is lower than the above, the development of the colonies is slower, and the counting must be correspondingly postponed. If the number of colonies in 1 cubic centimetre of the water is greater than about 100, the counting must be done with the help of Wolffhügel's apparatus.

(5) The person entrusted with the carrying out of the bacterial examinations must present a certificate that he possesses the necessary qualifications, and wherever possible he shall be a regular employee of the waterworks.

(6) When the effluent from a filter does not correspond with the hygienic requirements it must not be used, unless the cause of the unsatisfactory working has already

been removed during the period covered by bacterial examinations. In case a filter, for more than a very short time, yields a poor effluent, it is not to be used until the cause of the trouble is found and corrected. It is, however, recognized from past experience that sometimes unavoidable conditions (high water, etc.), render it impossible, from an engineering standpoint, to secure an effluent of the standard quality. In such cases it will be necessary to use a poorer quality of water; but, at the same time, if such conditions arise as outbreaks of epidemics, suitable notice should be given of the condition of the water.

(7) Every single filter must be so built, that when an inferior effluent results, which does not conform to the standard, it can be disconnected from the pure-water pipes, and the filtrate allowed to run to waste. This wasting should as a rule take place, so far as the arrangements of the works will permit,—(*a*) immediately after scraping a filter; and (*b*) after replacing the sand to the original depth. The superintendent must himself judge, from previous experience acquired by the continual bacterial examinations, whether it is necessary to waste the water after these operations, and if so, how long a time will probably elapse before the water reaches the standard purity.

(8) The best sand filtration requires a liberal area of filter surface, allowing plenty of reserve, to secure, under all local conditions, a moderate rate of filtration adapted to the character of the raw water.

(9) Every single filter shall be independently regulated, and the rate of filtration, loss of head, and character of the effluent shall be known. Also each filter shall, by itself, be capable of being completely emptied, and, after scraping, of having filtered water introduced from below until the sand is filled to the surface.

(10) The velocity of filtration in each single filter shall be capable of being arranged to give the most favorable results, and shall be as regular as possible, quite free from sudden changes or interruptions. On this account reservoirs must be provided large enough to balance the hourly fluctuation in the consumption of water.

(11) The filters shall be so arranged that their working shall not be influenced by the fluctuating level of the water in the filtered-water reservoir or pump-well.

(12) The loss of head shall not be allowed to become so great as to cause a breaking through of the upper layer on the surface of the filter. The limit to which the loss of head can be allowed to go without damage is to be determined for each works by bacterial examination.

(13) Filters shall be constructed throughout in such a way as to insure the equal action of every part of their area.

(14) The sides and bottoms of filters must be made water-tight, and special pains must be taken to avoid the danger of passages or loose places through which the unfiltered water on the filter might find its way to the filtered-water channels. To this end special pains should be taken to make and keep the ventilators for the filtered-water channels absolutely tight.

(15) The thickness of the sand-layer shall be so great that under no circumstances shall it be reduced by scraping to less than 30 centimetres (12 in.), and it is desirable, so far as local conditions allow, to increase the minimum limit. Special attention must be given to the upper layer of sand, which must be arranged and continually kept in the condition most favorable for filtration. For this reason it is desirable that, after a filter has been reduced in thickness by scraping, and is about to be refilled, the sand below the surface, as far as it is discolored, should be removed before bringing on the new sand.

(16) Every city in the German Empire using sand-filtered water is required to make a quarterly report of its working results, especially of the bacterial character of the water before and after filtration, to the Imperial Board of Health.

(17) The question as to the establishment of a permanent inspection of public water works, and if so, under what conditions, will be best decided after such quarterly reports have been furnished over some period of time.

The Care of the Consumptive and Municipal Responsibility.

It would almost seem ridiculous to again direct the attention of the people of this province to the crying need of the dying consumptive, hundreds of whom are now to be found in every county in Ontario, the majority perpetuating the disease by spreading infection amongst the loved ones, thus leaving to municipalities a legacy which becomes an increasing burden, at present unappreciated but none the less evident. It is true some slight promise has been made by a charitable association chartered for the specific

purpose of caring for the fortunate few they can accommodate in the institutions supported by that charity and its subdivisions and offshoots.

A recent publication in referring to the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives states for that one institution alone "the trustees have expended over $40,000 in lands, buildings and equipment, aside from heavy monthly bills for the maintenance of patients and staff that have to be met regularly somehow. We state the case frankly when we say that this has only been possible through the kindness of our bankers." The trustees are therefore forced to make prominent their work and expend money in appeals for public aid for this free hospital which bears the name of the richest city of the Province regarding cases from which city the trustees state: "It cannot be too plainly stated that not a single person, resident of Toronto, who has made application for admission to the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives, has ever been refused admission because of his or her inability to pay."

This condition of affairs as regards consumption bespeaks a degree of public indifference to the work in no way commensurate with the gravity of the situation and the responsibilities of municipalities in respect to the care of unfortunate indigent consumptives.

The work carried on for so many years as a charity is deserving of commendation, but charity has its limitations and municipalities have yet to realize their responsibility in regard to the initiative of precautionary measures and the care of the class just referred to. The disease is contagious and must be classed with others of the same group, which under the Public Health Act must be cared for by municipal authorities—either at their own cost and charge or at the cost and charge of the municipality, hence municipal councils are authorized to erect and maintain isolation hospitals and quarantine depots for which they receive no provincial assistance.

In the case of consumption the Provincial Legislature has made a proper and generous exception for under the Sanatoria Act—a grant up to $4,000 is provided on account of land and buildings, and a weekly allowance of one dollar and a half per patient—a generous statutory provision which as yet has not been followed so far as I am aware by any province in the Dominion or state of the Union.

If, therefore no progress has been made in the way of municipal sanatoria for the indigent and poor tuberculous of this Province, the fault cannot be laid at the door of either the Provincial Board of Health, who fathered the measure, or the Government, which passed or that which now stands by and is willing to aid to the full extent of the Act.

With the object of aiding in the education of the public along this and other lines as relating to consumption, I am pleased to inform you that the Hon. Mr. Hanna has approved of the collecting of photographs, plans, models and other material—as illustrative of the modern methods of treating and providing for the care of those suffering from this disease—the collection to be exhibited in the cities and towns of Ontario and explained by lecture and lantern views. This educational movement cannot fail to be of untold benefit and will, I trust, result in more practical work on the part of municipal authorities, and will at the same time stimulate the charitably inclined.

As an evidence of the liberal interpretation placed upon the Sanatoria Act by the Government, aid to the extent of $8,000 has already been made on account of purchase and construction of two local charitable organizations, both of which, although not working exactly along the lines of the Act, yet are doing the work outlined therein, and in addition to this sum has at different times voted aid to the charity known as the National Sanatorium Association.

It may be a financial impossibility for a municipality to care for all of its consumptives in sanatoria—indeed, I do not think this is a necessity, but these authorities can and should establish some system of dispensing treatment with home oversight by qualified visitors or nurses and all necessitous cases, and the majority are of this class, should receive aid in the way of pure milk, fresh eggs and other suitable food. In addition to this there should be a notification of all cases (confidentially) to the local health authorities with the enforcement of proper sanitary precautions.

The Tuberculosis (International) Congress of 1905, resolved as follows:

That tuberculosis, a communicable disease, is nearly always contracted by the infant in a contaminated family centre;

That tuberculosis of the adult is more frequently a tuberculosis of infancy which has remained latent and unrecognized;

That consequently the safeguarding of the infant is the most valuable and efficacious means of combating tuberculosis, which is essentially a social malady.

That whatever may be the gate of entry of the tubercle bacillus—pharynx, lung, intestine, skin—the means of prevention must always have regard before everything to home infection.

That in so far as the child already infected is concerned, its tuberculosis, whether pulmonary or glandular, is more easily cured in childhood than at any other age, provided the disease is early recognized and treated.

That if the tuberculosis condition of the infant were thus recognized and treated at its commencement the local tuberculosis would be cured or at least would remain "closed" until adult age, a fact which would prove a great social gain.

The Congress, having regard to the above considerations, proposed the following resolutions:—

Resolution 1.—In order to ensure the preservation of the infant in the home, it is necessary—

(*a*) To maintain the house in a state of wholesomeness and perfect cleanliness.

(*b*) To boil or sterilize the milk which the infant consumes.

(*c*) That in the event of the family circle being contaminated the child should be removed as soon as possible. And that poor children should be confided to institutions based on the model of the Society for the Preservation of Infancy founded by Professor Grancher.

(*d*) To direct the efforts of the maternal and scholastic friendly societies towards the principle of preservation by means of personal hygiene, rational feeding, and a house to which sun and air can gain free access.

Resolution 2.—In order to ensure the preservation of the child at school, it is necessary—

(*a*) To ensure the sanitary condition of the premises and of the furniture.

(*b*) To increase, and, if possible, to make general school canteens modelled on those of Saint Etienne of Paris, Roubaix, etc.; to increase the holiday colonies, to inculcate the principles of hygiene into the child, and, more particularly, to teach him the necessity of living in the pure air, to practise physical and respiratory exercises, and to see to the cleanliness of his person.

In so far as boarding schools are concerned, to insist on a sufficient time being spent in the open air and in the performance of carefully regulated physical exercises.

(*c*) To search out in schools the tuberculous children by a careful medical examination of all on the lines laid down by Professor Grancher and his pupils in the Paris schools.

(*d*) To take care of the suspected or already affected child for as long a period as possible by administering better food and by country schooling.

Resolution 3.—To complete these measures of preservation by supplying different means of assistance to the invalid child, especially by the high altitude cure.

It is especially important to make extensive use of marine sanatoria, the action of which is most efficacious on the pre-tuberculous, and on those suffering from external and glandular tuberculosis.

The Sanitary Work of Factory Inspection.

Owing to anomalies which exist in respect to the rules which apparently guide governments in the delimitations of the limits which mark the boundary as between municipal responsibility and that which is distinctly provincial as sanitarians we frequently find difficulties arise which apparently reflect somewhat on this Board.

The most glaring example is that of factory inspection which is in the main strictly within the Province of a public health work and in European countries is so recognized, being there in part a state responsibility and in part a municipal charge. In this Province the whole cost and charge is borne by the Province, though on what line of argument the burden is thus placed it is difficult to tell particularly as public health work is entirely a municipal one. Thus two works which not only impinge upon one another at many points, but often overlap, dovetail and duplicate are offered and managed in two different ways. And again the provincial control of health and factory branches are under separate ministers of the Crown, the latter under Agriculture, while the former is administered by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary. With this diversity of control and methods of operation the work can never be satisfactorily performed, particularly those duties which are indisputably sanitary in character, for be the factory inspector as thorough as possible he or she will at times reach a point where their duties cease, and where those of the local health authorities begin, and to them he must look for the carrying out of sanitary changes deemed necessary by the factory inspector representing provincial authority. Difficulties occur at this point of the work—the local authorities for obvious reasons deem the existing conditions satisfactory and fail to respond to the demands of the inspector as representing the Province. As a result of this deadlock the inspector is discredited and the old order of things continues often to the detriment of the health of the employees.

The remedy may be sought for in two ways—place the responsibility of local factory inspection on local health authorities—be these local or district —leaving the general supervision and inspection to provincial officials, who to increase the scope of their usefulness should be inspectors of this Board as acting in this capacity there would be no duplication of work which is always undesirable, and there would be an increased efficiency with a material saving in annual expenditure on account of salaries and travelling expenses. By some such system as just outlined both local and provincial inspection will be carried on under the public health control.

Several instances have recently occurred which emphasize the necessity for some change in the present system. These relate more particularly to the housing of employees in canning factories, the use therein of over-ripe or rotten fruit and other minor complaints, all of which have reached me from the factory inspectors.

Dr. Bell, Medical Inspector, made a tour of inspection in company with Mr. Holmes of the Factory Inspector's staff, of the Niagara District, and returned with such an array of facts, indicating what could only be termed a disgusting condition of affairs, that I deemed it my duty to re-visit with him some of those reported upon and observe for myself conditions which were said to exist.

During the canning season the companies provide accommodation for the help required, and in the Niagara district that is obtained mostly from the States, chiefly Buffalo, N.Y., and consists chiefly of people from central Europe whose domestic habits are to say the best far from sanitary. For the housing of this help long shacks are provided by the companies, some two

stories in height. The better ones are divided into compartments, varying sizes from 10 x 12 x 10 feet to 21 x 15 x 8.6 with sleeping accommodation in the way of six double mattresses, placed close together on wooden bunks, raised from the floor so that the would-be sleeper had to crawl in from the foot, the space beneath being used as a receptacle in most instances for baskets or boxes in which we found various kinds of eatables, while hung around on the walls were to be seen wearing apparel of different kinds. In one instance the ground floor room was provided as a common living room for the twelve employees who found resting place in the loft above, access to which loft was by means of a fixed ladder placed at the opposite end of the room to which was the door or entrance.

The bedding was, to say the least, far from clean, and judging by the way in which mattresses were left in those factories closed for the season no attempt is made to clean even these. It has been my duty to inspect stables for thoroughbred horses and I am free to confess I have there found better provision made for and more care exercised in the keeping of some of these stables then I found to exist in most of the factories visited. The accommodation is not up to that of a cheap lodging house, for in a place of this kind better provision exists in the way of washing-rooms and lavatories. And yet the people so housed in this Christian country are employed to prepare and can our tomatoes, peaches, corn and other food supplies. The very class of work which should call forth on the part of the employer the most rigid enforcement of the most simple laws of cleanliness are here found in most instances to be wanting. One excuse given being "these people are better housed by us than they are in their homes." This, however, is no excuse for the employers to perpetuate an evil.

The public expect from the manufacturers of pure food supplies the adoption of rules such as will give them guarantee that cleanliness in all its details is a cardinal principle in the business, such ordinary provisions as are necessary to ensure the same should be made by the employer. It was particularly noticeable that the class of employees improved in ratio to the improved conditions of the environment. The factory in which I found the best class of accommodation and that in which the employer took pains to keep clean had by far the better and cleaner lot of employees.

In conclusion, I am of the opinion rules should be drawn up by this Board regulating this part of factory work—dealing with air, space, number in rooms, the separating of dormitories from living and dining room space, with sufficient lavatory accommodation, and possibly a matron to oversee the whole should be arranged for in a similar manner as set forth in the regulations relating to the unorganized districts. Certainly personal cleanliness must be insisted upon—for that as a rule is not to be found at present.

Our Foreign Population.

During the past few years there has been an increase in the number of foreigners settling in our cities and larger towns, and from casual observation as well as from unofficial information received from various sources I fear that too often they settle here in such a manner that "overcrowding" but mildly describes their manner of living. In the European countries from which they hail the state keeps a better oversight of them than our civic authorities do in Ontario, and not knowing our language, much less our laws or the laws of hygiene, they lapse into domestic conditions which must sooner or later command the attention of local health authorities. To accomplish any good amongst them it may be necessary to

print health rules in different languages or dialects and instruct local health authorities to see to their distribution. Personally, I see no other way of getting the necessary knowledge to them intelligently.

Need for change in Health Laws.

Personally, I am of the opinion the time is ripe for very material changes in the health laws of the Province, the present Act is in many particulars too great a divergence in the interpretation of many of its clauses; it is ill-adapted for all municipalities, regulations for townships are almost impractical of application in our large towns and cities.

The present system of local boards of health which has been on trial for nearly a quarter of a century is a failure in too many instances. These boards are but useless dummies appointed with the specific understanding that the members will not enforce the health laws. The importance of public health to-day demands the appointment of properly qualified men who will devote their whole time to the administration of sanitary measures, and to permit of this being done the Province should be divided into county or other districts, lines very similar to those adopted in the school system.

In addition to these changes a reorganization of the central system should take place—the chief health officer should have a competent staff—consisting, in addition to the present officers, of a sanitary engineer, and all water and sewerage systems should be passed upon immediately on their submission, and not held over for two or three months as the law requires at present—and the functions of the Provincial Board should be purely consultative.

I would further say the health department of this Province should prepare for free distribution, both vaccine and those biological products known as antitoxic serums, the chief of which is "anti-diphtheritic serum," now an essential both as a prophylactic and also as a curative, almost I may say specific remedy.

If this Province is kept abreast of the times in all that appertains to public health then all the changes and additions which I have just suggested must be introduced. Much good has been done during the last twenty-five years, but infinitely more will be required of us in the near future, and this Board must take the same into its serious consideration with a view to a submission of the results of our deliberations to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary. True, money will be required for the proposed expansion, but the lives of the citizens of this Province are at stake, not the lives of our cattle, sheep and hogs. The health of our cities is the state's wealth in the highest sense of that word, and wise preventative measures adopted and enforced by the state ensures a national asset more valuable than all the landed dollars of the best filled treasury of earth's proudest nation.

New Regulations *re* Unorganized Districts.

During the interim between the lapsing of the old Board and the appointment of the present Provincial Board of Health I am pleased to inform you the Honourable the Provincial Secretary has been pleased to approve of a revised set of regulations governing camps and works in the unorganized portions of the Province, which have been approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council under date of September 7th, 1906.

These regulations require as follows:—

Notify the Provincial Board of Health forthwith of each camp or works now operating and annually thereafter. Regulation 1.

Engage a physician to supervise the sanitary condition of your camps and works; he must inspect monthly and report in writing to the Board. Regulation 2.

All employers of labor except lumbermen must contract with physicians for medical and surgical care of employees. The maximum amount that can be legally deducted from employees' wages for such services being $1 per month. Regulation 3.

Employers of labour in lumber camps have the option of employing physician as provided in Regulation 3. Those who do not contract incur a responsibility regarding employees discharged while ill. Regulation 4.

All employers shall transmit copy of contract to Provincial Board of Health, and Board may for cause require changes. Regulation 5.

The owner, manager, agent or foreman of works or camps responsible for enforcement of regulations and Health Act. Regulation 6.

Every employer, employer's agent and physician subject to penalties of Health Act. Regulation 7.

On outbreak of contagious disease Provincial Board must be notified at once. Regulation 8.

Each and every employee, whenever requested, shall furnish certificate of successful vaccination or of re-vaccination within five years. Regulation 9.

All camps and works to have building or tent for use of employees taken ill. All camps and works to have separate isolation hospital accommodation for contagious diseases. Regulation 10.

Regulations 11 to 18, inclusive, relate to construction and sanitary conditions of buildings, etc., the providing of laundry house, bath house and kitchen, the collection and disposal of garbage, the construction of lavatories or closets.

Printed copies to be furnished employers, a copy to be kept on file in each office. Regulation 19.

Provincial Board empowered to enforce regulations at expense of employer or agent. Regulation 20.

Penalties same as section 72 of the Public Health Act. Regulation 21.

Copies of the regulations have already been mailed to the interested firms. The regulations themselves are submitted in appendix of the report.

Quarterly Report of Contagious Diseases.

I beg to submit the following quarterly return of contagious diseases for the quarter ending September 30th, 1906, together with those of the corresponding period of the last year.

Comparative Table of Infectious Diseases.

Diseases.	1906.		1905.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	41	2	30	3
Scarlet Fever	176	10	109	5
Diphtheria	347	50	402	52
Measles	114	17	148	8
Whooping Cough	270	44	313	51
Typhoid	1,025	175	612	105
Tuberculosis	455	442	489	441
	2,457	740	2,103	665

It will be seen there has been a marked increase both in the case incidents and the number of deaths returned as due to typhoid fever, the returns for each of the three months being as follows:—

July, 80 cases and 20 deaths; August, 276 cases and 72 deaths; September 668 cases and 83 deaths. Taking, therefore, the returns of the latter months as more correctly representing the relationship between cases reported and deaths returned it would appear in August there was a considerable falling off in the notification of cases. Allowing for this discrepancy I am satisfied the corrected figures would but imperfectly represent the actual number of cases that have occurred of this preventable disease.

The greater prevalence of the disease in New Ontario during the month of September is shown in the following tables:—

Typhoid—New Ontario.

Towns and Villages.	Cases.	Deaths.	Population.
Sault Ste. Marie	24	3	7,169
Blind River	36	.....	1,200
New Liskeard	.....	2	1,500
Copper Cliff	19	4	1,200
Parry Sound	50	5	2,884
Rainy River	10	.....	1,200
Port Arthur	63	5	3,114
Fort William	65	6	3,997
	277	25	22,264
Other Cities and Towns.			
Toronto	36	12	262,791
Hamilton	52	2	52,634
Brantford	7	2	16,619
Guelph	8	.....	11,496
St. Thomas	27	1	11,485
Brockville	13	2	8,940
Galt	10	1	7,866
Midland	14	.....	3,174
Napanee	7	2	3,142
Tillsonburg	5	1	2,242
Mount Forest	13	.....	2,019
Stouffville	6	.....	1,223
Stirling	6	.....	845
St. Catharines	11	.....	.....
	215	23	384,476

Table A shows 277 cases with 25 deaths in an estimated population of less than twenty-five thousand; while Table B includes some of the cities and towns of the older portions of the Province with an aggregate estimate population of less than four hundred thousand, in which there were reported 204 cases with 23 deaths. The reason for this marked increase is no doubt due in a great measure to polluted water supplies, which in the majority of instances is well water, although some of the public supplies are at fault.

The municipal authorities of the above cities and towns should at once, in the public interest, examine into the cause of this pollution and take steps to prevent the same, or seriously consider the advisability of introducing a slow sand filter plant, this being the only means by which they can guarantee a pure water to their citizens.

Report on Typhoid Fever in Fort William and Port Arthur.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M. D., Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

It will be remembered the Town of Fort William has been afflicted with typhoid fever for some years, but owing to the neglect of physicians to comply with the requirements of the Public Health Act, the correct data in regard thereto is wanting. Early in the beginning of the present year, the town was visited with perhaps the most serious epidemic of the disease recorded in any town in this Province—and to show the extent of the same I cannot do better than quote from the able report of Dr. Fred. C. Douglas, presented to the town council April 17th, 1906—and submit the chart showing daily report of cases and deaths by months, both of which have been kindly furnished me by the doctor, who had charge of the outbreak.

As to the present epidemic 585 cases were reported since the first of January, not being satisfied with this report I had a census taken from the inspector's reports, which I had made up, and I find that from the last week in December, 1905, until the present date there has been over 840 cases, and from municipal census, 1905, the population was 7,691, so that on an average of one person in every 9.155 has had typhoid fever since that date.

The epidemic reached its highest point in February, when from 19th to the 25th 161 cases were reported. The total number of deaths from typhoid fever since the first of January has been 69—Canadians 36, British 8, United States 2, foreigners 22. The average age of those who died is 24, and a great percentage of these were bread winners and fathers of families.

As to the cause of this outbreak I cannot do better than quote from the report of Prof. T. A. Starkey of McGill University, Montreal, who, on the recommendation of the reporter, was engaged by the town authorities to investigate and report upon the cause of the epidemic. He says, "The causes of the typhoid fever were as follows:—

"First, a polluted water supply of the town.

"Second, personal contact or personal infection.

"Third, defective water mains,

"Fourth, the unsanitary condition of the ground, due to—

"(*a*) Defective sewerage;

"(*b*) The privy system;

"(*c*) Want of proper garbage disposal."

Having occasion to extend my visit to New Ontario to the Town of Fort William, the opportunity was afforded of ascertaining the conditions as regard typhoid fever in both Fort William and Port Arthur.

The present population of the town is estimated at about 10,000, an increase of some 3,000 since the return of 1906—accounted for by the activity in railway construction work on the three transcontinental railways which have lake terminals here.

There have been reported since July 1st, 1906, as stated by Dr. Manion, M. H. O., 201 cases, of which 159 were residents and 42 non-residents, by months as follows:—

	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.
July	9	...	9
August	20	4	24
September	65	26	91
October	65	12	77
	159	42	201

The deaths being reported as follows: July, none; August, 3; September, 6; October, 11.

A review of the register of the McKellar General Hospital shows that for the same date up to the day of visit, November 9th, 162 cases have been treated in that institution; 121 resident and 41 non-resident; while on the same day I found 14 patients in the special Municipal Hospital recently opened by the town authorities. It may therefore be estimated that since July 1st at least 160 cases have occurred in this town, or 16 per thousand of the population.

In the adjoining town of Port Arthur, which also boasts a population of at least 10,000, the town clerk furnished me with the following as the returns for the same months: July 6, August 7, September 63, October 19, a total of 95 cases with 15 deaths, and of these cases Dr. Laurie, M. H. O., computes at least three-fifths came from outside places, most of whom came into the hospital for treatment. The figures given are, however, considered too small.

As to the outside cases it was stated most of the patients came from either lumber camps or the camps along the lines of the railways.

Regarding the sanitary conditions of Fort William, considerable and commendable progress has been made in both sewer construction and in rushing on the laying of the water mains to Crescent Lake (temporary source), and Loch Lomond (permanent source)—on account of sewers, $185,000 has been expended, although I regret to state the septic tanks as approved by the Board have not been built at the outfalls, and raw sewage is emptied into both rivers. This is an error which should be corrected by the Board. The number of house connections installed this year has been ——, with applications now awaiting fulfilment. The chief items of interest in the water supply is the 800,000 gallon concrete reservoir now nearly completed. The pipe from this to Crescent Lake, which has been temporarily dammed at the lower end, the extension of the wooden pipe to Loch Lomond and out some distance into the same with the bringing forward of the installation of the engine and pump, when completed will pump water to Crescent Lake and thence to the reservoir.

In the meantime the townspeople are supplied by water from the driven well close to the city hall, several water carts being used to distribute the same, for domestic, commercial and fire purposes. The source of supply is the Kaministiquia River, and from the number of cases it is to be feared that some of the citizens have relaxed their vigilance as regards boiling the water —a preventative measure which cannot be too well and strongly advertised by the local Board of Health, and should be continued to do so until the waters of Loch Lomond constitute the only source of supply.

Before closing I would refer with pleasure to the fact that the town has engaged the services of a qualified sanitary inspector, one holding the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute—the first municipality which has availed itself of this class of official. The result of this officer's work is seen in the improved condition of the lanes and yards. It remains, however, for the council to still further his good efforts by the speedy adoption of a system of garbage collection and the installation of a town crematory.

Through the kindness of Prof. T. A. Starkey, McGill University, Montreal, who was employed by the municipality of Fort William, I am enabled to append a copy of the report of that sanitarian, which, together with the tables of deaths and cases for the months of January, February, March and April, 1906, kindly furnished me by Dr. Douglas, will furnish most interesting information respecting this severe epidemic of enteric fever—certainly the most severe which has occurred in Ontario within recent years.

Report on Outbreak of Typhoid Fever, Fort William.

By T. A. STARKEY, M.B., D.P.H. (Lond.), Prof. Hygiene, McGill University, Montreal.

On March 4th, 1906, I presented my interim verbal report with copies of notices and instructions, giving you a brief but clear outline of the causes which were at work producing the epidemic of typhoid fever. The instructions contained complete directions as to rapid reorganization of the Health Department in order to cope immediately with the outbreak and to stamp it out as quickly as possible.

The causes of the typhoid fever, enumerated on that occasion, were as follows: First, a polluted water supply to the town; second, personal contact or personal infection; third, defective water mains; and, fourth, the unsanitary condition of the ground, due to (*a*)a defective sewerage; (*b*) the privy system; (*c*) want of proper garbage disposal.

I propose now to go more fully into these four causes and in discussing them the sanitary condition of the Town of Fort William will be brought well under notice in various ways. I need not, in this report, go into the evidence as to the spread of the epidemic; that was fully dealt with in my verbal interim report. It is sufficient here to say that there was absolute proof of the epidemic being originally started by polluted water. This resulted in isolated cases scattered pretty uniformly throughout the town. These cases then acted as centres of infection, but at the time of my visit I had abundant proof that polluted water was even then answerable for some scattered cases. Seeing that the epidemic has been checked and is, so to speak, well in hand at the present time, there is little good to be done by discussing preventative measures in this report. It is only necessary for me to say that I feel sure we will thoroughly stamp it out if my instructions are carried through in their entirety, but if you are ever led into the thought because you are on the way to success you then can relax the thoroughness of the system, you inevitably will have trouble by a protraction of the epidemic.

I trust that you have been well pleased with the work and ability of Dr. Douglas and Mr. Watson, whom I sent down to you, and that you have backed them up thoroughly as you promised to do at our last meeting on March 4th.

Now to deal with the cause more thoroughly and to point out the advisability of improvements connected with the various items.

I. *The Water Supply.*—I brought back with me five samples of water and a day or two later received two more samples from the Town Clerk Mr. McNaughton. The samples were as follows:—

No. 1. From the River Kamanistiquia, 200 yards above the Canadian Northern coal docks.

No. 2. From the intake pipe of the city water supply at a point 21 feet from the shore.

No. 3. From the Canadian Pacific Railway intake pipe.

No. 4. From the town service pipe in McLoughlin Street.

No. 5. From the Neebing River, McCarthy's farm.

No. 6. From the artesian well at the town hall.

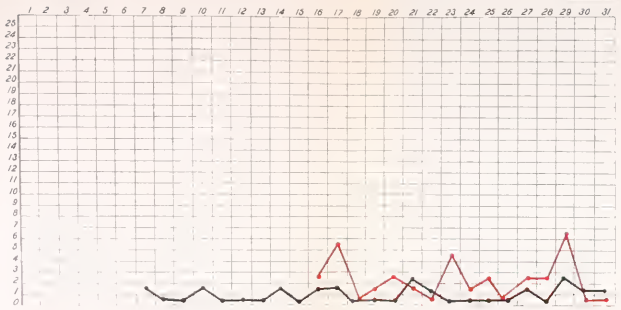
No. 7. From a well on Mr. McKellar's property.

I have completely analysed these seven samples of water, both chemically and bacteriologically, the reports of which are appended in full. Comparison of the results of these waters, which will be referred to as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., will afford some valuable evidence.

No. 1 water is apparently only liable to pollution higher up the river than the extreme western point of Fort William. This pollution may come

4 as being undesirable for the purpose of a public

Daily Report of Typhoid Fever Cases, Fort William, for Month of January 1906

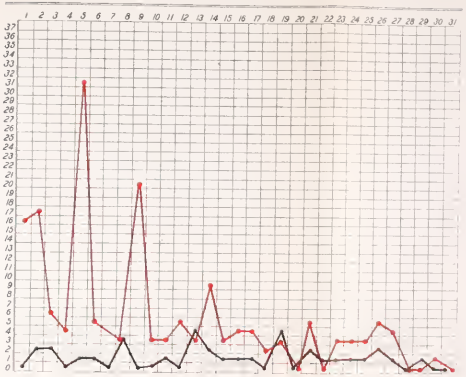


Deaths
Female 6
Male 7
13

Foreign 3
English 1
American 1
Canadian 8
13

Red lines, Fever Cases
Black lines Deaths

Daily Report of Cases for the Month of March 1906

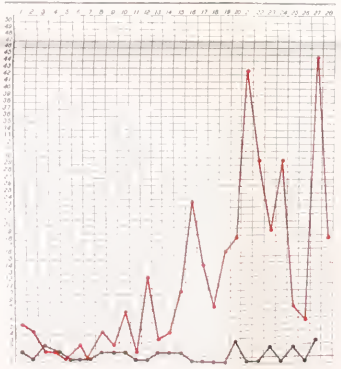


No of Cases in March
Male 105
Female 66
171

No of Deaths
Male 23
Female 10
33

Red lines, Fever Cases
Black lines Deaths

Daily Report of Cases for the Month of February 1906



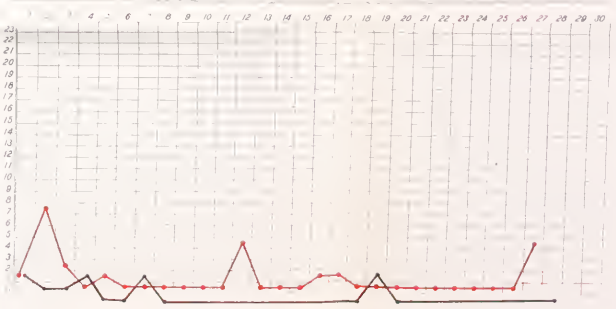
No of Cases in February
329
48 to date
377

No of Deaths in February
Male 12
Female 8
20

Canadian 14
English
Foreign 3

Red lines Fever Cases
Black lines Deaths

Daily Report of Cases for the Month of April 1906



Red lines, Fever Cases
Black lines Deaths

in anywhere along its course, and in the event of bacterial infection we cannot lay down any limit as to how far the bacterial infection will carry, but certain it is that it is capable of travelling many miles. The water at the intake pipe, No. 2, is taken in at a point above which there are several small drains entering the river besides the drainage from an area of inhabitated land along the banks in which there is no proper sewage system and which can undoubtedly lead to infection. No. 3 is from the Canadian Pacific Railway intake, much lower down the river at a point below the outflows of most of the town sewage. One would expect different degrees of pollution to take place in the river water the nearer one gets to the mouth. The analyses give us the following data:—

Chemical examination of water No. 1 shows it to be a clear, soft, potable water, with no large amount of pollution. The water contains a respectable quantity of vegetable organic matter, but this does not detract from its potable qualities. Bacteriological examination on the other hand shows a fairly large flora of bacteria, containing organisms indicative of surface drainage, and when using large quantities it is possible to extract organisms of the colon group which are, with others, proof of pollution of intestinal origin. Although not showing an enormous amount of pollution it still proves that a slight amount does gain access to the water, therefore the possibilities of larger additions must always be borne in mind. Such a water could not be safely recommended for drinking purposes for the above reasons.

Water No. 2, chemically, shows a little difference from No. 1, in the fact of a small increase of the total solids. The material in the water seems to be partly organic, partly saline in nature. The change from No. 1 is not very marked, but although small, there is evidence to show that it has picked up some extra traces of organic matter in the short interval between the points where No. 1 and No. 2 were taken. Turning to the bacteriological examination of No. 2, we are struck by the fact that it contains more than twice the number of organisms than are contained in No. 1. The organisms, as shown in the report, are indicative of surface drainage, that is, the organisms are such as one gets in ordinary refuse. Another suggestive point is that numbers of the colon group of bacilli can be obtained from half the quantity of water which had to be used to procure them in No. 1. In brief, the evidence shows the addition of some pollution between points 1 and 2.

No. 3, chemically, shows the chief characteristics of river water, as in Nos. 1 and 2, but as in No. 2 points to the addition of a small quantity of organic matter, which seems to be of recent origin. Bacteriologically it provides an abundant flora of bacteria, slightly more marked than No. 2; the varieties are more numerous, and we also get organisms indicative of drainage.

No. 4 agrees in the main with No. 2, but there was a curious addition of a small quantity of animal organic matter. The remaining characters of the water are precisely the same in general as for the other three, namely, the general chemical characteristics of river water. Bacteriologically the number of colonies in the water are about the same as in No. 2, but there seems to be a greater variety of bacteria. The presence of surface organisms, including members of the colon group, is much about the same as in No. 2. One is forced to the conclusion though, in this case, that somewhere between the point of entry into the mains and the point of delivery at the tap, a very slight addition of polluted material has found its way.

Looking at these four waters generally, No. 1 shows up undoubtedly the best, and there is very little to choose between Nos. 2, 3 and 4. From the analytical results there is no hesitation about classifying waters No. 2, 3 and 4 as being undesirable for the purpose of a public water supply. I would

point out with regard to No. 1, even that water ought not to be looked upon too favourably; that, considering all the evidence together, the water derived from the Kamanistiquia River is not to be thought of for purposes of a permanent and good water supply for the people of Fort William. The analyses also prove most conclusively that pollution does take place in the River Kamanistiquia, the pollution in all cases is quite recent and there can be no doubt about its powers of spreading disease. For, granted the entry of typhoid bacilli into such a river water, its chemical composition demonstrates what a favourable medium it would be for the growth and propagation of these bacteria. Seeing that waters No. 2, 3 and 4 do show evidences of pollution, no one could contend that this sewage pollution is not likely to contain typhoid bacilli, in view of the fact of typhoid fever having been present as isolated cases for some time past in Fort William and the vicinity; therefore, it is a moral certainty that these typhoid bacilli would find their way into the drinking water. Once these bacilli gain admission to the drinking water the risks of infection naturally become great. We have to think, not only of the amount of water that is actually drunk as such, but also its use in dairies and the preparation of food, etc. In my interim report I laid full stress upon this question and in laying down preventative measures for the suppression of the epidemic showed how necessary it was to thoroughly supervise and control the distribution of this water in the various ways above designated.

The present condition as set forth in the analyses of the Kamanistiquia water cannot continue for long, for, as the country along the river valley becomes more ad more settled, the conditions will become worse and worse and therefore the river cannot be available as a source of water supply in the future much less than it can be used now. This disposes of the Kamanistiquia River.

No. 5. Turning to the Neebing River, we see from the analytical reports that the nature of this water varies greatly from that of the Kamanistiquia River. It is harder, contains a trifle less of organic matter, but this organic matter comprises more animal material than does the Kamanistiquia. Of course this applies only to the points of the river where the sample was taken, it may vary much higher up to a considerable extent. Bacteriologically, the number of organisms is, if anything, a trifle less than at a corresponding point on the Kamanistiquia. The organisms of pollution, however, are present in about the same proportion as in No. 3, and as the report of No. 5 indicates clearly, this cannot be considered as a safe water to drink.

Turning to Nos. 6 and 7, being the waters from wells in the town, the question was asked by the city clerk in a letter to me, whether these waters could be available for distribution to the people, until such time as efficient water scheme could be installed. The analyses of the waters are very instructive. No. 7 water, chemically, shows a considerable excess of organic matter over No. 6; the remaining characters being those of well water, need not obscure the main question here. Bacteriologically, they show a far too numerous growth of organisms for deep well waters, No. 7 especially. The character of the organisms here are very suspicious, some of them being those which one meets with more on the surface, and it is very important to establish whether No. 7 is receiving superficial underground water in some form or other. As I am not acquainted with the well I do not know whether it is superficial or deep. If it were superficial it shows that the superficial ground water is gaining access to it and is therefore undesirable; if deep, there is some communication between the superficial and deep ground waters, which is equally undesirable. This may be due to a faulty pipe, or to a communication in the ground itself, instances of both being fairly common.

No. 6 is the more safe water of the two, but here again I do not like the excessive bacterial growth, and although no dangerous organisms were actually found, still I do not feel in a position to recommend it strongly.

As a final verdict I should give it as my opinion that the best course to pursue would be to depend largely on filtered water by the Berkefeld filter. In that you have an absolute safeguard against bacterial infection of any kind, and if you provide a few of the larger kinds for public service at convenient points you ought to be able to produce enough filtered water for drinking and culinary purposes. This condition of affairs could only be purely temporary and must necessarily mean a shortage of water for the time being, at the same time showing how important and necessary it is to instal a safe water supply as soon as possible.

This brings me to the consideration of schemes for a public water supply. I have taken all the conditions of Fort William into careful consideration and as a result have come to the conclusion that only two schemes are possible. It must not be forgotten that whatever process or method is adopted it must be one which shall secure to Fort William an absolutely pure, efficient and plentiful supply of water for all time to come. The two schemes are: (1) The employment of Loch Lomond and (2) a filtration plant. I have gone through many points in connection with each and will lay before you the results of my deliberations in order that you may be guided in your resolutions as to which would be the more profitable and more quickly accomplished.

1st. The Loch Lomond Scheme:—The cost of this I do not know, but you are in possession of the plans and estimates for such a scheme. The water of Loch Lomond is derived by drainage from the surface of the surrounding country, that being so it is obvious that the surrounding country, comprising the watershed of Loch Lomond, must be entirely under your control with a view to preventing any possible pollution of the lake water. Unless you can get powers to obtain this control, in order that you may carefully guard the collecting area, this source of water supply will not be safe in the future, for undoubtedly settlements, one kind or another, camps, pleasure parties, etc., will take place in the Lake Lomond region and thereby contaminate the water. However, if you can obtain such control and can efficiently guard the collecting area, then Loch Lomond would be an absolutely safe source of water supply for the town. As I said before, I do not know the cost of this, but it must be fairly considerable.

2nd. The Filtration Scheme:—A sand filter plant constructed to turn out a million gallons per day would more than meet all the requirements which Fort William could make upon it. It would allow of a considerable increase of the present population, almost double its number, and still give a large and copious water supply. I have ascertained some figures for your guidance here. A covered sand filter, capable of turning out a million gallons per day, including all the necessary piping at the plant and intake, all the apparatus, such as pumps, etc.,—in fact a completely equipped plant—would cost, at the very ouside, not more than $50,000. It could be constructed within a few months and would give you a permanent supply for all time, which could be increased, if in future years Fort William grew to be a very large town, at a very small cost. Perhaps the best way of putting it to you would be as follows:

The initial cost would naturally be defrayed by a loan; reckoning upon the above particulars of a completely equipped sand filter, giving one million gallons per day and costing something less than $50,000, we may say that the maintenance of the plant, the cost of the operation, the interest on the loan and a forty years' sinking fund, would be well covered by a

rate of three or four cents per month per consumer. I do not know whether these statements will help you or not in coming to a decision, but you may safely reckon upon the above estimates, and it is more than likely that the actual working out of the expenditure, etc., will come less than I have quoted.

In the case of filtration plant I should strongly advise the water to be taken from Lake Superior at a point some two or three miles below the Town of Fort William and having filtered water pumped to the town.

As I have remarked already, both these schemes are good, subject to the remarks that I have passed upon them. It is for you to decide of course which will pay you best and doubtless the rapidity with which either one can be constructed and so have a town supply of good and safe water, will be a very powerful factor in enabling you to come to a decision. If by chance you favor sand-bed filtration, let me impress upon you the advice to have nothing but a sand bed filter; do not be deluded by statements which appear in newspapers recommending the use of a mechanical pressure filter: my advice to you is they are not safe and are nothing like as efficient and durable as a sand bed filter. You may perhaps be approached by engineers, etc., with very plausible arguments as regards the difference in first cost applicable to each kind of filter, but though the first cost of a mechanical filter is somewhat less than a sand bed filter, you may take it from me that it does not pay in the long run, besides having a less pure water.

Lastly should you consider the question of sand bed filtration, do get the advice of a good consulting engineer who is thoroughly conversant with this particular kind of filtration bed. Knowing the urgent necessity and need of obtaing a pure water for the people, I am inclined more to the filtration system than I am to Loch Lomond, simply because the Loch Lomond scheme, although excellent, would take a longer time to construct. I have not one word to say against Loch Lomond as a source of water supply, otherwise I should not recommend it, but it certainly seems to me that it would take a year at least to get into working order, whereas the filtration scheme could be put through in a few months.

The site for the filtration plant could be in the vicinity of the intake, some two miles or more to the south of Fort William.

The Sewerage System:—The condition of the sewerage in Fort William at the present time is such as to call for urgent improvement. Owing to the nature of such sewers as are at present in use, the whole of the ground on which Fort William stands is practically sewage-logged. This is a menace to the public health, not only as at present obtains, by polluting drink water, both in the river and perhaps in the mains, but also the presence of a sewage-logged soil round the houses exerts a very decided harmful influence upon the health of the inhabitants. The plan of a proposed scheme of sewerage, which was shown me when I was in Fort William, I do not consider quite complete. With reference to laying drains on the streets I have no fault to find. The plan of drainage must obviously be governed by the lay of the land, and according to that aforesaid plan, the city was divided into nine sections. Of course this division could be overcome by lifting the sewage and so bringing it to one out-flow. The cost of lifting would not be very much and could be accomplished either by pumps or preferably by pneumatic ejectors. The part of the plan which I do object to is the treatment of the sewage before it is put into the river or lake. A system of septic tanks is recommended; this in itself is only half the sewage purification scheme. The effluent which comes from a single septic tank, although perfectly clear, is still very putrescible and capable of a large amount of decomposition, and I would advise a sewerage scheme which shall not

only put the sewage through a septic tank, but treat it afterwards by aerating beds, or on land, whichever may be the most suitable.

As I impressed upon you at our meeting on March 4th, this sewerage question is also urgent and needs your immediate attention. With a proper water supply and a properly constructed sewerage system, the ground on which Fort William stands would not only be free from pollution by the sewage, etc., soaking into it, but the water mains would be safe from possible contamination by underground polluted water.

Before I left Fort William you asked my opinion as regards the possibility of the present water mains being infected, and since then I received a letter asking for the same information. From what I have said in the above remarks, and knowing that infection will not lie in the present water mains for any length of time, you will see that the answer to the question is to have a perfect water main, and not an imperfect one as at present exists, the sewage-logged ground must be cleared of its sewage and filth. To my mind it is not the infection that is in the pipes lying there, so to speak, but the infection that is daily gaining access to the pipes in one way or another.

Under the heading of sewage, I must treat of the privy system which obtains to a large extent in Fort William. The sooner you get rid of the privy system the better it will be. The "hole in the ground" is always a menace to health directly, and indirectly, through soaking the surrounding soil with a large amount of putrescible matter. I do not offer any scheme or advice to palliate these, but tell you only to get rid of them as quickly as possible. With your new sewerage system you can install the water-carriage system with proper water closets, etc., and you can do this without extra expense to the town, seeing that all owners of houses can be compelled to conect up to the public sewer when it comes within reach of the owner's house; the connecting up and all the sanitary fittings on his premises are paid for by the owner and not by the town. The clearing out of these privies I need not remind you is obviously a danger and a nuisance combined.

Garbage. The garbage question is another point on which you asked an opinion of me. The proper method of managing garbage can be divided into two parts; first, the efficient storage and collection on the house prem-

an opinion of me. The proper method of managing garbage can be divided into two parts; first, the efficient storage and collection on the house premises. The Health Department, by means of its inspectors, ought to see that this is done in every house without distinction. The best receptacle for dry refuse from any house for a period of three or four days or more. If properly stored in this way the garbage is prevented from flying about the yard. Some of the garbage may be of a decomposable nature, some of it may be of an infectious nature, in both of which instances it is very necessary to keep it enclosed within a proper water-tight receptacle which latter can be efficiently cleansed and disinfected as occasion requires. The use of brick bins, barrels and boxes must not be allowed for the reasons just stated.

As regards the collection and the disposal of garbage, this is the duty of the municipal department. Properly constructed refuse carts are all that is necessary for its removal. Visits should be made once a week, preferably twice a week, to each house for the purpose of garbage removal. The disposal of the garbage is undoubtedly best accomplished by incineration or destruction. The incineration method has the great advantage in that we can place the plant anywhere within the town limits as may be best convenient. There is no nuisance, no danger to the public health from such a plant when properly constructed and worked. As an extra inducement it may be pointed out that such a plant may earn a little money for

itself and thus partially defray expenses. But do not start an incineration plant with the idea of making the plant pay for itself; it is a wrong policy and only in a few exceptional instances has such a plant ever been made to be self-supporting. The prime object and duty is to destroy the garbage, and if by any use of by-products money can be made, well and good.

The best incinerator which I know of, and which I can strongly recommend to you, having had considerable experience with these things, is one made by Horsfall and Company, of Leeds, England; another very good firm is Meldrum and Company, Timperley, near Manchester, England.

The Health Department. Lastly, I must not omit mention of the organization of your Health Department. The Town of Fort William has now reached such a size, and the sanitary condition and the sanitary undertakings which you are at present contemplating, call for an efficient health department in order that none of the various improvements may break down through lack of attention from the proper quarter. It is necessary for you to have much more of your Medical Officer of Health's time than you have at present, and you should arrange accordingly for this to be done. The Sanitary Inspector's department is also a very important one, and you need at least one or two good sanitary inspectors. The duties of these officials it is not necessary for me to touch upon at the present time, but I would strongly call your attention to the fact that although you may apparently be involved in an increased expenditure for this department, it will pay you over and over again in the long run and you will save by an efficient department much more money per annum than you will expend in salaries. In this way you will be making an actual saving. The sanitary condition of the town comprising both houses and areas round houses, together with inspection and supervision of dairies and milk supplies, prevention of overcrowding, notification and investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease, lighting, heating, and ventilating, school inspection—all demand urgent attention, and I do not see how you can carry on the direction of Fort William's affairs with a view to safeguarding the health and welfare of the public without a fully equipped and well-organized health department. Hygienically speaking, Fort William is placed in a healthy position, healthy surroundings, and needs only competent direction and supervision to be one of the healthiest places in Canada.

A health department has a great deal to do in the supervision of lodging and boarding houses in a town, and all these places ought to be licensed, and you ought to have sound and equitable by-laws governing these places, especially with a view to preventing bad sanitary fittings, bad ventilation, over-crowding, and the spread of infectious disease. Being aware of the cosmopolitan nature of the working section in certain parts of the town, these regulations *re* better equipment of the health department are extremely important.

Finally, I feel sure of a considerable reduction of all kinds of infectious disease, including the simple sore throat which is so often engendered and favored by the presence of a soil soaked with filth, which may very often contain infectious organisms.

In conclusion, I may say how pleased I should be to offer any suggestions to you in the way of reorganization or improvements connected with the sanitary department of your town. I trust that this report is quite clear and explicit; if, however, there are any points requiring further explanation, you need only write to me to obtain such.

APPENDIX.

Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis of Water Examined.

Sample No. 1.

Chemical Analysis:

Total solids	4.
Fixed solids	0=marked charring.
Volatile solids	4.
Free ammonia	.00075.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0222.
Chlorine	.1.
Hardness	9.1.
Nitrates	.0072.
Nitrites	.01.
Phosphates	Faint trace.
Sulphates	Nil.
Metals	Ca=very faint trace.
"	Mg=trace.
Oxygen absorbed	1.0545.
Alkalinity, as $Na_2 Co_3$	2.438.

Bacteriological Analysis.—The average number of colonies in 1cc. plated on gelatin was 2,600, very few of which were liquefying; there were no moulds. On agar in 1cc. the average colonies numbered 276.

Qualitative Examination.—The colon bacillus was extracted from 100cc. of water and isolated; no streptococci found, no Klein's bacillus; the other organisms were, the bacillus subtilis, bacillus albus, bacillus auranticus, proteus and micro-coccus albus.

Opinion.—This water is chemically a fairly pure one containing well marked traces of vegetable organic matter, soft, and possessing all the characteristics for domestic use. There is, however, evidence from the above chemical results to show that there is some slight trace of animal organic matter gaining access to it.

Turning to the bacteriological results here again the sum total evidence points to some slight contamination with animal organic matter, by virtue of the large quantities which have to be used for the extraction of the colon bacilli and other members representing surface drainage, such as proteus, for instance. Although no pathogenic organisms of any great note were isolated, still the potentialities of this water have to be taken into consideration. The fact that there is small pollution assures us of the possibility or even probability of this pollution becoming excessive at some time or other. Besides this the chemical composition of the water is such as to provide a good growing ground for organisms, and therefore in case of bacterial infection we should expect these infectious bacteria to propagate themselves very readily.

For these reasons I do not consider No. 1 fit to be recommended for drinking purposes, not because it contains many dangerous organisms at the present time, but because it shows its possibility of doing so.

Sample No. 2.

Chemical Analysis:

Total solids	10.
Fixed solids	5=marked charring.
Volatile solids	5.
Free ammonia	.0005.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0191.
Chlorine	.1.
Hardness	8.8.
Nitrates	.0072.
Nitrites	.01.
Phosphates	Trace.
Sulphates	Nil.
Metals	Ca=very faint trace.
"	Mg=trace.
Oxygen absorbed	1.185.
Alkalinity, as $Na_2 Co_3$	4.929.

Bacteriological Analysis.—The average number of colonies in 1cc. on gelatin was 7,500, a very large number of which are liquefying; the average number on agar in 1cc was 848.

Qualitative Examination.—Colon bacilli were isolated fairly easily from 50cc. of the water, one or two colonies of the streptococcus were found, but no Klein's bacilli. The other organisims were the bacillus subtilis, the bacillus mesentericus, bacillus albus, proteus vulgaris.

Opinion.—This water, as compared with No. 1, shows in the first place a slight increase of total solids, part of them being mineral, part organic. The quality of the water is much the same as No. 1, except that it shows an addition of organic matter, and, therefore, even a better growing medium for bacteria.

Bacteriologically one is struck by the increased number of organisms per cc. as compared with No. 1, showing most conclusively the addition of these somewhere in the distance that this water has travelled between points No. 1 and 2. The character of the organisms is more indicative of surface drainage than those contained in No. 1; the large proportion of liquefying colonies to the sum total also being another important point bearing on this question.

Briefly, we may sum up by saying that water No. 2 is not to be recommended for drinking purposes, much less than No. 1.

SAMPLE No. 3.

Chemical Analysis:

Total solids	6.4
Fixed solids	0.6 = marked charring.
Volatile solids	5.8.
Free ammonia	.0011.
Albuminoid ammonia	.02205.
Chlorine	.1.
Hardness	8.9.
Nitrates	.0072.
Nitrites	.01.
Phosphates	Trace.
Sulphates	Nil.
Metals	Ca = very faint trace.
"	Mg = trace.
Oxygen absorbed	.95.
Alkalinity, as $Na_2 Co_3$	4.876.

Bacteriological Analysis.—The average number of colonies in 1cc. on gelatin was 9,450, one-fifth of them liquefying; the average on agar in 1cc. was 864.

Qualitative Examination.—The colon bacilli were easily isolated from 50cc. of the water; streptococci were found, as also Klein's bacillus. The proteus vulgaris, bacillus mesentericus, bacillus subtilis, bacillus aurantieus, bacillus albus and micrococcus albus.

Opinion.—The chemical examination points out very conclusively the addition of recent animal pollution in the form of albuminoid matter. The other characters are much the same as in No. 2, that is as regards the amount of vegetable matter and inorgnic salts, which are typical of that particular river water.

Bacteriologically there is a further slight increase of the total number of bacteria as compared with No. 2, but the important point is the number of liquefying organisms, the larger variety of surface organisms and the presence of others such as the colon, Klein's, streptococcus, proteus, etc., which are always found in sewage.

I have no hesitation in saying that this water ought not to be used for drinking purposes.

SAMPLE No. 4.

Chemical Analysis:

Total solids	9.4.
Fixed solids	5.4 = marked charring.
Volatile solids	4.0.
Free ammonia	.00075.
Albuminoid ammonia	.03675.
Chlorine	.13.
Hardness	8.6.
Nitrates	.0080.
Nitrites	.01.
Phosphates	Well marked trace.
Sulphates	Nil.
Metals	Ca = very faint trace.
"	Mg = trace.
Oxygen absorbed	.9785.
Alkalinity, as $Na_2 Co_3$	4.611.

Bacteriological Analysis.—The average number of colonies per cc. on gelatin was 8,100, one-tenth of which were liquefying; on agar per cc. 860.

Qualitative Examination.—The colon bacilli were isolated from 50cc. of the water with comparative ease; streptococcus, a few colonies; bacillus subtilis, bacillus mesentericus, proteus vulgaris, bacillus auranticus, bacillus ochraceous and bacillus albus; Klein's bacilli not found.

Opinion.—In most respects the chemical characters of this water are typical of the river water, as in Nos. 1, 2, and 3. There is an interesting point, however, as regards the slight increase of the albuminoid matter as compared with No. 2. This is supposed to be the same water as No. 2, except that it has run through a series of water mains. There is evidently some leakage or contamination in the pipes to account for this slight increase.

Bacteriologically the flora varies a little from No. 2, in the fact of them being, if anything, slightly more numerous. The nature of the organisms found proves the presence of surface pollution, and therefore this water must be passed as unfit for consumption.

SAMPLE No. 5.

Chemical Analysis:

Total solids	19.6.
Fixed solids	11.0=moderate charring.
Volatile solids	8.6.
Phosphates	Faint trace.
Free ammonia	.01135.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0161.
Chlorine	.85.
Hardness	19.9.
Nitrates	.003.
Nitrites	.01.
Sulphates	Very faint trace.
Metals	Ca=very faint trace.
"	Mg=moderate trace.
"	Fe=trace.
Oxygen absorbed	.393.
Alkalinity, as $Na_2 Co_3$	12.773.

Bacteriological Analysis.—The average number of colonies per cc. on gelatin, 1,360, one-fifth liquefying; on agar per cc. 394.

Qualitative Examination.—Colon bacilli easily isolated from 50cc. of water; moulds, the bacillus subtilis, the bacillus mesentericus, streptococcus, proteus, the bacillus auranticus, staphylococci, all found.

Opinion.—The characters of this water chemically differ remarkably from Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; it is a much harder water, does not contain the same amount of vegetable organic matter, and the evidence of animal pollution is very marked, and points to it being quite recent.

Bacteriologically the number of organisms is not so numerous as in Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, but the proportion of liquefying organisms and the presence of such a number indicating surface pollution are such as condemn this water straight away.

SAMPLE No. 6.

Chemical Analysis:

Total solids	95.6.
Fixed solids	78.6=no charring.
Volatile solids	17.0.
Free ammonia	.02835.
Albuminoid ammonia	.00485.
Chlorine	43.5.
Hardness	34.8.
Nitrates	Nil.
Nitrites	Nil.
Sulphates	Trace.
Phosphates	Nil.
Metals	Ca=faint trace.
"	Mg=heavy.
"	Fe=faint trace.
Oxygen absorbed	.082.
Alkalinity, as $Na_2 Co_3$	5.989.

Bacteriological Analysis.—The average number of colonies per cc. on gelatin was 1,764, about five per cent liquefying; on agar per cc. 760.

Qualitative Examination.—The colon bacilli not found, the bacillus albus, bacillus mesentericus and proteus, bacillus ochraceous and micrococcus albus present.

Opinion.—The character of this water, chemically, point to a deep well water in the fact that it contains a very large amount of solid material, chiefly of inorganic kinds; there is very litle organic material present. The analysis shows that this water has been apparently in contact with animal organic matter at some previous stage, how far off or how remote I cannot say, but it is certainly not recent. It is not a very useful water for domestic purposes, being too hard.

Bacteriologically the number of organisms present is quite beyond what one ought to find in a deep well water; some of them, particularly the subtilis and proteus groups are indicative of some communication between the water on the surface and that in the well. Although none of these organisms are dangerous in themselves, in fact, there is not one dangerous one in the whole list, still, both the chemical and the bacteriological analyses point to some extraordinary previous contamination. It is for this reason that I do not like to recommend, off-hand, water No. 6 for drinking purposes. Before finally condemning it, however, I think it would be advisable to examine the water again on one or two different occasions, after having the well and piping thoroughly examined to see that there is no communication between the surface water and the deep water.

Sample No. 7.

Chemical Analysis:

Total solids	125.4.
Fixed solids	77.6=slight charring.
Volatile solids	47.8.
Free ammonia	.0283.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0176.
Chlorine	60.0
Hardness	58.4.
Nitrates	Nil.
Nitrites	Nil.
Phosphates	Faint trace.
Sulphates	Nil.
Metals	Ca=trace.
"	Mg=heavy.
"	Fe=trace.
Oxygen absorbed	.2645.
Alkalinity, as $Na_2 Co_3$	10.282.

Bacteriological Analysis.—The average colonies for 1cc. on gelatin was 7,700, one-tenth liquefying, the average per cc. on agar 1,200.

Qualitative Examination.—No colon bacilli were isolated but members of the colon group were detected in quantities of 100cc, and in one case a bacillus having all the characters of Gartner's bacillus was isolated. The proetus vulgaris, the bacillus albus, the micrococcus albus and the bacillus roseus were found.

Opinion.—The chemical analysis shows this to be a very hard water indeed, much too hard for domestic purposes; it shows very marked traces of organic matter, chiefly of an animal type. The contamination seems also to be fairly recent, and in my opinion is undoubtedly derived from the sewage-contaminated underground water which lies beneath Fort William.

The nature of the organisms in the bacteriological reports simply adds weight to this opinion, being sewage organisms and in great abundance, especially considering that this water comes from a well. This water ought not to be used for drinking purposes of any kind.

Report on Typhoid Fever and Sanitary Conditions of Sault Ste. Marie.

By Drs. HODGETTS AND BELL.

The Town of Sault Ste Marie has for a number of years past, added its quota of cases of typhoid fever to the provincial total, and in 1902 a report on the outbreak of that year was presented to the board by one of your reporters, see page annual report. It was the expected the local authorities would profit by that report, and insist upon the enforcement of proper sanitary precautions, but that reporter regrets to state there is little evidence of such being the case.

Typhoid fever being chiefly a water borne disease, one is led to wonder how it is this town having ready access to the waters of Lake Superior, the largest, and one of the best purest bodies of fresh water in the world should be thus afflicted.

Within the area of the two municipalities, Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton, there are possibly now living 10,000 persons, constituting what may be styled the "Greater Soo." Steelton has a very scattered population which is subdivided into four separate groupings, the chief of which are Tagona and Steelton proper.

The municipality of Sault Ste. Marie some years ago entered into an agreement with the Tagona Power and Light Company for a public water supply for domestic and fire purposes, and the company furnishes water at a given rate per thousand gallons at, we believe, a minimum pressure of 60 lbs. This system was, we believe, installed without the approval of the Provincial Board of Health and contrary to the provisions of section 30 of the Public Heath Act.

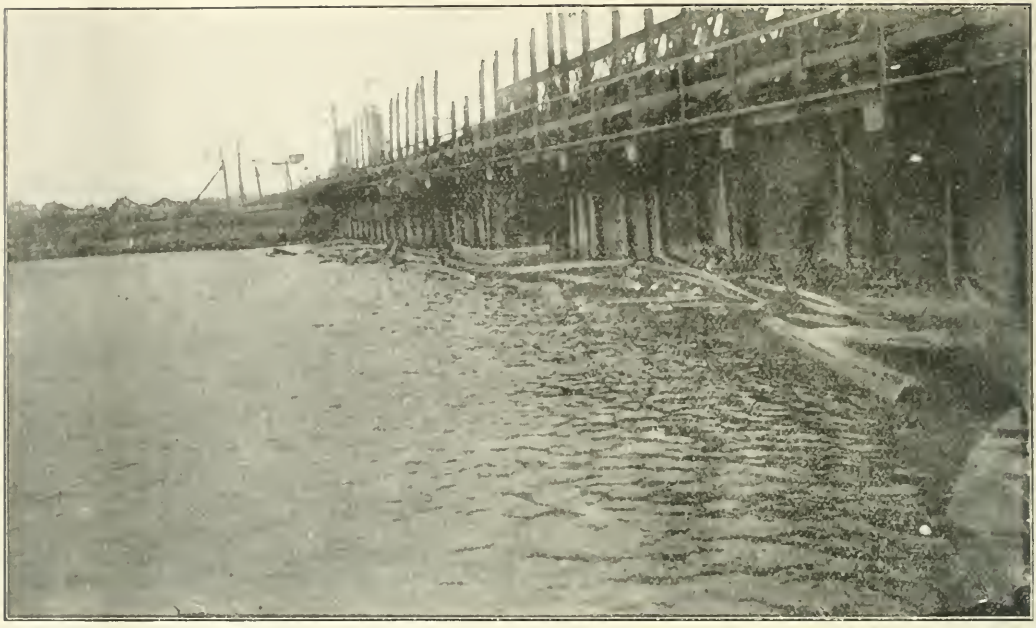
Again, the District of Steelton adjacent to the steel plant is supplied by water pumped by the same company, altogether a separate system from that of the Soo, also unapproved by the Provincial Board of Health. It will, therefore, be seen that with the exception of Tagona, the inhabitants of Steelton must derive their water supply from either wells or springs.

Then as to the sewage disposal, the Town of the Soo installed a system under the supervision of Mr. Chipman, C. E., some few years ago, the effluent being discharged into the river below the rapids and ship and power canals. Tagona was sewered by this company when laid out, and the effluent is discharged into a trunk sewer running from the steel plant, to a point near the junction of Superior and Huron Streets, in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, on property owned by this company, from which point it runs in an open sewer, again a company property, to the Fort Creek at a point south of Superior St., and east of John St., thence finding its way into the river. This latter system was so far as we can learn never approved of by the Provincial Board as required by section 30 of the Public Health Act.

With this exception the municipality of Steelton is unsewered and no satisfactory provision is made for the collection of domestic waste, each householder working, when he works at all, apparently on the principle of preventing the pollution of his own premises, and caring little for their neighbors—and here we would state this applies to many of the premises of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie with greater force than to that known as "Little Italy," where a foreign population has been left to their own (?) will as to water supply, privy construction and garbage disposal with the result that there is considerable surface pollution.

With these very necessary outlines of the complicated conditions as to water supply and sewage disposal, we would now beg to report on the typhoid outbreak of the present year.

In order to make a thorough examination, we were very kindly furnished a list of all cases by Dr. McCaig, M. H. O., who previous to our visit had secured from the physicians of the town a full list of cases as treated by each The total number reported were as follows: 236, which we classify as resident and non-resident, and we again sub-divide the town into "The Soo," and Steelton, as the latter municipality having no resident physician looks to the physicians of the former for medical aid, and the non-resident are sub-divide into camps and other municipalities.



Upper side of screen at head of Power Canal, showing accumulation of rubbish through which town supply of water flows.—Sault Ste. Marie.

Power Canal.—Water low, showing source of water supply.—Sault Ste. Marie.

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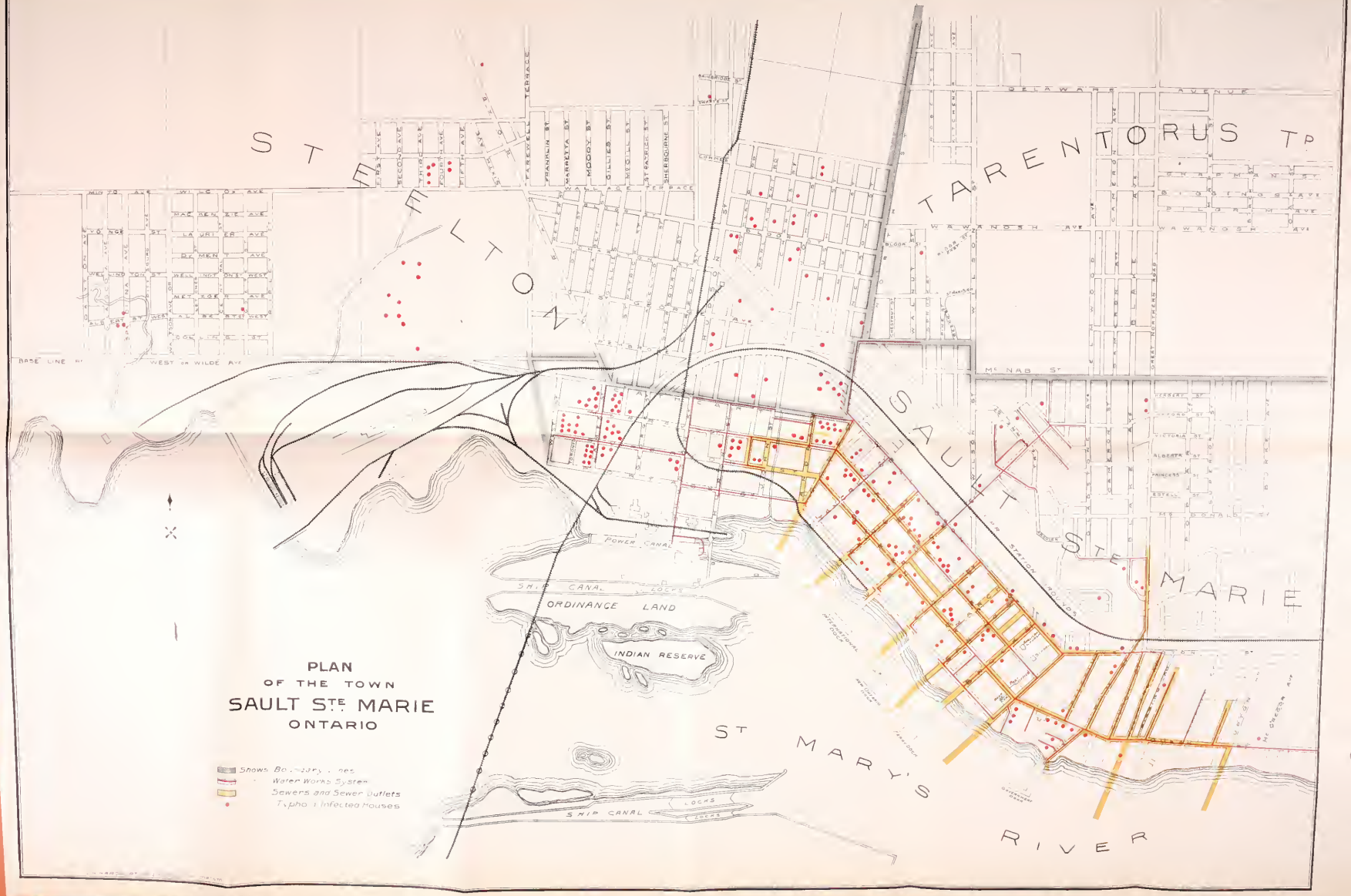

PLAN
OF THE TOWN
SAULT STE. MARIE
ONTARIO
Shows Boundary Lines
Water Works System
Sewers and Sewer Outlets
Typhoid Infected Houses
STEPHENSON
TARENTORUS TP
SAULT STE MARIE
ST MARY'S RIVER
POWER CANAL
SHIP CANAL
LOCKS
ORDINANCE LAND
INDIAN RESERVE
BASE LINE
WEST OR WILDE AVE
McNAB ST
DELAWARE AVENUE
WAWANOSH AVE

Resident	Soo	122
	Steelton	52
Non-Resident	Camps	46
	Other municipalities	16

The practice followed out in this investigation was to make a visit to the house where the correct address could be ascertained and carefully examine into the sanitary conditions of the premises—of the hospital list, one of your reporters went over the same with a representative of the sisterhood, and when the patients were still in the hospital personally interrogated them as to residence, etc.

Cases Reported by the M. H. O. for August, September and to 22nd of October.

Soo	122
Steelton	52
Lumber Camps, etc	46
Other Municipalities	16
	236

Of these were treated in the General Hospital about 125, and at their own homes 111. At the date of visit, November 3rd, there were in hospital 36 cases. Since October 22nd, there have been reported about 15 cases.

A visit was made between November 3rd and 8th to as many houses as possible where cases had originated to gain information, etc., with following results:—

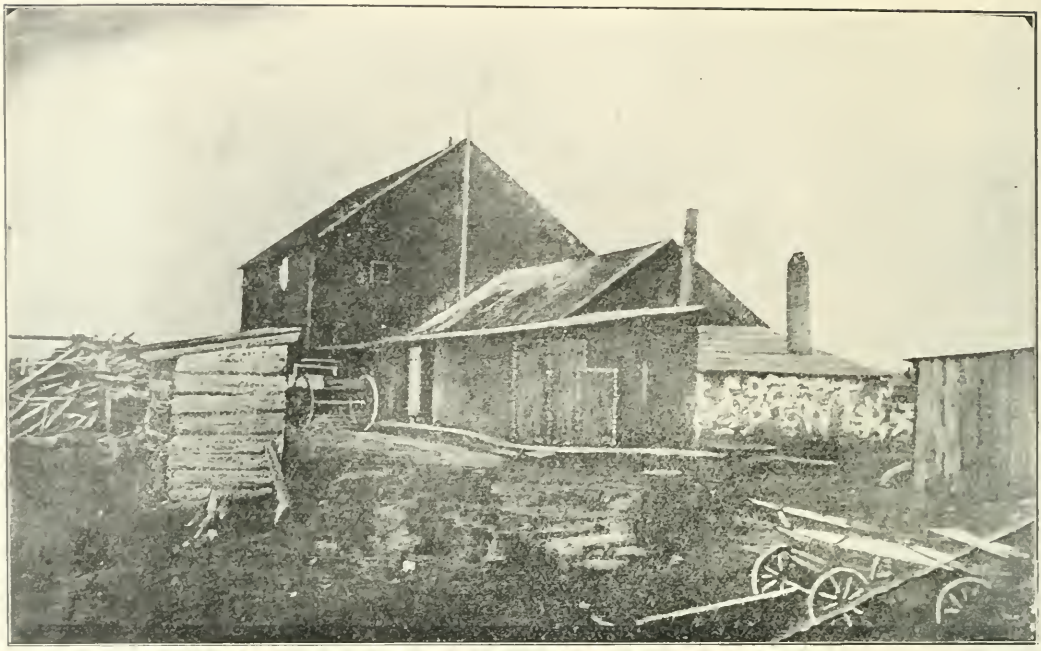
	Houses visited.	Cases.
Soo	80	102
Steelton	44	53
	124	155

	Adult males.	Adult females.	Children.
Soo	68	20	14
Steelton	38	11	4
	106	31	18

Water supply for these houses was obtained from,—

	Town.	Steel Plant.	Wells and springs.	Creeks.
Soo	70		9	
Steelton	10	8	20	4
	80	8	29	4

It is only fair, however, to here state that many of the patients rarely drank water at home, but drank freely at the Steel plant, and others at various places.



Showing bakery, stable, sleeping apartments and closet.—"Little Italy," Sault Ste. Marie.

Showing location of wells and closets.—"Little Italy," Sault Ste. Marie.

The milk supply of these 124 houses visited was obtained from 39 different dealers, and one of these dealers got milk from many sources and mixed it before retailing.

Only 30 of the houses visited have cellars and several of these were continually damp or wet. The remaining 90 were mostly on low damp ground, where almost impossible to have a dry cellar.

Twenty-five had sewer connections, but several only for the sink and kitchen water, not from bath or closet, the remaining 100 nearly all had small surface drains from the back yards to the street drains, and into these went all the slop water of the premises, over 100 of these being box or very shallow pits, and no dry earth used.

In addition to the cases mentioned, we visited an Italian Colony known as "Little Italy," situated in the western end of the Soo and bordering on Steelton. Here there were over 30 cases of typhoid, not included in those above given as visited, as it is impossible to individualize in these cases.

This colony is crowded into a lot of miserable shacks, filthy both outside and in, no cellars, no drainage, closets on surface of ground vile beyond description, water mostly from shallow wells which were dirty and unfit for use, most of them located within a few feet of the closets.

In this section we also visited four bakeries, where the work was carried on under the most unsanitary conditions, bake-shop, stable, sleeping apartments, all adjoining and under one roof with manure and other filth about the doors being tramped out and into the bake-rooms, some of which were so dark they had to be lighted by lamps during the day.

We would point out that some of these "Little Italy," residents were employed at the Steel plant, and while there, doubtless drank of the water supplied by that system, although when at home "drank of the water of the wells of that place," reference to which will be made later—thus having a choice of two evils, which being the greater, your reporter cannot state positively.

As to the causes of the continuance of typhoid fever in the district covered in our report, there are several, each and all of which should be remedied forthwith by the municipalities concerned, otherwise this year's experience wil be repeated in 1908 with possibly more serious results.

They are briefly as follows:—

(1) The situation of the intakes of the Steel plant, water supply in what cannot help but be a polluted source for many months each year.

(2) The present intake of the Soo supply in the power canal where contamination is possible at any time. and probably daily during the season of navigation.

(3) The many shallow polluted wells.

(4) The unprotected springs and streams.

(5) The cess-pools and box closets which at certain times, and in some instances all the time pollute wells or springs and,

(6) The open ditches leading from back yards often directly from closets across private lots into public streets where large open ditches exist carrying filthy sewage and domestic waste into sewage gratings, or is left to soak away in low lying land in which cattle, dogs, cats and fowl roam at large.

(7) The insanitary condition in which many of the citizens keep their premises, whereby vegetable matter, domestic waste, etc., is allowed to collect on private property, and which is aggravated by the filthy practice of throwing out in the yards, or in the lanes or streets slops, and other domestic liquid waste.

The conditions found by us to exist as stated in 6 and 7 may be the cause of the disease spreading by reason of—

(8) Flies—which attracted by the unsanitary mess have every opportunity to carry infection into adjoining houses particularly in respect to children. There was noticed in the immediate vicinity of houses where children had suffered from typhoid that infected human excreta could have found its way from adjoining closets of houses in which cases had preceded theirs, there being every opportunity for the little one to play in what were virtually open and contaminated ditches. In this connection we would point out that enquiry elicited the fact that in too many instances the disinfection of excreta was an unsatisfactory act, even while the patient was ill, and there was no evidence to show physicians instructed patients to disinfect for some time after recovery. This is particularly important from the fact that a recovered typhoid may be a manufactory for the bacillus of typhoid for many months thereafter.

(9) The undoubted pollution of the water used by some of the dairymen. We were not able to visit all the farms from which milk reached the two towns, so cannot, and do not, mean this to refer to all those who add their quota to the milk supply.

(10) The ice supply—in our opinion was not taken at a point in the river remote from the possibility of contamination, and to avoid even the shadow of suspicion the municipal authorities should immediately define the area within which this season's ice supply should be cut, and this point should be up the river about the rapids beyond all possibility of contamination.

(11) The remaining factor to be mentioned is that of personal carelessness in the management of cases treated at their homes either for a short portion of their attack before removal to the hospital—during their entire illness when not so removed, or during the period of convalescence when antiseptic precautions are relaxed or omitted altogether. We would particularly point out the great importance of the observance of antiseptic precautions by those in attendance upon typhoid cases, from the onset too late in the period of canvalescence, particularly as regards the thorough disinfection of all excrementious matter as we find this is in most cases even in hospitals performed in a most perfunctory manner, and physicians and health officers more particularly should be particular in the instruction of both amateur and professional nurses in this regard.

In conclusion we cannot too strongly urge upon the authorities of Sault Ste. Marie, the securing at as early a date as possible of—

First. A pure water supply.

Second. The enforcement of house connections with the sewers now constructed.

Third. Abolition of privy pits and box closets where sewage connections are possible.

Fourth. The introduction of regulations in respect to dry earth closets, when for tangible reasons the third recommendation is impossible.

Fifth. The establishment of garbage disposal by incinerator.

Sixth. The closing of all wells within the area supplied by the town system when a source has been obtained which in the opinion of this board is free from contamination.

Seventh. The periodic inspection of all wells or springs outside this area, and the closing of the same when found to be contaminated.

Eighth. A more careful oversight over the town's milk supply.

Ninth. A licensing and inspection of all boarding houses to prevent over-crowding, etc.

Sault Ste. Marie Waters.

Bacterial Report.

Laboratory Numbers.	Date, 1906.	Where collected from.	Streptococco.	Staphylococci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
7,254	October 19....	Municipal Buildings	—	—	—	—	2
7,255	" 19....	Breen's Hotel tap	—	—	—	—	2
7,256	" 19....	Spring	—	+	+	—	2
7,257	" 19....	Spring	—	—	—	—	2
7,296	" 22....	Dr. McC.'s tap	—	—	—	—	1
7,297	" 22....	Templeton stable	—	—	—	—	2
7,390	" 24....	Head race	—	—	+	—	1
7,391	" 24....	Town water	—	—	—	—	2
7,472	" 29....	Lambert well	—	—	—	—	69
7,473	" 29....	McAllister well	—	—	+	—	13
7,537	" 31....	3 Town water	—	—	+	—	1
7,538	" 31....	4 "	—	—	+	—	1
7,580	November 1...	Ice water	—	—	+	—	2
7,581	" 1...	Ice water	—	—	+	—	2
7,633	" 3...	Spring, W. Wismer	—	—	—	—	2
7,634	" 3...	Town water	—	—	—	—	2
7,746	" 7...	Davison's Creek	—	—	+	—	2
7,747	" 7...	St. Mary River	—	—	+	—	2
7,748	" 7...	"	—	—	—	—	2
7,749	" 7...	Town water	—	—	—	—	2

Recommendation of Grand Jury to His Honor Judge Teetzel in connection with outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Sault Ste. Marie.

The following extract from the report of the Grand Jury is of interest as showing the feeling prevailing in this section of the Province as to the inefficiency of local health authorities as at present constituted, and is given as their opinion of the necessity for some better system than that of local boards of health, and substituting therefor county or district boards of health.

7. The attention of the jury has been called to an epidemic of typhoid fever which exists in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie. It is said that the most common sight on the streets of the town is the ambulance conveying patients to the hospital. A large number of deaths are reported from this cause and the disease shows no signs of abatement. It appears that the supplying of the town with water is in the hands of a company which holds a franchise for this purpose from the town. It is contended on behalf of the town that the company has not carried out the provisions of the agreement concerning the place where the intake pipe should be situated, while the company hold a contrary view. The dispute has existed for a number of years without any apparent remedy. Meanwhile the town is subjected to epidemics of fever, with accompanying deaths and financial loss.

A similar state of affairs seems to exist in many municipalities, and it seems to be a general opinion that our present Public Health Act does not seem to meet the requirements, owing to the fact that not sufficient interest is manifested by the local municipal authorities. We would humbly suggest, therefore, that the Health Act should be so amended as to abolish the local boards of health entirely, take away municipal control and place the whole machinery of the law in the provincial board. The practical end of this suggestion was abundantly manifested during the smallpox outbreaks of 1901 and 1902 when the local boards proved themselves, in a great majority of cases, utterly unable to cope with the matter, and the provincial board was forced to take the question in hand, with the result that the pest was practically stamped out in a comparatively short time.

Laboratory Reports

By J. A. AMYOT, M.D

Presented at the Quarterly Meeting Held November 14th, 15th and 16th, 1906.

To the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present you the following report of the work done and completed in your laboratories during the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1906.

Table showing Number of Routine Specimens Examined under Special Denominations during Quarter ending September 30th, 1906.

Months of quarter. 1906.	Diphtheritic Swabs				Tuberculous Sputa		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total number for month.
	Release		Diagnosis							Chemical.	Bacterial.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
July.....	45	34	239	263	64	107	34	67	24	19	122	1,018
August.....	44	19	147	166	48	83	45	82	54	10	116	814
September.	18	15	115	80	63	82	110	105	17	22	318	945
	107	68	501	509	175	272	189	254	95	51	556	2,777
	175		1,010		447		443			607		
	1,185											

Diphtheritic swabs?...	1,185
Tuberculosis sputa?...	447
Typhoid bloods?.....	443
Miscellaneous.....	95
Waters.....	607

The total number of routine specimens examined was 2,777 during the quarter. For 1899 there were examined 1,370 specimens. The demands on the laboratory have continuously increased since then. Last year 5,787 specimens were examined. Up to date this year 7,900 specimens have been examined.

The following table shows the municipalities from which specimens have been received and examined:

Report from Laboratories of Provincial Board of Health for Quarter ending September 30th, 1906.

County.	Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Waters.		Total number for quarter.
		Release.		Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacterial.	
		+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
Algoma	8			1	1		1			3		14	20
Brant	16					3	4			3	12	3	25
Bruce	15	1			1	4	5	6	6				23
Carleton	4						3		5				8
Dufferin	1					1							1
Elgin	3				1		1					5	7
Essex	19	1				6	16	2	8	1		14	48
Frontenac	9	69	35	20	20	15	21	19	8	8		9	224
Grey	20	1	2	6	2	3	9	2	3	1			29
Haldimand	4			1			2		2				5
Haliburton	1				1			1					2
Halton	5					1	1	1	3				6
Hastings	23			3		6	16	3	6	2		3	39
Huron	13	1	1	2			3	4	6	1		3	21
Kent	9					4	12	1	1				18
Lambton	26	3	7	2	3	4	3	6	17	9		18	72
Lanark	9			1		3	3	2	3			2	14
Lenn. and Add.	16			2	3	4	7	9	8				33
Leeds and Gren.	18			2		7	8	11	5	4		7	44
Lincoln	10			3	5	3	6	3	6	1		13	40
Middlesex	10			3	3	2	1	3	2			4	18
Muskoka	4					2	5		1				8
Nipissing	12						4	1	2	9		30	46
Norfolk	12					4	8	7	4	6		3	32
North and Dur.	28			1	1	15	10	7	8	1		5	48
Ontario	13					6	10					1	17
Oxford	15				1	9	8	14	15	1		19	67
Parry Sound	11		2	4	3	2	4	10	15	2		17	59
Peel	5					1	3				1	1	6
Perth	8				1	1	1	1	4	1		5	14
Peterboro	10	2	1	2	1	3	10	1	1	2		9	32
Press. & Russell	6			1			1	3	2			2	9
Prince Edward	1								1		1		2
Rainy River	2				2							1	3
Renfrew	18	4	2	3	1	7	9	2	3	1			32
Simcoe	31			5	1	4	14	18	11	7		11	71
Stor., D. & G.	10					4	6		1	1			12
Thunder Bay	6			1	1		1	2		1		9	15
Victoria	10	1			1	2	3	1	2	1		3	14
Waterloo	16				2	7	10	2	1	2	29	31	84
Welland	4						1	4	9				14
Wellington	14	3	2	2	2	3	9	2	6			2	31
Wentworth	9	1		3	2	1	2	3	5		8	21	46
York	33	20	16	433	450	38	31	38	74	27		291	1,418
Totals		107	68	501	509	175	272	189	254	95	51	556	2,777

Arising out of the accompanying tables, I beg to draw attention especially to the:

(1) One hundred and twenty-four specimens of alcoholic beverages were examined for the License Department. Based on the results tabulated many convictions for violation of the liquor laws were made.

(2) A synopsis and paper on the results obtained in an investigation extending over a period of eighteen months in the study of the method of

poisoning and the results of breathing carbon monoxide in illuminating gas. This work was done by our chemist, Dr. Nasmith, assisted by Dr. Duncan Graham, our assistant bacteriologist of last year. It was carefully and faithfully done. Often it meant all night seances. Altogether an extreme amount of very exacting details.

The work of the laboratory consists of the routine examination of infectious materials, suspected infectious materials, water and sewage investigation of live sanitary questions, search for food adulterations and preservatives, the examination of drugs and patent medicines, the periodic investigation of the potency of vaccines and serum preparations and lately the examination of liquors for the License department.

Urine, stomach contents, tumors, ordinary clinical blood examinations, in other words materials concerning individuals and not public health are not examined as work of the laboratory, nor are materials of a strictly medico-legal character examined.

All of the regular work is done without charge to those sending specimens; but specimens are not received from any one not connected with the health machinery of the Province. To check the indiscriminate sending of water samples a nominal charge of $5.00 is charged for each sample to any one other than an officer of a Health Board or municipality in the Province.

The only regular outfits for the collection of specimens sent out by the department are for samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination.

It is hoped in the near future to send outfits for suspected diphtheritic exudates.

For the four principal classes of materials examined "data cards" are sent out, which are required to be filled in and forwarded with each specimen. This is done in the case of water, diphtheretic, tuberculosis and typhoid samples.

The reports on the last named sorts of specimens are sent on special blank forms by mail. In case the specimens are positive in diphtheria for diagnosis, telegrams collect are sent as a matter of routine unless otherwise requested.

Specimens are received by express at any time from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Three mails are delivered to us each day. On public holidays and Sundays one of us comes to the laboratory to examine diphtheria specimens especially so that there will be the least delay possible in reporting on them. Special endeavor is made to get our results as rapidly as possible and to report on them as soon as possible also, and to this end our routine is arranged and our methods devised. We think we have now reached our limit with the help we have, and have had, during the last six months especially, to work away overtime practically every day. Again, in consequence of the increased work and the shorthandedness we have been obliged to touch only the most essential features of the substances to be examined. The results could be made more useful than heretofore if there were given us increased hands.

With the exception of blood serum we prepare all our own medium. Up to the present we have found it cheaper, but now using so much blood serum it would be cheaper to make it ourselves and will after the first of the year do this if possible. Our experimental animals are farmed out.

Our staff consists of a director-bacteriologist, a chemist, an assistant-bacteriologist and a boy.

To do the emergency work in the East there is a branch laboratory at Kingston in charge of a bacteriologist. During the last quarter there were examined by this branch laboratory 366 specimens.

Our equipment is very complete to do our work by our present methods, and even for extended methods along certain lines. For very little more it could be brought up to the highest requirements of this class of work.

Our laboratory rooms we rent from the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, and they are very well suited for the purpose.

Carbon Monoxide Experiments.

An investigation has been carried on in the Laboratory for some eighteen months as to the effect of carbon monoxide, the poisonous constituent of coal gas, on the body and to see whether it played any part in producing anaemia. For the purpose of experiment guinea pigs were used altogether. The animals were made to live in atmosphere of coal gas of such a strength that a definite fraction of their haemoglobin was saturated with the CO, the strength of the gas mixture being varied at will. The blood of the pigs was examined regularly and the changes carefully noted.

Many interesting observations were made, the chief of which are these:

That guinea-pigs can accommodate themselves to large amounts of coal gas by living in atmosphere of the same. Some of the guinea-pigs lived for 18 months in the coal gas mixture, at first with 25 per cent. of their haemoglobin united with the gas and finally with 45 per cent. of the haemoglobin saturated. The animals are able to withstand the gas because they manufacture new corpuscles and haemoglobin to make up for that thrown out of commission as oxygen carriers by its union with CO. Thus at 25 per cent. saturation the corpuscles increase from 5,500,000 to 8,000,000. while with 45 per cent. saturation the red corpuscles increased to 12,000,000.

Among the white blood corpuscles also there were marked changes. The CO at first produced a leucocytosin the extent of which depended on the saturation of the haemoglobin and the length of time during which it acted. The reaction of the white blood corpuscles were exactly the same as those produced by toxins, e.g., a moderate saturation produced a moderate toxaemia, while a prolonged high saturation produced a severe toxaemia. In severe toxaemia the leucocytin would increase from 6,000 up to 25,000 or 30,000.

The effects on the whole were much the same as those of high altitude or of decreasing the quantity of oxygen in the air breathed. Our experiments go to show that anaemia is not produced in animals living continuously in a CO atmosphere of a constant strength. We conclude that CO acts as a poison purely by the ability to shut off the oxygen supply from the tissues and thereby producing deranged metabolism on account of the abnormal oxidation which goes on. It is this condition of deranged metabolism that calls forth a leucocytosis in the endeavor to combat with the objectionable poisons in the body cells and fluids.

The obvious treatment then in cases of CO poisoning is to get rid of the gas locked up in the haemoglobin as rapidly as possible by fresh air and artificial respiration and to give oxygen until the patient has a high enough oxygen. carrying capacity to keep him going. A guinea-pig will get rid of 70 per cent, saturation with CO in less than two hours. A man will take about seven hours to get rid of this quantity. One must consider that as long as this gas exists in the blood the patient is being oxygen starved and the damage is still going on. The artificial respiration machine used in operating upon animals is an excellent mechanical device for the purpose of keeping up the respiration and should be in every hospital. The body temperature should also be maintained by every possible device and the patient allowed to drink freely on recovery in order to eliminate as rapidly as possible products of excretion which have probably collected in the tissue.

We wish to call attention to this fact, however, that people living in houses with leaking gas pipes are not living continuously in the same, but are living in the gas only part of the time. Our guinea pigs when first placed in the gas even at 25 per cent. appear to be decidedly ill. It is so with human beings. A man sleeps, perhaps, over night in a dilute coal gas atmosphere and rises in the morning with a headache and feeling of nausea. In the open air as the gas disappears from the blood the symptoms abate. But when the process is repeated day after day the subject is in a condition below par all the time and is open to anything that comes along. It is owing to the insidious nature of this process that the very dangerous nature of coal gas poisoning is not generally recognized and we would like to draw the attention of those responsible to the fact that in a large number of houses now being built the connections are seldom tightly made, the general result being leakage into the wall spaces and diffusion into the nearest rooms.

There are several points in connection with this work which pressure of routine work has not allowed us to investigate, one of them an extremely important one in connection with the treatment of anaemia.

The blood counts alone came to nearly 1,000, about 200 of these being differential counts. The amount of work is significant to those who appreciate the work involved in blood counting. The amount of work seemed to very forcibly strike those who commented on the paper at the British Association in York this summer as being something great. It was not all done during Government hours.

Table showing percentage of Proof Spirit found in samples examined for the License Department of Ontario.

Laboratory number.	Taken at	Kind of liquor.	Per cent. proof spirits (by vol.)	Laboratory number.	Taken at	Kind of liquor.	Per cent. proof spirits (by vol.)
.....	Walkerville	Stout	6.08	5,123	Alliston.....	Beer..... ...	8.37
.....	"	"	3.05	5,124	"	"	7.38
.....	Berlin.....	Beer	3.15	5,236	Sturgeon Falls...	"	5.70
3,620a	North Bay.....	"	4.60	5,286	Manitoulin	Cider	4.04
3,620	"	"	9.58	5,287	"	"	6.13
3,621	"	"	4 83	5,288	"	"	6.76
3,622	"	"	5.60	5,303	Sudbury.....	"	.75
3,623	"	"	5.11	5,304	"	"	.71
3,624	"	"	5.69	5,305	"	"	5.61
3,625	"	Cider	5.34	5,306	"	"	.93
3,626	"	"	7.38	5,307	"	"	4.73
3,627	"	"	2.66	5,442	New Haverson....	"	8.51
3,644	"	"	6.95	5,443	" "	"	6.76
3,884	.....	Wine	.93	5,442b	" "	"	4.87
3,885	.....	"	30.32	5,734	Holstein.....	Wine	14 10
3,886	.....	"	trace	5,830	.....	Whiskey ...	77.90
3,887	.....	"	.32	5,831	.....	Gin	96.80
4,068	Ottawa	Cider	7.97	5,832	.....	Cognac	88.10
4,069	"	Wine	17.29	5,833	.....	Gin	83.70
4,070	"	"	20.24	5,834	.....	Malt	83.20
4,045	Cobalt..... ..	Beer	4.90	5,835	.....	Whiskey ...	35.30
4,047	"	"	6.66	5,836	.....	Gin	80.00
4,048	"	"	5.31	5,837	.....	Whiskey ...	60.40
4,049	"	"	5.04	5,838	.....	" ...	82.20
4,050	"	"	7.44	5,839	.....	Gin	63.60
4,051	"	"	7.22	5,840	.....	Cognac.....	66.20
4,052	"	"	5.92	5,841	.....	Whiskey ...	79.90
4,054	"	"	4.20	5,842	Temagami	Ale.....	1.42
4,055	"	"	4.41	5,843	North Bay.....	Beer	.89
4,056	"	"	3.19	5,922	Toronto	"	10.00
4,057	"	"	3.80	6,023	North Norfolk....	"	3.23
4,058	"	"	6.86	6,210	Orillia	Cider.....	7.38
4,059	"	"	4.41	6,701	Parry Sound	Beer	.63
4,251	"	"	4.55	6,702	"	"	3.62
4,252	"	Beer (Regal)	4.55	5,877	Walkerville.....	Whiskey ...	78.20
4,061	"	"	2.92	5,728	"	"	72.20
4,062	"	"	4.20	5,729	"	"	77.60
4,063	"	"	3.80	5,730	"	"	77.40
4,064	"	"	7.27	5,876	"	"	81.30
4,065	"	"	3.62	5,731	"	"	79.60
4,066	"	"	7.29	5,732	"	"	79.40
4,067	"	"	4.69	5,733	"	"	79 80
4,080	"	"	3.64	5,833	.....	Gin	83.70
4,081	"	"	6 13	5,834	.....	"	83.20
4,227	"	"	5.78	5,835	.....	Whiskey ...	35 30
4,226	"	"	4.48	5,836	.....	"	80.00
4,225	"	"	4.29	5,837	.....	"	60.40
4,229	"	"	4.22	5,838	.....	"	82 20
4,194	Copper Cliff.....	Beer	5.17	5,839	.....	Gin	63.60
4,306	.....	"	5.22	5,840	.....	Cognac.....	66.20
4,307	.....	"	4.20	5,841	.....	Whiskey ...	79.9
4,303	.....	"	1.67	5,842	.....	Ale.....	1.42
4,414	.....	"	3.85	5,843	North Bay.....	"	.89
4,728	Cross Lake.....	"	4.03	5,922	Toronto	Beer.....	10.00
4,739	"	"	6.13	6,023	North Norfolk	"	3.23
4,741	.....	Cider	9.76	6,210	Orillia.....	Cider	7.38
4,769	Brigden	"	10.16	6,701	Parry Sound.....	Beer.....	63
5,041	Toronto	Beer	2.20	6,702	"	"	3.63
5,042	"	"	3.16	7,194	Bradford	.. ..	19.92
5,043	Sarnia.....	"	2.92	7,195	"	.....	22.73
5,044	"	"	2.48	7,322	"	.....	23.39
5,122	Alliston.....	"	8.38				

Medical Inspector's Reports.

By R. W. BELL, M.D.

Presented at the Meeting of the Board held Nov. 14th-16th, 1906.

Report on Diphtheria at Victoria Industrial School, Mimico.

The prevalence of diphtheria in the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico having been reported to your Board in May last, I was instructed by your secretary to investigate the cause and extent of it. My first visit was made on May 26th, when I went pretty thoroughly over the whole premises. I found there had been eleven (11) cases, with twenty-four (24) boys altogether, in the Infirmary, since March 12th, as suspects. There were on the premises at this time two hundred and ten (210) boys with thirty-one (31) employees.

I was also informed that there had been cases off and on for several months prior to that date. Dr. Godfrey of Mimico was the attending physician for the school and he had been unable to find any assignable cause for the outbreak.

The school consists of a group of brick buildings, four of them at present occupied by the boys as dormitories and school rooms; a fifth, burned last fall, is under reconstruction, and a sixth, a handsome new cottage with all modern equipment, is almost ready for occupation. In addition to these there is an administration building with large common dining room in rear, a large gymnasium, workshops, engine house, barns and other out-buildings.

The water supply for drinking and cooking is got from a well 20 feet deep in front of the administration building. For all other purposes it is obtained from two wells, 15 and 18 feet deep, a few yards east of the gymnasium. Occasionally a boy may drink this water from a tap. The tank where this water is stored was cleaned out two months previous, but it is not cleaned at any regular intervals.

Sewers for roof, surface and cellar drainage, with laundry and kitchen water, and boys' urinal run to a cesspool in eastern side of the grounds, and is there pumped to a tank for distribution, through drain tile over a section of the grounds. There is no closet connection with the sewers. A large dry earth closet located near the barns is in use by the boys. In the basement of each cottage there is a single dry earth closet for use of the three or four employees there quartered. All of these are apparently kept in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The sanitary condition of all the buildings was satisfactory except the dormitories, several of which were badly ventilated, and had a very heavy smell, even during the day when they should be well aired. They were overcrowded, in some cases no space between the beds, and the boys had to climb over the ends to get in. In another case there were 38 single beds for 43 boys in one room. There being no closets for the boys in the cottages, the only provision for night accommodation was open buckets in these densely packed rooms.

I repeatedly urged the application of the smoke test to the sewers, but owing to great dilatoriness on the part of somebody, it was not applied until June 26th, when fortunately we found the sewers all tight, connecting with the cottages, etc., the only defect being a broken trap under an outside sink in rear of the kitchen, and the only persons frequenting that neighborhood were not infected. Samples of water were taken from the well and kitchen, and both showed a high per cent. of chlorine, but no bacilli.

I may here note, that the boys ranging from 8 to 16 years of age are not confined to their own cottages, but all mingle in a common dining room at meal hours, also in the gymnasium or on the playground for an hour or two daily, besides in the various school rooms and workshops, one-half the boys attending school in the foreooon and the other half in the afternoon, those not at school working in the trades department, cottages or on the farm.

At the time of my first visit there were seven cases of diphtheria in the Infirmary, located in the third flat of No. 3 Cottage in charge of a trained nurse, and attended by Dr. Godfrey. These were all convalescent, and the other suspects had all been given immunizing doses of antitoxin. It was deemed advisable, however, that I should take swabs from the throats and noses of everyone about the school, for examination by the Provincial Bacteriologist. This I began on May 29th, taking 80 that day, the following day 120, and the next day 49, a few of these being second swabs, in all, however, from 241 different persons, and of these 65 showed infection, with a large number suspicious. Dr. Godfrey and the superintendent of the school were at once informed of the result of this examination, and immediate isolation of all infected cases urged. The superintendent expressed himself as having no faith in the bacteriological examination, and somewhat reluctantly adopted measures for isolation, which, of course, upset the routine work to a considerable extent, and caused some inconvenience. However, No. 3 Cottage was set apart for the infected cases and a dining room prepared there.

On the 1st, 4th, 6th and 11th of June I continued taking swabs, mainly from the previously suspicious cases, several of which now showed infection, and from the infected cases, to see if any were clearing up under Dr. Godfrey's treatment, he, I understand, using antitoxin freely, also gargles. Not more than four or five cases showed any improvement, so on June 19th and 20th I took swabs again from everyone on the premises (241), and found a tremendous increase in infected cases, the numbers now reaching one hundred and seventy-four (174), three of these being from boys who had only been in the school from a few hours to a few days, in fact, one boy who showed infection had only been three or four hours on the premises, had not been in contact with any infected person, had spent all his time asleep in a corner of the office in the Administration building. It is probable this boy came in infected, and just from similar cases likely the infection came originally. By this time the gymnasium had to be used also as an isolation building. The infection was not confined to the boys, several of the employees having it. None of these cases showed any constitutional symptoms, and no membrane formed in the throat or nose. The weather being fine all were out at work or play daily, but entirely separate from the non-infected persons.

On June 26th, 67 swabs were taken; on July 9th, 201; on July 19th, 159; on July 27th, 88; these being from the positive cases or those having yielded one negative result as a rule. During this period the number of cases steadily decreased, although an occasional new one cropped up, until we had 187 infected cases amongst 248 examined. As two consecutive negative results were obtained from any person he was released from quarantine.

On August 2nd I took 125 swabs, covering everyone who showed still positive or only one negative, and the result was 57 positive cases. During the remainder of the month I was from home, and Dr. Amyot paid two visits to the institution, taking on the 14th, 83 swabs, which gave 54 infections, and on the 20th when he took only these 54 cases again and got but five infections. However, he informed me that all these cases bore indications of a recent strong application of some kind to the throat, which has since been confirmed by the superintendent, who told me probably such was the

case. As the result of this, everyone but the five positives was released from quarantine, without, so far as I can learn, the consent of anyone connected with this Board.

On my return I visited the school again on September 5th, and with considerable reluctance and protest on the part of the superintendent, was permitted to take swabs from others than the five positive cases at Dr. Amyot's last visit, but I succeeded in taking 67 from those who had only been negative once, and from these, 37 positive cases were found.

Again, on September 27 I took 72 swabs, and 45 proved positive, 8 being from new boys admitted within the last month, showing the infection is on the increase, as the result of releasing from quarantine and allowing to mingle with the others, those who were not free from infection.

As our efforts in carrying on a scientific investigation were not apparently appreciated, suggestions and instructions were ignored, and what was done towards stamping out the infection, was done in a half hearted manner and with a lack of faith as to its necessity, your secretary instructed me to drop the matter for the present.

The absence of severe clinical manifestations of the disease amongst the infected boys at the school was, I am sure, the cause of the authorities there expressing doubt as to the necessity of our investigation, or the need for carrying out our instructions, but that such a condition is not unique, let me quote from the address of Dr. Adair at the Minnesota Sanitary Conference, January 15th, 1902. He says:

"There is no one point which is better settled, I believe, at the present time, and which is of greater importance to us all, particularly to those members of this conference who are concerned and charged with the care of the public health, than that the throats and noses of healthy children are very apt to contain the germs of diphtheria. The child who is furnishing a lodgment for the bacilli of diphtheria in his throat or nose, may himself never have had any of the clinical manifestations of this disease and still be all the time a walking menace to the community."

"The persistence with which the bacilli of diphtheria retain their hold on the throats and noses of healthy children is remarkable."

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Westbrook referring to the diphtheria bacilli says, "Are there groups of well people who do harbor these more than other people? There are." Again referring to how diphtheria is spread he says, "when one watches children at play or school, and sees the freedom with which they blow the same horn, chew the same gum, and do things of this kind, one sees numerous opportunities for the spreading of germ contents of the mouth. We may thus have diphtheria bacilli doing perhaps little harm in the nose or throat of their host, but capable of being passed on to some other person where they may do much harm. I think this leads us to understand how epidemics apparently arise sporadically where we least expect them."

He says diphtheria does its work most noticeably amongst school children, "where it has the very best opportunity; that is in the exchange of contents of the respiratory passages. That, I believe, is more responsible for epidemics than any other means I have referred to."

Dr. Lippert said:—"In coping with diphtheria we have three points to consider:—

"First.—A prompt and positive diagnosis. In this we are greatly aided by the bacteriological examination. If bacilli are found, even if the clinical appearance of the spots in the throat is not that of diphtheria, the diagnosis is certain, and quarantine should be established.

"Second.—The arrest of the disease by the prompt use of antitoxin.

"Third.—The isolation of the patient until the bacilli has disappeared from the throat.

"In my experience, diphtheria is not easily carried by a third person, but is often spread by those who have it in a light form. Such children may go to school while ill with the disease."

Dr. Hall said, "It is also a fact, that the mild cases are the ones that spread the disease."

Dr. Bracken in speaking of the necessity for quarantine said, "they should further bear in mind that quarantine is not for the benefit of the patient, but is for the benefit of the community."

I hope you will pardon me for the length of these quotations, so unnecessary for your understanding of the requirements, but they are given in the hope, that they may strengthen the hands of the representative of your board, or whoever may have to cope further with the epidemic under consideration, or any other similar one. The necessary isolation and quarantine having been abolished, and the former conditions having been reverted to, we may expect cases to crop up (sporadically?) frequently as in the past amongst the inmates, and be not unlikely also communicated to visitors, who carrying it out of the institution to possibly more congenial soil may develop a serious epidemic. The employees closely associated with these boys, and in some cases, themselves shewing the infection, are going out and mingling with our citizens, and are certainly a walking menace to the public.

It looks as if all our work had been undone, one of no small magnitude when it is seen that over 1,700 swabs have been taken and examined, or of we consider there were two each time, one each from the throat and the nose, there were over 3,400.

Can any one conceive of a more suitable place for the spread of the disease than these closely packed dormitories, the common dining-room, gymnasium and play ground, where impossible to avoid inhaling the germ laden atmosphere.

I have suggested that all new boys should be kept isolated for two or three weeks, before being permitted to mingle with the other inmates, and that swabs from their throats be examined, but this has not been done, notwithstanding the fact that I left sterilized prepared swabs ready for use.

A comprehension of the danger involved, and the responsibility resting on their shoulders for not using the means at their disposal to avert it, does not seem to have seized the school authorities, and without their aid and assistance I can do no more.

Report *re* Typhoid Fever in Sudbury and Lumbering Camps in Northern Ontario.

A telegram on Thanksgiving Day from Mayor O'Connor of Sudbury, to your Secretary *re* numerous cases of typhoid fever, coming in from lumber camps, resulted in my departure for Sudbury the the same evening.

On arrival there next day I found matters were not exaggerated—St. Joseph's Hospital and Dr. Struther's Private Hospital were both full, the former having over 40 cases, and Dr. Struther's over 20, while poor fellows seriously ill, were on the streets begging the mayor to send them to the hospital. I at once offered the use of a couple of your double walled tents and other equipment stored there, but the tents were not required, as a building had that day been secured, and was being got ready for the reception of extra patients. However, I loaned a lot of blankets and kitchen equipment to assist in getting these waiting cases under cover, and treatment as soon as possible. This temporary hospital can accommodate about fifteen patients, and in a few days had twelve patients in. An analysis of 50 cases now or recently, in St. Joseph's Hospital shews only about eight cases from Sudbury or local camps. The remainder were nearly all from lumber camps, distributed over a large area from Wahnapitae on the east to Spragge and Cartier on the west, and also several from camps tributary to Webbwood and Massey, in all from over twenty different camps. Some also were from railway construction camps north of

Wahnapitae. Several cases were difficult to trace, the patients being foreigners, and not speaking a word of English. However, so far as I could learn many of these patients after being ill in camp for two or three days, were discharged and turned adrift to look after themselves as best they could, and they naturally turned their steps to the nearest hospital town, in many cases to become a charge upon it. It must be admitted that many of the men leave camp of their own accord when feeling somewhat unwell, and so relieve the employer of the responsibility resting upon him under the Regulations for Unorganized Districts. The sale of hospital tickets has been pushed freely this year by several hospitals, and I have been told that they have been sold far beyond the capacity of the hospitals to redeem with such an epidemic of typhoid as exists in New Ontario at present.

After rendering what assistance I could at Sudbury, I visited the lumber firms at Worthington, Turbine, Nairn, Espanola, Webbwood, Massey, Wahnapitae and Sturgeon Falls, and conferred with them *re* any further cases developing in their camps, and insisted on their making proper provision for them at camp or local headquarters.

A little later, last week I visited Thessalon, Blind River and Cutler. At Thessalon, a hospital of the Victorian Order with 12 beds was full—also a temporary municipal hospital with 11 cases all typhoid, and from various camps. Ten of the cases in the former were men whose homes are in the Province of Quebec. Cases had also been sent from Thessalon to the Soo Hospital. At Blind River there were several cases, and I found Dr. Burd had the previous week opened a private hospital, and had eight cases in. He will have 20 beds available in a few days, and intends enlarging to 60 beds within a year. This is a good centre for a hospital, as there are this year 44 camps with over 4,000 men operating up this stream, and Dr. Burd, who has had contracts with all of the operators on this river in past years, is arranging for a continuance and improved service for the men in his hospital.

Spragge, a lumbering centre, at the mouth of the Serpent River a few miles east, also furnished its quota of cases, as also Spanish Mills, from which place your bacteriologist examined samples of water from the intake pipe and storage tanks, and found both containing Colon Bacilli. I urged the forwarding of samples of water from wells, etc., in several of the places visited, but the local physicians and municipal authorities seem very indifferent, as but few complied.

Certainly an unusually severe epidemic of typhoid has swept over the section of New Ontario from North Bay, or Mattawa to the Soo, the condition of affairs in this later town being dealt with in a separate report. In this unorganized district it is almost impossible to get any satisfactory statistics, as the population is continually on the move, but few having any fixed place of abode. However, there have been several hundred cases more or less severe, but many being of the "walking type," the danger has been much more widespread than it otherwise would be, and water supply everywhere is contaminated. In the towns the blame is laid on men coming from the camps for bringing it in, while in the camps the men who come from the towns are accused of bringing it out. I think both are correct. The recent hot, dry season, with low water, carelessness in not protecting water supply from pollution, and drinking of water from contaminated springs and pools, together with lack of personal cleanliness and correct habits, have been conducive to the spread of the disease, which is, however, rapidly abating with the advent of colder weather.

Report *re* Smallpox in Chatham, Dresden, and Township of Dawn.

The Province is to be congratulated upon the lessened number of smallpox cases within its bounds during the quarter just closed, none requiring my attention in the unorganized districts, and only once have I been called upon to investigate and confer with the local authorities in the more settled portion of the Province.

In July, a report reached your Secretary, that there were cases in Chatham which had been traced to Dresden, and also cases in the township of Dawn not being properly looked after. I therefore visited Chatham on July 20th, and learned from Dr. Hall, M. H. O., and Mr. Mounteer, Sanitary Inspector, that there had been 26 cases in that city between January 1st and June 1st, traced to several different points of infection, but all cleared up by the end of May. On July 11th two cases were developed, both supposed to have come from Dresden, one of the families having come from that town only a few days before, and in this family, another member was found to be desquamating, and still another was said by the mother to have had a similar rash shortly before.

The same evening I visited Dresden, and met the Board of Health, the M. H. O., the Mayor, and one of the M. H. O's. of the adjoining township. All expressed great indignation *re* statements in Chatham and London newspapers, which were attributed to the Chatham M. H. O., concerning carelessness of the Dresden authorities.

Vigorous denials had been published in the press as to carelessness, or the presence of smallpox, by the M. H. O's., of both Dresden and Dawn. It was admitted however that there had been five cases in one family in Dresden in May and June, but the Board of Health acting promptly, and exercising the utmost vigilance and care, had cleared all up, and the house disinfected on June 22nd, and no developments since.

They did not know of the family which had moved to Chatham, until I told them, when they immediately instituted enquiries, and found that the family had moved away during the first week in July, that no physician in Dresden had been in attendance, and so the cases were not reported and therefore unknown. Steps were taken at once to have the vacated house disinfected, and every disposition was shewn to do all required to prevent spread of the disease. It was to be regretted that considerable ill-feeling was engendered by the newspaper controversy, but the Chatham authorities were correct in regard to the cases coming from Dresden, and acted properly in reporting them to the Provincial Board, while possibly a direct communication also to the Dresden M. H. O., in regard to the family which had moved in from there, would have cleared the atmosphere and prevented the subsequent regrettable controversy.

The following day accompanied by Dr. Wiliams, M. H. O. of Dresden. I drove through the Township of Dawn, and met Drs. Chalmers of Oil Springs, and Kelly of Florence, to investigate the suspected cases. No smallpox had been reported from this township, but several cases of rash had been diagnosed as chicken-pox, some attended by physicians and some not. I visited four families in which there had been recently, and still were several cases of undoubted smallpox, and in only one case was there any uncertainty, but even there I suspect it had been a mild case of smallpox. The last house visited was with Dr. Chalmers, who called to see the mother of a large family of small children, who had sent for him that day. She was in bed with suspicious premonitory symptoms, but two of the children were discovered with positive smallpox. The eldest had recently returned home from a month or two stay at one of the previously

visited infected families, and her father was in the daily employment of neighboring farmers. None of this family had ever been vaccinated. With the exception of these two children, all the other cases seen were in adults from 18 to 56 years of age. Dr. Kelly undertook to visit some other families where reported suspicious symptoms had been heard of in the direction of Florence.

Dr. Chalmers, M. H. O., undertook to get the local Board of Health together at once, have an effective quarantine established with sanitary police, and take such other steps as necessary to stamp out the disease. I urged wholesale vaccination in the municipality, as the disease was apparently widespread, and there had been many exposures. There had been no fatal cases, but some had been moderately severe, and there should have been no difficulty in the diagnosis.

I am under obligations to Dr. Williams and Dr. Chalmers for kindly assistance in my investigation.

Report on Canning Factories.

By Dr. BELL.

By request made last year, but too late to be acted upon, and again preferred this year, I was instructed to visit with Mr. Holmes, one of the Factory Inspectors, a number of the canning factories, especially in the Niagara district, where sanitary conditions were said to be far from satisfactory, and control over which was to a considerable extent beyond his jurisdiction. From Sept. 10th to 18th, we visited nine different places and inspected sixteen canneries and two evaporators and their surroundings. Nearly all are so situated and constructed that the work can, if so desired, be carried on under satisfactory conditions, but unfortunately the desire does not always seem paramount with the managers.

In many instances we found the employees working in quite an unnecessary amount of slop and water, and under conditions not conducive to their health, but were told by the employers invariably, that had we come on any other day in the season, we would have found everything satisfactory, that a special rush of fruit or vegetables had prevented them cleaning up, etc., etc. Be that as it may, in several instances cleanliness was not a very important factor, neither was the condition of the fruit, and several suggestions were made for improvement, as even a rush does not justify putting up our foods under such conditions.

In the canneries visited are employed about 1,800 hands, two-thirds being females. About one-half the employees are foreigners imported from Buffalo, and a couple of hundred Indians from the neighborhood of Brantford and Caledonia. The employers usually undertake to house this foreign help and provide some furnishings, but not board. In a few cases fair accommodation is provided, although in no case does it come up to anything

near the requirements of the Public Health Act, so far as space is concerned. A good honest effort is made in two or three cases to furnish some reasonable comforts, but in too many little else is provided except one stove for each house or shack, and a lot of straw mattresses, these last frequently on the floor, two, three and four of them in a small room, or else placed on low platforms or benches made of a few rough boards. In some cases they are disgracefully huddled together 30 to 40 in one apartment, although in most cases where there are families they are divided off by rough board partitions.

Frequently there is insufficient table accommodation, if any at all, and I saw in different places women and children sitting on the floor or sides of their beds eating their food, which was kept in dirty fruit baskets under the bed. Many of these buildings were filthy dirty, apparently never swept, while scrubbing was not thought of, neither scrubbing dish, mop or broom being about the place. Sometimes one tin washbasin was available for 18 to 20 people. The few dishes used by these people are rarely washed. Waste food lies on the beds where meals are hastily devoured, and flies are in swarms. In one case I saw 14 double straw mattresses on two rough board plaforms for 28 people in one compartment. Adjoining this in an old ramshackle building badly lighted and ventilated and opening into the dark end of a shed, were five upper and lower berths on each side of a narrow passage, the room being about 35x14x7, for 40 people, both these places being filthy dirty and choice places for breeding vermin. Neither wash tub, broom or wash basin was about the place, and on making inquiries as to washing accommodation, I was pointed to a water closet across the yard, in the corner of which was a small iron sink, and here all these people were supposed to perform their ablutions. Do you suppose for one instant they were performed? I admit there was a notice in the factory to the effect that after visiting the closet, hands must be washed. There was neither soap nor towel to be seen, and if hands were washed they were dried on the dirty apron or dress. How can these people be clean under such circumstances? Yet these are the persons who are employed to handle and put up our choicest foods.

On speaking of the dirty help employed, to the managers in several places, they replied that it was impossible to keep these people clean, that they would not use the facilities if they were provided. If such is the case, then I say in the name of all that is righteous, insist on these employers going out of business, who for the greed of a few extra dollars, hire such dirty help and prepare our food under such unsanitary conditions. They complain of the difficulty in getting the required help. I do not wonder at it, as no clean respectable woman would for one hour live in such places as I have described. The fruit canning industry is growing rapidly and if it is not to receive a disastrous shock, the operators must provide clean comfortable quarters for their employees, when I am sure ample help can be obtained from our Canadian cities from amongst those who can and will prepare our foods under such conditions as will be a guarantee both as to cleanliness and quality.

Report on Thorold Water Works System.

By Drs. HODGETTS and BELL.

As the report of Mr. Chipman, the engineer of the proposed Water Works System for the Town of Thorold, which is appended, fully describes the topography of the town, and estimates the quantity of water necessary for all purposes; it will be unnecessary to repeat what has been so well stated in that report. His remarks upon the quality of the water are of particular interest, especially as we cannot agree with his statement that "By removing the turbidity, the canal water would be perfectly satisfactory for all domestic and manufacturing purposes,"—while we do agree with, and heartily endorse the fact enunciated as follows: "For domestic purposes the water supply should at all times be clear, tasteless, odorless, free from sewage contamination, and should be such that future pollution may be guarded against."

We are of the opinion that there exists during the season of navigation not only a strong probability, but an actual pollution of the waters of the canal from the large number of vessels that daily pass up and down the canal. It is during the season of navigation too, that the greatest degree of turbidity exists, therefor for about four months out of the twelve, there is the greatest freedom from pollution and turbidity—for seven months at least there is the possibility of turbidity, and what is most important the danger of frequent daily pollution.

From our personal observations and study of the question we are of the opinion that both sedimentation and filtration by slow sand filters should be the only basis upon which the proposed source of supply from the new canal should be approved, which latter we consider on hygenic grounds more satisfactory than the old canal.

APPENDIX A.

Bacterial Report.

Report on waters received from Dr. Bell, Provincial Inspector of Ontario, on the 19th day of October, 1906, of Thorold specimens.

Laboratory Numbers.	Senders Numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
7,258	1	Thorold, Merritton, S. basin, Thorold summit, level of	—	—	+	—	8
7,259	2	Canal at Guard Lock	—	—	+	—	8
7,260	3	Merritton, McLean's tap	—	—	+	—	9
7,261	4	Merritton fountain at Town Hall	—	—	—	—	9

In regard to the appended Laboratory Report we would suggest as they are only indications of the bacterial character of the waters on the date given, viz., October 19th, and do not afford sufficient data thereon, it would in our opinion be better to have specimens collected for a longer period, and covering time both before and after the close of navigation.

APPENDIX B.

Report Upon Proposed System of Water Works for the Town of Thorold.

By WILLIS CHIPMAN, C.E.

Immediately after receiving your instructions to report upon a system of water works for the town, I directed one of my assistants to take certain levels and measuremens, and prepare a draft plan showing the result of his work.

I have also made two personal visits to the town, and now beg to submit the following report:

Topography.—The town is located on the Welland Canal, the artificial waterway that connects Lake Ontario with Lake Erie. The difference in elevation between the two lakes of about 314 feet, is overcome by twenty-five locks, the Town of Thorold being at the head of the locks, and at the Lake Erie level.

The distance from the town to the Lake Ontario entrance of the canal at Port Dalhousie is about seven miles, and to the Lake Erie entrance at Port Colborne about eighteen miles.

There are now two Welland Canals from a point a few miles south of Thorold to Port Dalhousie, the Old Canal which runs through Thorold, Merritton and St. Catharines; and the New Canal which passes around the northeast outskirts of each of these places.

The New Canal is used exclusively for navigation, but along the Old Canal, water powers have been developed for manufacturing purposes at the several locks, about ten powers being within the Town of Thorold.

The surface of the ground throughout the town is undulating rather than hilly, the natural surface drainage being towards the northeast, although now modified somewhat by the canals.

The highest points in town are as follows: 1st, at west side of Old Canal near Cleveland Street; 2nd, at southwest corner of Chapel and Clairmont Streets; 3rd, at the intersection of St. David Street and the town line.

The lowest part of the town lies between Regent Street and Brock Street from the Old Canal northeasterly to the New Canal.

The entire town is underlaid by the Niagara formation, the rock strata lying nearly horizontal, but except at two or three points the depth of clay over the rock is such, that no rock will be struck in trenching for water mains. The plateau breaks away abruptly, immediately beyond the northerly limit of the town, west of the Old Canal, but more gradually to the northeastward.

The Town of Merritton adjoins Thorold to the north, the business section being one and one-half miles from the north boundary of Thorold and about 200 feet lower in elevation.

Population.—The Town of Thorold now has a population of about 2,300, the assessed valuation being $645,000. The population and the assessment may be expected to increase with the establishment of additional industries, and the extension and enlargement of those now in existence. Your town is exceptionally favored, and must become an important industrial centre.

Not only have you a constant water power partially developed and under perfect control, but you now have two of the largest electric power companies in this Province, operating within your town limits, while your shipping facilities by rail or by water alone give you an advantage over many other places.

Quantity.—For a town of 2,500 people all using the water, the average daily consumption should not exceed 100,000 gallons, if all the service pipes were metered, or 200,000 gallons if unmetered, but the maximum during some days would probably double the average.

Assuming a population of 5,000, and unmetered services, your domestic supply, should be sufficient to yield an averoge of 400,000 gallons per day.

Allowing 200,000 gallons for municipal purposes, leakage from mains, etc., the total average daily consumption would be 600,000 gallons, or about 420 gallons per minute. The maximum for a few hours might, however, be as high as 600 gallons per minute.

The present demands would be but a fraction of this, but I believe it prudent to calculate on a population of 5,000 people, all using the water.

For efficient fire protection, four standard streams should be provided, or about 800 gallons per minute. For the present 1,000 gallons per minute for the combined domestic supply and fire supply should be sufficient, but some portions of the works, such as the intake pipe and conduit to pumps, should have a capacity of 1,400 gallons per minute at the least.

Quality.—For domestic purposes the water supply should at all times be clear, tasteless, odorless, free from sewage contamination, and should be such, that future pollution may be guarded against.

The only available source of water supply for your town is the Welland Canal. This water is Lake Erie water, comparatively pure, but at certain seasons extremely turbid, and at all times subject to local disturbances by passing vessels.

The amount of farm drainage that finds its way to the canal is unimportant, when the volume of flow is considered.

The total flow in the canal is about 1,600 cubic feet per second from Lake Erie to the point where water is taken for the DeCew Falls Power Station. From this point northward the flow is about 800 cubic feet per second through the Old Canal, and 300 cubic feet through the New Canal.

As Lake Erie is extremely shallow along the northerly shore, it becomes turbid with every gale, and within a few hours this turbid Lake Erie water finds its way to Thorold.

During the winter months, I am informed, the water is seldom discolored.

By removing the turbidity, the canal water would be perfectly satisfactory for all domestic and manufacturing purposes. This can be effected by filtration, or sedimentation, or both combined.

In my opinion sedimentation alone will give much better results than filtration alone, although the first cost may be somewhat higher, but the operating expenses will be less. If a higher degree of clarification be desired in the future, filters may be added, but as the water is pure except for its turbidity, settling alone will serve the purpose.

Merritton Water Works.—At a point about half a mile south of the southerly limit of the Town of Thorold, the line of the New Canal approaches the Old Canal, but the water in the New Canal south of the last lock (No. 25), is about 7½ feet above that in the Old Canal opposite. At this point between the two canals is located the reservoir of the Merritton water works, with a superficial area of about five acres, and a depth varying from 14 to 18 feet, containing about 5,700,000 gallons.

This reservoir is fed by one 16-inch, and two 14-inch pipes from the New Canal, and serves as a sedimentation basin. At the time of my visit the water in this reservoir was clear, although the water in both canals was quite turbid.

From this reservoir the water flows through a cast iron pipe to Merritton, the static pressure at the Merritton town hall being about 73 pounds. In the southerly part of Merritton the elevation is such that the pressure is only 25 to 30 pounds, but in the manufacturing and busines sections a fair fire service is given.

This conduit follows the east bank of the Old Canal to Ormond Street, thence southerly along this street to the north limit of Thorold.

For a distance of 6,200 feet, the diameter of the conduit is 14 inches, and 12 inches for the remaining distance. For 1,300 feet the inclination is one in 1,000, then one in 500 to a point 300 feet north of Clairmont Street in Thorold.

This conduit cannot supply both towns by gravity, but the capacity might be increased by installing a pump at or near its southerly end, and forcing water through it. This scheme might, however, involve complications with the Merritton corporation, or might cause breaks or leakages due to the high pressure, and I have, therefore, decided to recommend an independent system for Thorold.

System of 1905.—Last year a system of water works was proposed for the town, the supply to be taken from the Old Canal at a point within the town, above lock 25 on

the same. At this point a pumping station was to be built, and the water forced through mechanical filters into an elevated tank to be erected on the west side of the canal between Garden Street and Orchard Street.

The pressure from the tank would have given a domestic supply, but for fires it would have been necessary to pump directly into the mains.

It was proposed to operate the pump by electricity generated at the municipal electric light station about 3,000 feet distant at lock No. 24 on the Old Canal.

This proposed system would have given a satisfactory domestic service, but there was apparently no adequate provision in this scheme for fire protection or for auxiliary power.

In case the water were drawn from the Old Canal for making repairs, or due to an accident, the town would have been without a supply and also without power.

It was estimated that a 75 h.p. motor would operate a turbine pump of 700 gallons capacity per minute, and the filter was to have a capacity of 250 gallons per minute.

This system was estimated to cost $50,000, and a by-law for this amount was voted upon on August —, 1905, the vote standing —— for, and —— against.

Source Recommended.—After due consideration, I have decided to recommend that your supply be taken from the New Canal at a point immediately north of the Merritton reservoir, and from the same level.

From this point the water is to be conveyed to a sedimentation basin or reservoir to be constructed about 300 yards to the northward.

If, however, this site for a basin be, for any reason objected to by the Canal Department, it may be constructed at some point further north, but the supply of water should be drawn from as high a level as possible.

The basin will provide storage for several days, so that in case the water be drawn off the canal, the town may be supplied. It might be stated, however, that there is much less probability of the water being drawn down in the New Canal at the upper level, than in the Old Canal upon which there are so many water powers.

In my opinion a supply from the New Canal would prove more reliable than from the Old Canal; it receives less surface drainage, and it is at a higher level; all advantages over the Old Canal.

Pumping Station.—The municipal electric lighting station contains at present one Westinghouse alternator, driven by a Trump water wheel, also an old Little Giant wheel, not now in use, but it is proposed to connect up this old wheel so that both wheels may be used to operate the generator.

I am informed that the entire power is demanded in the winter months to carry the peak of the load, but for the greater part of the day, a large part of the water available for power is running to waste.

Assuming that a basin be constructed as I have recommended, the water may be conveyed from it to a pumping station adjoining the electric light station, or it may be built near the basin, and the water forced from it into the pipe system, or the 1905 scheme may be adopted.

In this last scheme it was proposed to transmit electric current from the electric light station to the pump house. This would have involved a material loss in power, and an engineer would be required at the pump house day and night to start the pumps in case of fire.

In my opinion this pumping station should be combined with the electric light station, as the entire machinery and plant could then be operated and maintained by one staff of employees.

This location being near the centre of the town is convenient, an engineer's residence is not essential, and you now have a lease of the water power.

Your existing electric light station is not a credit to your town. The building above ground is frame, two stories in height, supported upon foundation walls of stone. Previous to the year 1888, it was used as a flouring mill. The town acquired the property and lease of power on January 9th, 1888.

The upper storey of building is of little use except for storage, and I understand that the west wall may soon require rebuilding. The fire insurance on this structure must now be a large item, sufficient probably to meet the interest on the cost of a fire proof building.

I would recommend that the entire frame portion of the electric light building be removed and the stone walls repaired, or rebuilt if necessary. Upon these foundation walls a neat one-storey superstructure of stone should be built, and the main floors rebuilt of concrete supported by steel beams. The basement floor should also be concreted, and roof iron covered, making the building practically fireproof.

Plan.—The general plan of the town which accompanies this report, shows the proposed distribution system, location of fire hydrants, conduit from sedimentation basin, etc.

The full lines show where mains should now be laid to give a fire service, also where in my opinion the revenue to be derived will at once warrant the expenditure.

The dotted lines show extensions that will probably be demanded within a few years.

If you can afford it, the St. David's Road main from Pine or Ormond, across the canal should be included in the system now to be laid, otherwise the west side must depend solely on the pipe across the canal at Albert Street.

Changes may be made in the pipe system, or in the location of fire hydrants without affecting the general scheme.

Cost.—The cost of any municipal work depends upon the design adopted, the permanency or character of construction, as well as its extent.

In towns and cities of the west that are growing rapidly, a much greater allowance must be made for future requirements than in Ontario, but as a general rule the important parts of a water works system, such as intake and force main, should be proportioned of ample capacity for double the present population. If any part of the system must be "pared" down, it is safer to reduce the extent of the pipe system than to lay an intake that will prove inadequate within ten years, or to install machinery that must be soon discarded.

The following is an estimate of cost of the proposed system:—

1. Inlet pipes, gates, etc.		$2,000
2. Sedimentation basin of 3,000,000 gallons capacity		7,000
3. Conduit, 6,000 feet of 12-inch pipe		12,000
4. Reconstructing power house		4,000
5. Machinery:		
Shafting, pulleys, etc.	$1,000	
Water power pump 1,000 gallons minute	3,000	
Electric motor 125 h. p.	2,500	
Wiring and apparatus	500	
		7,000
6. Distribution system, 30,000 feet piping, with 62 fire hydrants and necessary valves		35,000
7. Elevated steel tank of 60,000 gallons capacity on steel trestle 60 feet in height		5,000
8. Materials and labor on 100 water services and meters		3,000
9. Land and right of way		1,000
10. Engineering, advertising, printing and legal expenses		4,000
Total cost of water works system		$80,000

This is $30,000 more than the amount specified in the 1905 by-law, but I am quite satisfied that the system then proposed would have cost $63,000, without allowing anything for service pipes or for an auxiliary pumping system. Adding these two items would further increase this amount by about $9,000, or a total of $72,000 instead of $50,000.

The scheme I recommended will cost $8,000 more than the other, but I am of the opinion that the water from the New Canal, after sedimentation will be superior in quality to the water of the Old Canal after filtration, and I believe that the citizens of the town will agree with me. This is a matter, however, upon which you should obtain the advice of the Provincial Board of Health.

An expenditure of $80,000 for a water works system may at first appear extravagant for a town of your size, but it should be borne in mind that your operating expenses will be extremely light, and on the whole the total annual expenditure will be less than the average town where steam power is used for pumping.

By omitting this proposed sedimentation basin, and substituting therefor a mechanical filter at the pump house, the estimate of cost might be reduced by $2,000, but I believe the cost of chemicals and the cost of renewals of the filtering material would greatly exceed the interest and sinking fund on the additional first cost of the basin.

For a few years you might operate the works without the basin, as the feeder at the north side of Lock 25 will seldom, if ever, be unwatered.

This would give an adequate fire supply, but the citizens would get canal water for domestic uses. It is a matter for you to decide as to whether the expenditure on a settling basin will or will not pay.

I have included but one pump in my estimate. Two smaller ones with a combined capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute would cost about $500 more than one large one. The pump proposed will be operated by either of the water wheels now installed for ordinary domestic service, or when pumping into the elevated tank, but for fire services the large water wheel is to be used, or the electric motor. This motor is to receive current from one of the electric power lines that passes through the town, which current should be available at all times.

I can see no way of decreasing my estimate for machinery or for building, without impairing the system.

The distribution system is decidedly extensive for town with your population.

If any pruning is to be done, this part of the system is the one that can best stand it. If, however, you reduce the extent of the system by one-third, you may reduce the prospective revenue in the same proportion, and I have no doubt that within five years the pipes you now omit will be added.

The elevated tank may be entirely omitted, in which case two pumps must be at once installed. The reduction in first cost would be about $1,000, but it would then be necessary to pump continuously night and day.

The items which I have included in the estimate of cost for land, water services, engineering, etc., amounting in all to $8,000, are often omitted by engineers.

I believe that the revenue to be derived from consumers will pay the operating expenses from the first, and that if you allow a reasonable amount for fire protection, the works will be self-sustaining at the end of five years.

The Steelton Water Supply.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

In reference to the application of the municipality of the Town of Steelton for approval of the plans of a public water supply as submitted by Mr. W. Chipman, C. E., I beg to report as follows:—

The municipality has at the date of reporting nearly completed the laying of the mains in the town. It has not, however, proceeded with that portion of the work which provides for the intake for several reasons, and to permit of a better understanding of the situation a few words of explanation are necessary.

The inhabitants of the town are chiefly employees of the Lake Superior Power Company, which company at present controls the water supply of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, and since the passage of the by-law for the construction of the system upon Mr. Chipman's plans, the Tagona Water and Light Company have made a proposition to supply water from the same source as at present supplied to "the Soo," upon what would appear very reasonable terms. The municipal authorities being anxious to secure water at the cheapest rate, provided the standard of purity is the same in both instances, await the decision of the Board as to the relative purity of the water from each of the two sources, viz.: (1) That proposed by Mr. Chipman, in the deep channel of the river above Steelton, and (2) That offered by the company, being the water taken from the power canal of the Lake Superior Power Company.

The laboratory analyses of samples taken by "the Soo" authorities from different points in that town's system are herewith submitted, together with photographs taken by Dr. Bell, showing the portion of the river immediately above the headgates of the power canal, also plans showing the relative situation of the rapids, the boat channel to the canal and the power canal, and the relationship of the outlets of the Bennet and Davieaux Creeks and the ore docks to the latter canal; also the situation of the American water and power courses. From a study of these it will be seen that the waters coming down the Soo River are at this point divided into natural and artificial channels—the former being the unnavigable St. Mary's Rapids, the latter the three-ship canals and the two power canals. The main body of water, of course, finds its way down the natural channel. The water reaching the power canal passes between the extended upper entrance pier of the Canadian Ship Canal and the ore dock at the blast furnaces, at the northern extremity of which empties Davieaux Creek and further west Bennet Creek.

The natural bay formed north of the western prolongation of St. Mary's Island and Davieaux Point has become further land-locked by the extension

of the upper entrance pier and the ore dock, and here we find the company have from three to six boats tied up each day during the season of navigation, each with from twelve to twenty of a crew—at the time of inspection there were seven vessels at the docks. By reference to the map it will be noted the Canadian Ship Canal crosses the mouth of this inlet or bay and through this a large body of water flows during the season of navigation, the only other outlet is that of the power canal, and as this is constantly open, except during repair, very naturally the trend of the waters will be towards this head-gate, and from the volume passing through the canal the suction must be very considerable, and floating material, unless blown by northeast winds out of the inlet towards the natural channel to St. Mary's Rapids, must tend to accumulate around the head-gate. Such Dr. Bell and myself found to be the case as shown by photographs taken on the 3rd inst., when we observed debris of different kinds both above and below the head-gate. Without discussing the matter in detail I am of the opinion that it is a physical impossibility for the municipality of Steelton to secure a pure water supply from the Power Canal—one that can with certainty be free

The possibilities of pollution were much less before the ore docks were built and vessels were tied up at this point, but from the personal examination of the branches of the Davieaux Creek, upon which I found were situated dairies, pig-pens and slaughter houses, the proprietors of which were, in some instances, and have been for some time depositing offal and animal waste therein, clearly indicate, in my opinion, there has been for some time past a constant pollution of these waters above the head-gates and this pollution still continues.

I have not in my arguments allowed for possible contamination from the many vessels passing up and down the river during the season of navigation, many of which no doubt add their quota of excrementitious material, some of which will be carried into this bay and so find access to the proposed source of supply.

Under the circumstances here narrated I would recommend the board to approve of the Town of Steelton taking its supply from some point in the river above all possible source of pollution, possibly at such a point as indicated in the plans of Mr. Chipman, or at some other convenient point further west. Further, the board should order the discontinuance of the Steel Plant system in so far as it relates to that portion of the Town Steelton, known as Tagona.

APPENDIX A.

Report Upon a System of Water Works for the Town of Steelton.

By WILLIS CHIPMAN, C.E.

I beg to submit for your consideration the following report upon a system of municipal water works for the Town of Steelton, with estimate of cost, accompanied by a plan of the town, showing the proposed system of mains and source of supply.

Topography.—Your town site is an extended one, comprising an area of nearly three square miles, with a length from east to west of about two and one-half miles. The extensive works of the Steel Trust, which employs over 1,200 men, the sawmill and the veneer mill occupy the greater part of the water front along the Upper Saint Mary's River, above the head of the hydraulic power canal and the Canadian ship canal, but the eastern third of the town, which adjoins the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, is the most densely populated.

Two streams flow through the west part of the town, Bennett's Creek and Davieaux Creek. The first discharges into the river between the veneer mill and the sawmill, the latter between the sawmill and the steel plant.

Davieaux Creek forks within a short distance of its mouth, one branch flowing from the northwest, the other from the northeast. The land along the river is low and marshy for a distance of about a quarter of a mile, and the entire western area is less than twenty feet above the level of Lake Superior.

The eastern part of the town is drained by Fort Creek, that enters the lower St. Mary's River between Andrew Street and Huron Street, in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie.

The river above the canals has an elevation of about eighteen feet above the water below the canals.

On the whole the town is a plain, slightly undulating, quite a large proportion being bush land and scrub.

Soil.—In the western section the ground is wet and marshy along the river. Going northward a strip of deep sand is crossed; further northward the sand is underlaid with clay within two or three feet of the surface. In the central and eastern parts of the town several low ridges of stones and gravel are met with, low wet clay land intervening.

With the exception of the half mile along the river front the excavating will not be difficult.

Population.—The town now has a population of about 2,500, the assessed taxable valuation being about $1,000,000. The debenture debt is less than $25,000, and the rate of taxation only 14 mills.

With a proper water supply the town should rapidly increase in population.

Source of Supply.—With the outlet from Lake Superior at the western end of the town, from which to draw an unlimited supply of the purest water in the world for all time, it is unnecessary to discuss but briefly other possible sources. The streams that flow through the town drain several thousands of acres of level land, largely tilled fields and pastures. Water from these streams would be unsafe for domestic uses without thorough filtration, an expensive process.

It is quite probable that an adequate supply might be obtained from wells sunk in the north part of the town, but this can only be determined by making extended tests.

I was not informed of any large springs within the town limits or contiguous thereto during my visit, and I therefore infer that there are none worth considering.

The water flowing through the hydraulic canal day and night the year round has the enormous volume of 8,000 cubic feet per second. Upon reference to the plan of the town it will be seen that this entire flow passes between the head of the ship canal, upper pier, and the commercial dock, a distance of only 1,200 feet, the depth varying from 21 feet to 30 feet. Above the commercial dock the depth increases to 50 feet in half a mile.

If the town supply be taken from any point well within this immense and rapid stream it would certainly be free from shore contamination.

I have shown on the plan an intake pipe extending directly southward from the south end of Goulais Avenue, between the veneer mill and the sawmill. Detailed soundings may show that a divergence of this intake to the westward would be advisable, but this change would not affect the scheme. This location will require an intake pipe 2,800 feet in length, but in my opinion this will cost less than the extra cost of a force main if a more western location were selected.

This location is also most desirable from its proximity to the lumber mills, as doubtless some mill refuse may be obtained for fuel, and a coal dock may be built for a moderate sum at any time in the future.

Pump House.—The pump house should be located as near as possible to the source of supply. I have shown it at the river bank, but it may be built further inland if desired. It is quite probable that pile foundations will be necessary for machinery and masonry walls.

The building should be practically fire proof, and of sufficient size to accommodate two steam boilers, and two pumping engines. If electric power can be obtained at such a price that it will be cheaper than steam, then one of the pumping units may be electrically operated.

Brick or concrete walls resting on concrete foundations with metal roof and concrete floors will in the end prove less expensive than a building partially of wood, but if the foundations are found to be difficult to construct, or expensive, it may be necessary to economize on the pump house, but I have estimated on an up to date building.

Force Main.—I have shown on the plan the proposed force main from the pump house to the eastern part of the town as following the street northerly, easterly and southerly. The location shown may however be changed without affecting the system.

The distance from the pump house to the intersection of St. George's Avenue and Wellington Street by this line is 16,400 feet or over three miles.

When pumping 625 imperial gallons per minute through this length of cast iron pipe, the friction loss would amount to 30 pounds in a ten-inch pipe, and 13 pounds

in a twelve-inch pipe; or 1,000 gallons per minute can be pumped through the twelve-inch with the same pressure as 625 gallons through a ten-inch. To pump 1,000 imperial gallons per minute through 16,000 feet of ten-inch main, and give a pressure of 85 pounds at the easterly end of the line would require a pressure of 150 pounds at the pump house, a high pressure, but not higher than is carried at many other places. A twelve-inch main will cost about thirty cents per lineal foot more than a ten-inch main.

Fire Service.—The consumption of water in the town, if all the people were supplied, would not exceed an average of 150,000 gallons per day, but in hot summer weather the demand might be double this rate, or say 200 gallons per minute. Deducting this from the carrying capacity of the ten-inch force main would leave 800 gallons per minute, or four extra good fire streams. If the force main were twelve inches in diameter the fire supply would be sufficient for six or seven effective fire streams.

The buildings in the town are low, three stories being the maximum; there are few business blocks, no manufactories and no dangerous fire risks. It is a residential town, principally detached residences, and water for domestic supply is more important than for fire protection.

The steel plant and property adjoining is now provided with an independent water works system, the supply being taken from near the commercial dock, pumped to a stand pipe or water tower 150 feet in height, from which it flows by gravity to the hydrants.

A twelve-inch force main will cost about $5,000 more than a ten-inch.

It is a question for you to decide as to whether you will adopt the larger force main or the smaller, or lay part of one size and part of the other, but I am of the opinion that a ten-inch will suffice.

Reservoir.—There is no hill in town upon which to construct a reservoir. In every small city or town it is economy to provide storage, so that the pumping machinery may be shut down at night, thus saving fuel and attendance.

I would recommend that a water tower or stand pipe be erected in the eastern part of the town, either at the point shown on plan southwest of Wellington, opposite Boydell, or at some other point to be selected near the force main. The exact location is immaterial.

A water tower 20 feet in diameter and 80 feet in length will give a satisfactory domestic pressure, and will hold 156,000 gallons. Only the upper forty or fifty feet will be available for domestic use, but it will cost but little less to construct a cylinder from the ground up, than to erect a steel tank on a steel trestle, and there is less danger from freezing. During last winter the water tower at Port Arthur was not injured in the least by ice or otherwise.

Distribution.—The distribution system shown in the plan comprises the following mains:—

1. Wellington, John to North	1,500	feet of	8 inch.
2. Wellesley Crescent, Wellington to Edinburgh	200	"	4 "
3. Edinburgh, North to C. P. R.	800	"	4 "
4. Gloucester, Wellington to Cathcart	500	"	4 "
5. Brown, Wellington to Cathcart	700	"	4 "
6. Wellesley Crescent, John to Beverly	900	"	6 "
7. John, Wellesley to Cathcart	900	"	4 "
8. St. James, Wellesley to Cathcart	850	"	4 "
9. Huron, Wellesley to Cathcart	800	"	6 "
10. Beverly, Wellesley to Cathcart	700	"	4 "
11. John, Wellesley to Kehoe	2,400	"	6 "
12 Parliament and Boydell, Wellington to Byrne	2,000	"	6 "
13. St. Andrews, John to North	1,100	"	6 "
14. St. George, Wellington to Beverly	400	"	4 "
15. St. George, John to Bush	350	"	4 "
16. Bush, St. George to Cornwall	450	"	4 "
17. Bloor, Northland to Bush	1,300	"	6 "
18. Charles, Bloor southerly	350	"	4 "
19. People's Road, Wallace to Henrietta	1,200	"	6 "
20. Connee, Henrietta to Lennox	700	"	4 "
21. Fourth, Douglas northerly	450	"	4 "
22. Third, Douglas southerly	450	"	4 "
23. Albert, Goulais o Goetz	1,100	"	6 "
24. Albert, Goulais to Glasgow	900	"	6 "
52 hydrants	500		
	21,500 feet		

Summary.

1,500 lineal feet of 8-inch water mains.
11,700 lineal feet of 6-inch water mains.
7,800 lineal feet of 4-inch water mains.

21,000 lineal feet.
500 lineal feet 6-inch hydrant branches.
52 hydrants.
15 10-inch valves.
1 8-inch valve.
15 6-inch valves.
14 4-inch valves.

44 valves.
16,000 lineal feet of 10-inch force main.

Cost.—I estimate that the cost of the proposed works will be as follows:—

Land and right of way	$1,000
Intake pipe	9,000
Pump house	6,000
Pumping machinery	8,000
Force main, 10-inch	27,000
Water tower	7,000
Distribution system, 21,500 feet, with 52 hydrants	21,000
Water services	3,000
Engineering and contingencies	5,000
Total	$87,000

By substituting two-inch galvanized pipes for the four-inch cast iron pipes on some of the streets the cost may be reduced by about fifty cents per lineal foot.

I am of the opinion that on some of the streets which you desired me to include in the distribution system it will not at present pay to lay water mains as the prospective revenue to be derived will not equal ten per cent. of the cost.

I am further of the opinion that if you raise from $80,000 to $85,000 for water works purposes that it will be quite sufficient.

Revenue.—Assuming that the same water rates are charged in Steelton as in Sault Ste. Marie, and the same amount allowed for fire protection in proportion to the number of fire hydrants, the proposed works should be self-supporting within a few years, and the revenue from consumers alone should pay operating and maintenance from the first, the allowance for hydrant rental meeting the greater part of the interest charges.

The following may be taken as an approximate estimate of your revenue for the next five years:—

Year	Population	No. of Services	Revenue
1907	2,500	100	$1,500
1908	3,000	200	$3,000
1909	3,500	250	$3,750
1910	3,800	300	$4,500
1911	4,000	350	$5,250

To the foregoing should be added a reasonable amount for fire protection, based on the number of hydrants set, and something should also be charged for the water used for all municipal purposes, schools, etc.

Operating Expenses.—For the next five years at least, one man at the pump house will be sufficient to look after the machinery and do the pumping. The superintendent of your streets should be able to supervise the laying of the water services that will be required in town, and make any necessary repairs.

Owing to the level character of the town the expenses of pumping will not be as great as in many other places, and the consumption of fuel will probably run from half a ton to one ton per day, during the first five years.

Your operating expenses should not exceed $2,000 per year for a few years.

On the whole there is a good prospect of your water works system becoming a valuable municipal asset.

Report on the Proposed Improvements of the Sewerage System of the Town of Waterloo.

By Drs. HODGETTS and AMYOT.

The present disposal plant has been in operation for some years and consists of some four acres of land divided into what may be considered a rather crude septic tank and filter (?) beds of a rather questionable character as regards material and capacity for efficient treatment of the septic tank effluent. The conditions of what is called in the Engineer's report a "farm" were such at the time of our visit as to indicate that the municipality maintained a poor supervision thereof.

The inefficiency of the present disposal plant is evident from the subjoined Laboratory Report, to which reference is made in that of the Engineer, who further sets forth very clearly the essentials of an efficient sewage disposal system (see subjoined report), and recommends as follows: The construction of two concrete septic tanks of a combined capacity of 250,000 gallons which he estimates as the amount of one day's dry weather flow, also the construction of three and one-half acres of artificial sand and gravel filter beds, plenty of which material is in close proximity to the present works.

After a careful inspection of the present plant and study of the Engineer's report and the question generally, we would recommend the approval of the Engineer's plans with the exception of that portion relating to the area of the filter beds, which in our opinion should include the whole of the present property owned by the municipality and the extending of it to the portion of property lying between that now in their possession and the edge of the creek, by which nearly five acres of filter beds would be constructed, thus permitting of a more efficient treatment of the effluent.

We would point out that if at any time it is found necessary to further treat the septic tank effluent by some system of aeration this can be readily done.

In our opinion a competent and efficient officer should be placed in charge of the whole sewerage system and disposal plant as this is essential to the proper working of the same.

APPENDIX A.

Report on Improvements to the Sewerage System of the Town of Waterloo.

By WM. MAHLON DAVIS, C.E.

I have made an examination of your sewerage system and of the sewage discharged thereby, in order to determine the best means of ultimately disposing of the sewage.

The present population of Waterloo is 4,000. The dry weather flow of sewage amounts to 255,000 gallons per 24 hours; in wet weather this is increased to 350,000 gallons per 24 hours. The average amount of water pumped daily is 350,000 gallons. There is very little difference between the daily and the nightly flow of sewage. This would indicate the existence of many leaky joints in the sewers, and the dilution of the sewage by a large quantity of ground water. Since the sewage may be disposed of without pumping this dilution has no disadvantage except to reduce the carrying capacity of the sewers.

The existing sewage farm covers about four acres of land, the soil is clay and gravel, through which the sewage filters very slowly. Samples of sewage were forwarded to the laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health for analysis, taken from the following sources, on the 25th June.

3. Raw sewage taken from sewer outfall at the farm.
2. Filtered sewage taken from subsoil drains at the farm.
1. Water taken from the creek below the farm.
4. Water taken from the creek below Seagram's stables and above sewage farm.
5. Water taken from creek above Seagram's stables.
6. Water taken from creek above the town.

The results of these analyses are as follows:

Parts per Million.

No.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Remarks.
1	2.35	1.05	20	Creek below sewage farm.
2	5.65	1.35	30	Sewage filtrate from tile drain.
3	20.25	8.25	35	Raw Sewage.
4	1.50	.47	6	Creek below Seagram's stables and above Sewage farm.
5	.65	.35	8	Creek above Seagram's stables.
6	.62	.45	2	Creek above town.

As the albumenoid ammonia is the most objectionable constituent of the sewage we may base a comparison with other samples of sewage on the quantity of albumenoid-ammonia present in each.

The essential features of a sewage disposal system for the Town of Waterloo are:

1. The effluent must be at least as pure as the water of the creek above the outfall of the sewerage system.

2. The system must be simple, capable of operation by unskilled attendants, and free from mechanical automatic devices which are liable to get out of order.

3. The works must be so designed that they may be extended to provide for the increased volume of sewage consequent upon the growth of the town.

4. The system proposed must be as cheap as is consistent with the other requirements.

The works now in use do not properly purify the sewage, and a change either in the extent or the character of the works is necessary. With the soil similar to that in the existing beds, at least 40 acres would be necessary to give satisfactory results, and even with this area it is questionable whether the system could be satisfactorily operated during the winter.

The system of disposal which has had the longest test on this continent, and has given the best satisfaction and the best uniform results is that of "intermittent downward filtration," and where the system can be operated by gravity costs less to maintain.

In this system the sewage is filtered through beds of sand or gravel which have been previously undermined; since the beds are used intermittently each bed has a rest after a close of sewage, the interstices become refilled with air, and so long as the beds are not overworked there is no falling off in efficiency. The outlet of your trunk sewer is at such an elevation that a gravity system of this sort is practicable. On account of the unsuitability of the adjacent soil natural filter beds are out of the question. There is, however, a large body of sand and gravel within one-quarter of a mile of the outlet of the trunk sewer, admirably adapted for the work of filtration, which would render the construction of artificial beds practicable.

The area of filtering material required depends on the composition of the sewage. It has been found in practice that the area of filter beds necessary can be reduced by a preliminary treatment of the sewage in septic tanks.

I am of the opinion after a careful consideration of the situation, and of the conditions affecting the disposal of the Waterloo sewage, that the most satisfactory plan that can be adopted is to pass the raw sewage through septic tanks, afterwards filtering the effluent through artificial beds of sand and gravel.

In order to show the results obtained elsewhere by the method I am recommending I shall give the following results of analyses from plants in two town in Massachusetts and in Berlin.

PARTS PER MILLION.

City.	Aver. Gals. per acre.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Percentage of Purification.
Brockton, Mass.--	35,000				
Raw Sewage		30.10	13.60	69.9	99
Effluent		1.766	.123		
Framington, Mass.	27,500				
Raw Sewage		31.00	31.45	84.5	99
Effluent		6.38	.176		

These plants consist of filter beds with septic tanks.

City.	Aver. Gals. per acre.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Percentage of Purification.
Berlin.					
Raw Sewage		45.00	21.25	405	53
Septic Sewage		23.75	10.00	285	
Bed No. 2.					Overall
Filtrate	42,000	1.25	1.10	120	97.6
Bed No. 3.					
Filtrate	42,000	8.65	.50	200	97.6

The Berlin samples were collected in the month of February, a season unfavorable for a high percentage of purification.

I would advise the construction of two concrete tanks with grit chambers of combined capacity of 250,000 gallons, or about one day's dry weather discharge of sewage.

Taking into consideration the comparative strength of Berlin and Waterloo sewage, the beds should be designed to filter 105,000 gallons of sewage per 24 hours, or about 3½ acres for the total daily flow. The beds should be prepared by excavating to the required depth, placing the excavated material in embankments, then underdrained and afterwards filled in with sand and gravel from the neighboring hills. The effluent would be carried to the beds by large earthenware pipe laid underground, and then diffused over the beds by open distributors.

A certain amount of sludge will collect in the septic tanks and grit chamber, which will require periodical renewal, that from the septic tank not oftener than once a year, but the deposit in the grit chamber, which will be chiefly sand from street washings, will require more attention; the latter can be discharged by gravity on a specially prepared bed near the creek, but as the septic tank will be deeper, pumping will be required to empty it. However, since the work of cleaning these tanks will only be necessary at long intervals the cost will not be serious.

It may be in the future necessary to give some preliminary treatment to factory sewage before permitting its discharge into the sewers, but the only work of this sort necessary at the present time is a screen chamber at the brewery to catch any barley husks which are in the sewage, and which are most objectionable on account of their tendency to sludge up the filter beds.

I estimate the cost of the work proposed as follows:

ESTIMATE.

Two covered concrete septic tanks, capacity 250,000 imperial gallons, with screen and grit chambers		$5,954 60
Grading of filter beds:		
18,188 cubic yards @ 25 cents		4,547 12
Sand and gravel filling:		
22,587 cubic yards @ 20 cents	$4,517 40	
Land and right of way	500 00	
		5,017 40
Extension of sewer		120 75
Sewage carriers and distributors		777 80
Underdraining		731 00
Sludge bed and drain		705 75
		$17,854 42
Add ten per cent for contingencies		1,785 58
		$19,640 00

Report on the Water Works System and Sewerage System of the Town of Preston.

By Drs. HODGETTS and AMYOT.

The plans together with the report of Mr. W. Mahlon Davis, C. E., upon the proposed systems of sewerage and water works for the Town of Preston, have been carefully considered, and the ground gone over in company with the engineer, the mayor and town clerk.

We beg to report as follows:—

(*a*) *Water System.* This being of primary importance in every municipality we consider should receive first consideration, and will be dealt with only from the sanitary standpoint as to quality and quantity for domestic use. The three sources discussed by the engineer are—(1) The River Speed. (2) Springs at the base of the hills to the north of the town. (3) Artesian wells.

In our opinion the first would require the installation of a filtration plant, and while giving an ample supply would entail both an initial expenditure and an annual cost in running expenses, which would make the plan prohibitory to a municipality of three thousand persons. From the presence of mineral springs in the town, it is doubtful if a potable supply could be secured from artesian wells although such is not improbable.

The engineer is of the opinion the many springs found at the foot of the hill to the north of Preston, will, if developed, give an adequate supply for all purposes. The flow of water at the time of our inspection, Sept. 20th, 1906, was considerable, notwithstanding the fact a dry spell of some duration had preceded our visit. The waters are cold, clear, palatable and hard. It is possible the opinion of Mr. Davis as regards quantity may be verified by development, if so, we would recommend those springs as the source of supply, providing, however, that samples prove the waters to be free from bacterial and chemical infection, and the springs safeguarded against the possibility of surface infection in a manner satisfactory to the board. We would also recommend that it shall be part of the provisoes of the board giving its consent to the scheme that a system of metering must be adopted by the municipal council.

The system of supply is that of pumping with direct pressure by steam power with a stand pipe 80 ft. high placed on a lot situated on the hill on Abraham St., adjacent to the centre of the town, the total cost being placed at $46,000.00.

(*b*) *Sewerage System.* The plan of the sewerage system as submitted by Messrs. Davis and Johnston, the engineers in charge of the works, divides the town into two sewage areas, the more westerly of which will drain toward the River Speed, while the other will follow the valley of the small creek which lies to the east of Lowther St., and empties into the Grand River.

It will thus be seen the ultimate distribution of the westerly portion of the town sewage will be the Grand River, and to prevent pollution of the waters it is proposed to construct a septic tank for the westerly portion of the system at some point adjacent to the junction of the Speed and Grand Rivers, and provide for intermittent filtration through the alluvial soil found at this point.

As regards the sewage of the easterly portion of the system, the proposal of the engineers is to treat first, by septic tank, and secondary by coke contact beds, as there is no natural deposit of alluvial soil just at this point suitable for the purpose.

The reports and plans of the engineers show a most careful study of the two propositions particularly as regards the sewerage system wherein provision is made for the treatment of the sewage whereby pollution of the waters of an important river will be obviated.

We would recommend the approval of the plans with a slight modification as to the method of treatment of both septic tank effluents, which in our opinion would be attended with better results if sand filters were constructed.

We would further recommend that the municipal council be required to adopt a set of plumbing by-laws which shall be satisfactory to the board, and that they place the system in the hands of a competent town official and the system shall for all time be maintained at a standard satisfactory to the board as to efficiency in treatment of the sewage.

APPENDIX "A."

Report on System of Water Works, Town of Preston.

By W. MAHLON DAVIS, C.E.

I have the honor to report as follows on a system of water works for your corporation.

I have read the report submitted by Mr. H. J. Bowman in 1902, and on most points concur in the conclusion arrived at by him, though the changed conditions caused by the rapid growth of the town necessitate a rearrangement of the distribution system, and the rise in the cost of labor render the sum provided in the report inadequate.

The system proposed should fulfil the following requirements: 1st. Adequate protection from fire for all property within the corporation.

2. A plentiful supply of water suitable for domestic and industrial purposes.

Source of Supply.—There are three sources from which it is possible a satisfactory supply may be obtained, viz.:

1. The River Speed could provide water in abundance, but it would require filtering before it would be suitable for domestic purposes.

2. Springs east of the Preston and Berlin R. R., at the base of the hills, north of the town, yield excellent water, and though the quantity in sight does not exceed some 200,000 gallons per 24 hours, it is probable they could be developed at small expense so as to double this quantity.

3. Artesian wells would probably furnish the cheapest supply if the water can be obtained free from objectionable mineral qualities.

System of Supply.—The only system of supply practicable is pumping with direct pressure by steam power. There is no elevation in the vicinity sufficient for a reservoir, but a stand pipe of suitable size placed in the hill on Abraham Street would furnish sufficient water and pressure for the early stages of a fire, and obviate the necessity of running the pumps at night. The estimate provides for one compound Duplex pump with steam tubular boiler. This plant will answer all demands for some years to come, but will doubtless require to be duplicated in the future.

Location of Pumping Station.—As a location for the pumping station, the town park, near King Street, is most favorable. I would advise sinking an eight-inch test well at this point. If unsuccessful in obtaining a satisfactory supply from this source, I shall then recommend springs, but whether springs or artesian wells be decided upon, the pumping plant must be kept within reach of the River Speed, because that is the only available supply, the permanence of which is absolutely certain. A storage reservoir at the pumping station would be a necessary part of the system.

One objection which may be made to the site proposed is its liability to overflow by the river in the spring. This must be guarded against by keeping the works above high water mark. A certain amount of material for the grading will be available from the reservoir excavation.

Distribution System.—In designing this system the first consideration has been given to fire protection. The town has been gridironed by large mains, and the hydrants are so located that from four to six hydrant streams may be brought to bear on almost any point in the town where they may be required. Hydrants on the business street are located at intervals of 400 feet.

The elevation above sea level of the different street corners are given in feet on the plan. From these it will be seen that a stand pipe 80 feet in height on Abraham Street will give a hydrant pressure of about 65 pounds per square inch in the business part of the town.

The question of supplying water to consumers has been treated as of secondary importance because, with the large mains once laid, the smaller pipe may be added as fast as the revenue from consumers will justify the expense.

I estimate the work proposed as follows:

ESTIMATE.

Two artesian wells 8-inch drain	$1,000 00
One covered storage reservoir, capacity 7,000 gallons	1,100 00
Pumping station	2,500 00
L compound duplex steam pump and boiler feed pump	2,000 00
Boiler and heater	1,400 00

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

1,124 feet 12-inch pipe at $1.70	$1,910 80	
4,686 feet 10-inch pipe at 1.41	6,607 26	
5,293 feet 8-inch pipe at 1.04	5,504 72	
15,799 feet 6-inch pipe at .75	11,849 25	
3,500 lbs. special castings at 3¼c.	1,137 50	
56 hydrants with connections, at $37.50	2,100 00	
Valves and boxes:		
3 12 at $44.50	133 50	
10 10 at 31.50	315 00	
8 8 at 20.50	164 00	
22 6 at 11.50	253 00	
		29,975 00
Steel stand pipe 18 feet diameter 80 feet high on concrete foundation		5,000 00
		$42,975 00
Add for contingencies		3,025 00
		$46,000 00

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
DAVIS & JOHNSTON,
Engineers.

BERLIN, November 13th, 1905.

APPENDIX "B."

Report on Sewage System of the Town of Preston.

By W. MAHLON DAVIS, C.E.

The Town of Preston for sewerage purposes must be divided into two watersheds, the most westerly can be drained along Water Street, parallel with the River Speed to the Grand River, and the other along the valley of the creek which crosses King Street east of Lowther Street.

The streets of the town have as a rule steep gradients, and can in most cases discharge the surface water into the natural watercourses without any great length of storm drain. I do not, therefore, consider it advisable to provide for this storm water in the sewers, and would recommend the adoption of the "separate" system of sewerage, in which the sewers are designed for the carrying off of sewage only. By this means the cost of that system can be kept within reasonable bounds, and the problem of disposal of the sewage is simplified.

The present is an opportune time for the consideration of the construction of sewers and the laying of water mains. The work of improving the roadways is only beginning, and before any permanent work is undertaken, it is of the utmost importance that all sewers and water mains, with the necessary connections, should be laid on the streets, otherwise much of the money expended will be wasted.

The Grand River must ultimately receive the sewage of the town, but the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health require its purification to protect the waters of the river from pollution.

For the west watershed I would advise treatment in septic tanks and subsequent disposal by intermittent filtration through the alluvial soil. The tank will remove the greater part of the organic matter and the after treatment on the land should produce a satisfactory filtrate. At the outfall for the east watershed the soil is of a different character, and the rock is close to the surface, so that natural filter beds are out of the question. I would, therefore, advise in addition to a septic tank, coke contact beds instead of the land treatment recommended in the former case, but from which equally good results may be claimed.

The plan which is submitted shows a complete system of sewerage for the town, although many of the sewers shown would not be required for many years. I am of the opinion that the best plan would be to construct the following parts of the system first.

(*a*) West disposal works.

(*b*) West trunk sewer from the outfall to King Street, and along King Street westerly across the River Speed.

(*c*) East disposal works.

(*d*) East trunk sewer extending northerly from the Grand River to the corner of Duke and Lowther Streets.

In constructing the separate system of sewerage it is usual to provide a second pipe below the sewer for the drainage of cellars and the subsoil. In the case of the west trunk sewer this would be unnecessary on account of the proximity of the territory drained to the River Speed, but the case of the east trunk sewer is different, a subsoil drain would be very necessary, and should have sufficient capacity to remove the subsoil water from the swampy land above Duke Street, leaving the storm water to find its way through the existing channel. In the estimate which follows a 12-inch drain is provided for this purpose.

ESTIMATE.

West disposal works:		
Land and right of way	$375	
Covered tank of concrete, capacity 40,000 gallons	1,400	
Grading and draining beds	1,600	
		$3,375
West trunk sewer:		
1,500 feet 15-inch sewer pipe at 44c.	$660	
1,386 feet 12-inch sewer pipe at 33c.	457	
Trenching and backfilling	1,843	
Manholes	316	
		3,276
East disposal works:		
Land	$150	
One tank	1,400	
Coke contact beds	1,952	
		3,502
East trunk sewer:		
3,500 feet 12-inch pipe for sewer.		
2,000 feet 12-inch pipe for subsoil drain.		
5,500 feet at 33c.	$1,815	
Manholes	264	
Trenching, laying and backfilling	1,990	
		4,069
		$14,222
Add for contingencies		1,422
		$15,644

A by-law would require to be submitted to the ratepayers to authorize the raising of the necessary funds by a general assessment extending over a term of years.

The extension of the system would then follow, as a necessity for the sewers arose, petitions being presented to the council under the Local Improvement Act.

I should estimate the cost of these lateral sewers at $1.30 per lineal foot, including the cost of all house connections to the property line, or 65 cents per foot frontage on each side of the street.

To provide for this amount would require an annual tax of 3¼ cents per lineal foot for thirty years.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Division Courts

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR

1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1907

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TORONTO, March 20th, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. DICKEY,
Inspector.

To the Honourable J. J. FOY, K.C., M.P.P.,
Attorney-General, Toronto.

To His Honour WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K. C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. FOY,
Attorney-General.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Division Courts

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

To His Honour WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the following report upon the Division Courts of the Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

THE RETURNS.

TABLE A—which is perhaps the most important of the tables herewith submitted embraces a full return of the business of the Division Courts of the Province for the year, arranged in alphabetical order for Counties and Districts under convenient and appropriate headings for each court, and at the foot of which will be found the totals under each heading for the previous four years for easy comparison of the volume of business over a period of five years.

TABLE B—is a complete list of Division Court Clerks, their post office address, the number of the Court, and name of the County or District in which each is situated.

TABLE C—gives similar information with regard to bailiffs.

TABLE D—describes the territorial limits of the several courts, including the latest changes.

NEW COURTS.

During the year four new courts were established. Two in the County of Lennox & Addington, one in the County of Hastings, and one in the County of Frontenac.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Forty-two clerks and twenty-seven bailiffs applied for and obtained leave of absence for various periods not in any one instance exceeding two months, the deputy in each case being approved by the Inspector in accordance with the 33rd section of the Division Courts Act.

A copy of this Report is mailed to each County Treasurer throughout the Province, in order that they may see the amount of jury fees payable by the several clerks to the jury fund, which payments are to be made to him in pursuance of Section 176 of the Division Courts Act. Forms for that purpose are furnished to each clerk.

Division Court Tariffs.

A copy of these tariffs is published in connection with this report for the convenience of clerks and bailiffs as well as suitors generally. The officers of the courts are advised to keep these tariffs within easy reach when they are determining the fees to be allowed in the several suits, and are reminded that with the facilities thus furnished no plea of ignorance on the subject can be accepted.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

J. Dickey,

Inspector.

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties or District.	Number of divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Algoma	1	547	22,679 39	16	1,003 45	8	412 64	7,960 54	7,980 94	392 24	523
	2	71	3,994 60	7	351 47	3	.....	1,194 06	1,194 06	.....	65
	3	111	3,203 79	21	1,260 23	3	16 57	320 12	316 34	20 35	102
	4	105	3,023 00	3	102 90	3	7 27	1,170 75	1,014 11	156 64	99
	5	180	6,895 50	3	128 29	.....	68 00	1,751 50	1,687 50	64 00	153
	6	46	1,907 80	4	106 03	6	.....	1,561 58	1,554 58	7 00	44
	7	100	3,206 97	4	123 08	3	5 00	1,044 35	840 95	208 40	102
Brant	1	611	18,394 31	27	1,988 14	70	349 92	7,197 50	7,176 98	370 44	588
	2	116	3,544 26	4	136 98	7	4 44	1,367 25	1,366 94	4 75	66
	3	45	1,936 21	.....	.....	1	.....	234 83	234 83	.....	38
	4	37	592 56	3	217 45	3	77 35	820 01	820 01	77 35	35
	5	17	359 41	5	412 25	1	70	801 62	796 45	5 17	17
Bruce	1	148	5,576 42	7	122 95	18	.....	1,887 32	1,887 32	.....	148
	2	34	879 29	3	87 93	.....	55 63	758 85	758 85	19 00	33
	3	106	2,889 55	6	123 15	5	306 44	1,544 78	1,427 51	117 27	3
	4	51	1,301 80	4	193 95	3	.....	540 30	540 30	....	51
	5	102	3,319 73	4	68 39	3	.....	1,671 82	1,671 82	.....	80
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	96	3,979 96	3	67 32	5	.....	400 45	352 45	48 00	85
	8	165	5,086 28	16	813 78	8	.....	2,217 82	2,093 18	124 64	160
	9	133	1,384 52	4	162 18	2	11 00	561 74	552 74	11 00	29
	10	118	4,109 23	15	607 78	.....	5 00	2,013 44	1,913 44	100 00	119
	11	50	1,264 82	4	190 01	4	.....	928 84	862 34	66 50	34
	12	91	2,298 99	.....	.....	5	1 00	1,250 26	1,198 94	51 32	93
Carleton	1	1,912	71,896 34	37	1,739 85	613	436 54	15,886 71	16,203 99	119 26	1,777
	2	10	535 35	.....	.....	2	.....	260 99	260 99	.....	10
	3	16	907 07	7	527 89	6	41 22	814 13	855 35	.....	19
	4	50	1,810 16	8	347 49	6	15 65	1,453 38	1,426 14	42 89	56
	5	40	1,176 79	5	181 89	.....	40 00	498 08	532 48	5 60	37
	6	40	1,667 36	13	521 29	2	.....	1,198 05	1,198 05	.....	37
	7	42	1,426 34	5	381 86	3	.....	524 01	523 95	5 00	41
Dufferin	1	193	8,391 71	15	1,000 63	16	14 57	2,254 39	2,256 96	12 57	175
	2	121	4,645 59	14	662 54	2	.....	1,696 64	1,463 27	233 37	108
	3	16	792 96	18	905 39	1	.....	137 09	137 09	.....	15
	4	24	848 16	3	71 17	.....	....	161 44	161 44	.....	.....
	5	145	4,372 33	4	299 38	4	.....	1,192 86	1,192 86	.....	141
Elgin	1	226	6,527 87	25	1,099 77	29	305 96	2,666 59	2,785 97	186 58	200
	2	21	761 40	2	100 14	...	.....	150 32	150 32	.....	20
	3	968	29,379 98	26	697 57	101	13 04	10,698 65	10,698 65	13 04	922
	4	141	6,148 73	19	830 42	17	35 22	2,097 34	2,133 89	.....	126
Essex	1	47	1,455 06	.....	.....	21	.....	549 76	523 55	26 21	.....
	2	193	5,156 21	14	512 85	10	.....	1,353 96	1,227 91	126 05	187
	3	80	4,176 29	13	302 97	20	58 75	1,369 19	1,416 69	11 25	70
	4	119	4,737 75	9	437 21	19	277 00	2,119 74	2,047 35	349 39	109
	5	195	9,173 46	12	381 16	24	127 48	4,339 80	4,314 25	25 25	168
	6	79	2,805 28	5	211 62	4	42 91	889 98	849 97	39 21	74
	7	518	17,378 55	46	448 20	258	364 15	6,480 20	6,148 15	332 05	410
	8	162	5,520 88	20	727 30	13	32 59	2,423 60	2,358 69	97 40	155
	9	52	6,173 24	1	106 08	1	.....	636 28	636 28	.....	52

A.

to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1906, inclusive, shewing :

Number of suits entered, where claim exceeds $100 but does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by jurors summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D. C. A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerk's return of emoluments.	Bailiff's returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
34	1	.....	2	96	1	5 00	....	.....	6 17	3	15 00	1	.....	1,061 70	425 17
5	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	150 05	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 45	149 00
6	52	3	1	17	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	219 00	119 16
13	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	434 40	235 32
2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 86	159 60
2	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	3	15 00	.....	.....	180 35	86 00
23	6	3	2	213	1	12 00	....	14 93	27 80	2	10 00	7	.....	1,278 05	496 79
6	.....	.....	.....	44	1	11 00	....	2 76	.....	3	24 00	1	.....	206 00	122 05
6	1	.....	.....	12	1	11 00	....	2 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 50	30 65
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	12 00	....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 35	70 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 75	45 75
12	.....	.....	.....	52	3	33 00	....	6 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336 70	230 52
1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 14	45 86
5	1	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	....	1 86	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	225 79	103 36
.....	1	.....	2	17	1	8 00	....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 45	63 19
4	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	....	1 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199 39	125 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 16
11	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	....	4 65	.....	1	6 00	.....	.....	128 65	101 85
4	1	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	....	4 23	.....	2	11 00	3	.....	340 09	219 10
4	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	....	1 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 75	35 30
4	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	....	3 52	.....	3	18 00	.....	.....	235 90	275 50
1	.....	....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 15	78 61
3	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	....	1 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193 59	.....
123	10	.....	.....	395	1	12 00	....	66 96	1,256 35	9	47 50	278	7	4,572 70	866 07 783 20 776 76
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 39	48 46
5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	2 09	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	50 93	80 46
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	1 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134 95	76 33
3	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	1 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 20	43 13
3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	1 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 12	97 00
1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	....	1 03	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	107 97	67 64
19	3	.....	.....	38	1	12 00	....	8 02	.....	.....	.....	1	1	470 20	93 40
13	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	5 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291 52	268 59
1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	12 00	....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 70	9 35
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 44	36 24
8	.....	.....	1	57	1	12 00	....	3 86	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	304 40	150 00
6	.....	.....	1	48	.....	.....	....	4 92	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	512 90	324 62
1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 95	26 30
46	9	2	1	264	3	19 00	....	25 66	116 06	3	15 00	19	1	1,830 25	901 99
13	1	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	....	6 33	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	324 99	433 81
1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	6	1	111 75	84 38
6	.....	.....	1	70	2	24 00	....	4 35	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	392 95	25 45
9	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	4 15	.....	1	5 00	3	.....	252 95	176 63 161 05
10	.....	.....	2	18	1	8 00	....	4 84	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	308 65	218 30
27	3	2	1	41	2	22 00	...	10 00	.....	1	10 00	8	.....	517 40	336 97
6	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....	....	2 14	.....	1	6 45	2	.....	120 90	123 95
22	6	....	6	379	.....	.....	....	10 75	2 26	2	10 00	85	.....	1,022 60	562 45
7	2	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	....	4 38	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	414 65	195 85
2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 46	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	103 86	146 25

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Division.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Frontenac.....	1	871	22,850 91	21	1,345 08	120	766 31	9,130 06	9,797 37	97 00	845
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	24	754 43	.....	.....	2	.....	206 11	196 11	10 00	23
	4	60	1,479 69	7	510 90	8	.....	875 10	865 10	10 00	58
	5	3	171 35	7	324 76	2	.....	161 77	161 77	.....	4
	6	76	2,539 48	4	173 74	8	.....	999 78	957 75	42 03	74
	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey.....	1	544	13,649 48	25	1,310 64	83	14 91	5,269 24	5,191 79	77 45	529
	2	89	4,446 63	22	1,146 12	11	60 21	1,340 73	1,353 06	37 88	62
	3	220	4,727 94	10	439 32	41	.....	2,379 45	2,286 47	92 98	255
	4	42	1,549 76	10	410 85	4	4 00	957 61	955 39	22	39
	5	165	5,070 00	16	1,154 00	11	.....	2,286 50	2,278 15	8 35	155
	6	51	2,258 44	5	276 00	1	.....	1,530 06	1,530 06	.....	47
	7	130	3,660 80	7	721 45	1	.....	1,487 82	1,487 82	.....	121
	8	99	3,918 58	6	687 03	15	30 00	691 23	707 52	13 71	91
Haldimand.....	1	42	1,914 04	1	25 39	7	7 88	685 34	598 06	94 62	37
	2	39	1,281 19	1	78 78	5	46 00	390 19	414 24	10 00	45
	3	177	6,451 08	15	902 74	10	147 32	1,815 32	1,817 79	144 85	164
	4	80	3,354 00	12	657 50	9	63 88	1,606 05	1,622 28	47 65	82
	5	2	110 00	7	229 25	.....	.....	227 80	227 80	.....	.....
Haliburton	1	41	2,567 29	1	73 11	2	.....	357 47	303 65	53 82	40
	2	20	776 76	2	46 89	.....	.....	219 38	219 38	.....	19
	3	54	1,640 11	3	96 95	8	76 50	1,062 24	1,039 74	22 50	52
Halton.....	1	46	2,068 26	9	419 72	13	37 61	620 80	592 27	72 16	42
	2	131	3,803 80	7	458 33	12	.....	1,451 89	1,451 89	.....	126
	3	129	4,945 18	8	389 29	9	.....	2,291 55	2,291 55	.....	124
	4	43	1,102 76	9	251 82	4	.....	304 44	304 44	.....	43
	5	11	255 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 60	69 60	.....	11
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings.....	1	278	10,886 00	4	537 66	19	82 99	3,916 43	3,910 48	86 64	179
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	12	439 18	3	26 28	.....	.....	184 76	179 43	5 33	11
	4	119	3,492 36	6	267 97	1	47 07	1,531 31	1,578 38	.....	17
	5	95	2,834 96	8	234 43	4	9 50	1,228 99	1,236 49	2 00	93
	6	149	5,315 94	7	492 09	3	.....	3,325 19	3,235 58	89 61	140
	7	124	2,465 77	5	286 66	16	99 02	1,190 43	1,237 45	52 00	138
	9	139	5,000 43	14	597 25	7	53 97	2,251 73	2,164 39	87 34	127
	10	82	2,778 33	5	267 73	2	109 54	791 88	721 52	180 20	75
	11	52	2,075 41	13	555 71	.....	101 85	1,130 37	1,157 77	24 45	47
	12	175	6,058 94	8	187 49	3	180 30	2,687 43	2,636 39	51 04	166
Huron.....	1	130	2,752 96	12	631 81	1	.....	1,591 31	1,377 75	213 64	128
	2	140	4,136 14	6	319 81	11	60 02	1,546 29	1,353 00	253 31	132
	3	171	5,160 27	11	566 10	12	.....	2,637 93	2,637 93	.....	171
	4	38	1,163 52	5	271 55	.....	.....	495 28	695 28	.....	35
	5	36	1,349 29	3	191 24	5	.....	1,008 96	1,008 96	.....	36
	6	18	712 45	2	40 80	.....	.....	179 02	179 02	.....	.....
	7	5	196 86	2	58 37	1	.....	199 87	199 87	.....	5
	8	69	2,239 95	9	233 51	4	49 30	847 15	877 45	19 00	64
	9	54	2,192 96	7	304 83	6	209 02	932 01	1,002 58	122 55	51
	10	58	1,921 47	8	76 54	1	.....	955 66	955 66	.....	55
	11	20	622 02	1	.....	.....	16 86	460 44	418 92	58 38	19
	12	49	2,031 23	4	312 15	.....	125 50	539 92	598 19	87 23	46

A.—*Continued.*

to the thirty-first day of December, A D. 1906i nclusive, etc. :—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim exceeds $100 but does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 108, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerk's returns of emoluments.	Bailiff's returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
26	4	.....	1	306	.....	.....	....	19 85	79 76	2	9 00	13	.....	1,648 80	62 03 714 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	92	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35 90	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	1 22	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	92 52	158 77
1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 39	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	2 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 28	38 74 125 59 13 30
13	6	.....	.....	187	6	69 00	....	10 08	31 14	2	10 00	26	.....	1,311 35	725 25
7	4	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	....	3 74	.....	3	5 00	.....	.....	287 82	167 89
6	5	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	....	3 93	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	446 15	243 98
4	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	1 78	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	106 58	152 01
10	6	.....	1	51	.....	.....	....	4 94	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	391 71	416 23
10	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	3 25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	118 78	169 85
9	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	....	3 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 85	104 75
7	4	.....	1	11	.....	.....	....	3 77	.....	.....	.....	4	1	307 10	156 10
5	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	2 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 90	65 53
.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 92	51 93
14	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	....	6 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357 00	270 68
6	.....	2	.....	18	1	12 00	....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	219 35	187 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12 00	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 89	12 15
1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	10 00	....	1 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 52	108 37
1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 60	26 53
2	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	1 37	.....	8	19 00	2	.....	118 90	109 04
4	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	2 05	.....	1	5 00	2	.....	141 80	85 33
4	.....	.....	1	39	1	12 00	....	2 96	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	238 50	160 54
5	.....	.....	1	26	.....	.....	....	3 74	.....	2	15 00	2	.....	316 60	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 50	59 92
.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 15	24 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 50
23	2	.....	1	73	.....	.....	....	10 19	.....	1	5 00	1	1	697 00	361 76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 50	24 03
4	2	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	....	3 23	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	207 05	81 53
6	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	....	2 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207 30	103 10
9	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	....	5 22	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	298 90	314 68
1	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	....	1 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239 20	97 74
10	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	....	4 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322 85	232 69
5	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	....	2 24	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	143 84	123 54
5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	2 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133 95	173 66
8	.....	.....	1	33	.....	.....	....	5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292 22	.....
2	1	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	....	2 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293 81	121 00
8	1	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	....	3 68	.....	.....	.....	3	1	280 75	134 40
11	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	....	4 97	.....	1	5 00	2	.....	355 20	165 30
2	.....	.....	.....	11	1	12 00	....	90	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	83 41	38 45
3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	1 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 70	76 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 85	41 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 10	11 43
5	1	.....	.....	13	1	12 00	....	1 99	.....	1	6 00	4	.....	168 73	89 72
3	.....	.....	.....	6	1	11 00	....	1 77	.....	1	3 00	1	.....	94 20	113 06
3	1	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 54	110 25
1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 85	32 09
3	.....	.....	.....	13	1	12 00	....	1 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 05	.....

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Kent	1	701	26,722 00	38	1,514 06	182	1,070 31	9,554 44	10,200 17	424 58	624
	2	205	6,320 41	20	856 32	56	69 24	3,457 00	3,472 78	53 46	192
	3	86	3,107 05	16	1,336 21	14	.....	1,352 76	1,352 76	.....	79
	4	207	6,290 46	7	454 86	62	287 70	4,024 26	4,311 96	.....	194
	5	332	9,560 04	33	1,379 15	46	143 74	5,477 15	5,073 45	547 44	318
	6	96	397 43	10	335 30	23	.....	1,446 35	1,446 35	2 00	89
	7	145	5,936 02	23	914 47	5	.....	2,360 79	2,308 63	52 36	141
Lambton	1	715	19,059 31	17	518 05	114	.....	7,420 41	7,386 15	34 26	686
	2	79	3,343 79	9	475 60	4	104 90	1,479 12	1,490 62	93 40	70
	3	61	2,183 70	28	1,671 69	9	5 92	1,912 00	1,907 00	10 92	44
	4	40	1,285 79	28	405 31	13	.....	1,034 37	1,034 37	.....	55
	5	61	2,173 87	7	628 84	6	.....	1,107 10	1,107 10	.....	59
	6	10	615 88	1	19 49	.....	.....	471 63	334 43	136 70	9
	7	25	986 92	7	144 72	3	12 05	291 96	245 25	46 71	24
	8	244	7,926 91	25	1,091 74	29	25 28	2,698 41	2,723 69	.....	216
	9	44	1,224 07	2	127 74	4	13 57	1,351 77	1,381 08	28 76	39
Lanark	1	164	6,453 97	6	375 57	40	168 70	2,358 48	2,402 19	124 99	148
	2	35	1,272 18	14	782 68	.....	55 06	1,172 91	1,202 91	25 06	27
	3	445	10,984 15	11	498 60	67	.....	3,284 80	3,115 85	169 45	489
	4	145	4,731 29	6	404 62	31	.....	1,297 33	1,297 33	.....	138
	5	68	2,403 71	5	188 97	7	.....	735 23	735 23	.....	71
Leeds & Grenville	1	339	10,909 70	14	477 78	7	.....	5,359 60	5,371 60	.....	318
	2	111	3,548 30	3	114 71	17	84 18	1,442 50	1,482 50	44 18	109
	3	157	5,373 73	16	889 22	19	79 02	2,318 76	2,252 06	145 77	184
	4	156	4,547 86	2	87 00	9	386 35	861 23	763 70	197 53	150
	5	87	2,158 04	3	265 33	4	15 00	596 52	597 32	17 20	46
	6	97	3,417 58	4	150 23	14	10 00	951 70	961 70	.....	6
	7	35	1,167 79	.....	.....	.....	85 82	455 21	536 03	5 00	32
	8	90	556 15	4	269 37	13	57 35	981 18	1,038 53	.....	87
	9	35	1,012 50	1	80 79	7	.....	506 38	503 48	2 90	35
	10	26	928 69	1	13 75	1	26 67	299 25	293 58	5 67	26
	11	39	925 90	1	24 03	2	.....	328 28	324 28	4 00	38
	12	18	444 21	6	207 38	.....	.....	167 87	167 87	.....	17
Lennox and Addington	1	139	4,201 92	9	292 58	24	78 91	2,089 95	2,137 56	31 30	131
	2	11	191 51	.....	.....	2	3 00	148 85	151 85	.....	13
	3	5	82 37	1	26 45	.....	.....	61 55	61 55	.....	5
	4	46	1,442 57	.....	.....	4	53 16	453 94	454 94	52 16	45
	5	41	1,366 48	1	70 11	3	7 25	471 17	421 27	57 15	38
	6	36	1,294 22	1	32 30	6	19 87	711 20	712 90	18 17	33
	7	69	1,463 55	8	282 28	3	131 55	990 16	1,050 32	71 35	68
Lincoln	1	54	1,835 52	2	64 00	12	.....	452 21	453 21	.....	52
	2	271	10,104 11	30	1,351 15	52	397 25	3,690 71	3,518 31	569 65	252
	3	55	1,711 60	18	591 88	3	8 00	1,006 52	1,010 70	3 82	51
	4	38	1,615 04	11	1,017 13	10	7 00	934 01	885 26	55 75	35

A.—*Continued.*

to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1906, inclusive, etc.—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered where claim exceeds $100 but does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or retained, does not exceed the sum of $50.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of cash debtors actually committed.	Clerk's returns of emoluments.	Bailiff's returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
56	2	.....	.....	145	3	33 00	....	28 92	79 76	6	45 00	70	2	1648 80	560 05 460 28
11	.....	.....	.....	68	2	12 00	....	6 22	.....	3	30 00	7	2	559 75	441 79
7	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	230 30	165 56
10	2	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	....	5 40	.....	1	10 00	17	.....	474 05	
14	7	.....	1	128	6	41 00	....	7 64	.....	.....	.....	20	1	811 40	343 25
4	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	3 28	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	223 60	44 92 106 86
9	3	.....	1	35	.....	.....	....	5 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364 50	355 05
25	6	1	2	285	2	24 00	....	15 87	28 80	.....	.....	41	1	1,288 00	642 04
9	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	....	3 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 88	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	1 74	.....	.....	.....	2	1	214 16	240 67
2	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	1 10	.....	.....	.....	4	1	113 20	171 49
2	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	....	1 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 00	142 57
1	1	1	.....	1	1	13 20	....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 68	.....
1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 95	60 65
12	3	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	....	7 02	.....	2	15 00	6	1	521 60	132 63
5	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 32	81 27
16	2	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	....	6 72	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	494 40	158 67 184 49
2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	1 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 46	102 35
23	.....	5	.....	123	.....	.....	....	10 76	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	969 55	100 58 141 10
7	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	....	4 30	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	331 25	386 61
4	4	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	1 95	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	133 30	104 25
15	3	2	.....	105	.....	.....	....	9 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	673 36	94 21 18 00 176 32
2	2	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	....	2 48	.....	1	5 00	1	1	258 75	
6	2	.....	1	68	1	11 00	....	4 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384 92	256 80
6	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	....	4 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496 85	244 67
3	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	....	1 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161 20	*25 03
6	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	....	3 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236 90	313 36
3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	1 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 05	49 20
3	2	1	2	29	.....	.....	....	1 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271 75	47 16 *2 00
2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 68	44 84
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 80	55 58
1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	76	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12 60	19 74
1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 40	36 75
3	2	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	....	3 54	.....	3	6 00	2	.....	359 90	178 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 60	10 37
1	1	24	.....	6	.....	.....	....	1 09	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	138 50	49 92
3	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	1 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 46	53 62
3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	1 32	.....	1	7 50	.....	.....	63 35	55 21
1	2	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	....	1 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 90	138 27
2	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	1 46	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	116 09	59 40
19	.....	.....	1	72	.....	.....	....	9 40	.....	1	5 00	5	.....	462 55	408 78
4	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	1 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 45	115 49
3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 19	80 01

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Manitoulin	1	93	3,826 71	8	546 31	1	8 25	1,305 47	1,305 62	8 10	89
	2	26	908 54	3	447 64	.....	16 57	326 87	337 34	5 07	25
	3	23	804 48	3	50 75	1	.....	585 38	535 38	50 00	18
	4	.....	.....	.....	62 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	1	1,931	61,652 72	41	1,882 28	91	809 14	25,705 78	25,897 01	617 91	1,300
	2	93	2,321 60	3	88 86	8	7 44	487 48	485 85	8 67	93
	3	33	870 20	10	429 09	2	18 10	663 58	645 48	18 10	31
	4	34	1,533 89	9	535 78	3	.....	366 43	366 43	.....	30
	5	68	2,500 94	15	449 86	3	58 98	704 57	740 58	22 97	63
	6	155	6,118 64	6	371 02	9	33 11	1,311 07	1,310 66	33 52	145
	7	30	1,201 78	2	17 77	1	26 22	337 88	282 03	82 07	28
	8	15	919 28	2	136 45	1	15 00	438 81	453 81	.....	11
	9	543	9,205 96	17	631 31	58	.....	3,427 30	3,275 18	152 32	583
Muskoka	1	173	7,856 21	21	272 42	12	38 59	3,536 74	3,403 95	132 79	156
	2	68	2,573 23	30	1,536 38	7	43 40	1,968 20	1,896 80	71 40	60
	3	113	3,461 68	18	1,053 36	9	22 47	1,256 87	1,217 04	32 30	106
	4	19	661 69	6	270 43	.....	22 00	298 55	302 55	18 00	19
Nipissing	1	283	8,908 69	11	479 20	12	.....	2,897 89	2,799 93	97 96	271
	2	87	2,748 13	.....	.....	16	.....	1,553 86	1,553 86	.....	84
	3	432	17,371 80	23	1,441 66	48	42 32	6,120 93	5,881 32	281 93	397
	4	479	19,069 75	9	138 49	14	431 21	8,503 03	8,128 22	806 02	454
	5	53	1,647 61	3	232 72	9	.....	429 93	429 93	.....	68
	6	85	3,004 28	23	929 77	2	.....	2,483 65	2,483 65	.....	69
	7	296	16,930 95	43	2,758 08	24	112 35	5,481 43	5,031 29	559 49	255
Norfolk	1	115	3,286 56	6	240 35	29	.....	876 03	876 03	.....	111
	2	43	1,328 46	2	235 29	3	21 50	558 00	514 00	65 50	43
	3	23	790 24	4	262 03	3	.....	178 41	160 53	17 88	21
	4	36	1,188 45	11	344 37	8	96 92	308 66	246 34	159 22	28
	5	23	511 75	2	34 09	.....	.....	486 76	486 76	.....	23
	6	91	3,110 83	6	158 68	29	.....	973 12	973 12	.....	89
	7	49	1,666 75	7	501 49	5	3 64	164 34	436 59	27 25	30
	8	30	796 66	8	551 45	2	.....	121 32	84 22	37 10	31
Northumberland and Durham	1	219	8,282 75	20	995 52	23	66 92	3,711 31	3,686 73	91 80	204
	2	43	1,584 03	7	177 67	.....	18 57	793 13	787 45	24 27	41
	3	141	4,626 74	5	223 34	4	12 92	1,022 79	985 94	36 88	133
	4	88	2,590 10	11	680 89	5	101 72	902 21	911 70	95 23	84
	5	210	6,534 58	4	149 01	24	12 08	1,641 66	1,597 94	58 80	152
	6	12	511 25	6	316 01	2	.....	457 35	457 35	.....	11
	7	70	3,209 5	2	77 25	12	37 50	966 94	1,004 44	.....	63
	8	81	2,081 70	4	229 32	3	.....	115 27	92 27	23 00	42
	9	70	2,106 5	11	608 55	8	11 39	1,439 01	1,417 82	24 19	76
	10	59	2,498 84	13	402 54	11	.....	1,083 09	1,083 09	.....	56
	11	100	2,763 64	8	243 02	4	.....	828 98	813 03	15 95	98
Ontario	1	139	5,809 65	19	722 89	8	.....	1,700 53	1,678 53	22 00	130
	2	71	1,981 85	7	239 61	10	23 00	958 81	981 84	.....	88
	3	56	2,246 53	2	105 30	5	.....	483 35	483 35	.....	51
	4	93	4,611 00	7	1,057 51	4	10 00	606 29	616 29	.....	80
	5	62	2,355 11	12	787 16	5	.....	1,624 76	1,618 76	6 00	59
	6	55	2,372 38	10	642 56	.....	20 65	1,935 61	1,910 6	15 00	50
	7	15	867 40	7	357 26	3	75 01	769 27	769 27	.....	12

A.—*Continued.*

to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1906, inclusive, etc.—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim exceeds $100 but does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerk's returns of emoluments.	Bailiff's returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
8	.....	.....	.....	10	2	12 00	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209 10	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 10	30 65
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 74	62 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 35	18 56
97	7	.....	2	463	5	41 00	....	57 90	849 95	9	55 00	3	1	3,699 90	1,310 51
.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	....	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149 75	157 72
1	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 81	71 42
4	.....	.....	1	7	7	42 00	1	1 69	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	57 34	84 15
5	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	2 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 75	128 86
19	2	.....	1	56	1	12 00	....	6 53	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	327 00	170 71
2	.....	.....	.....	6	2	24 00	....	95	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	93 60	138 10
2	3	.....	.....	3	4	35 00	....	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 15	62 89
18	.....	1	.....	322	.....	.....	....	5 91	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	901 66	325 72
10	1	1	.....	20	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	3	25 00	1	.....	448 46	201 80
8	3	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207 25	90 68
5	.....	.....	2	26	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	225 25	152 71
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 95	53 25
12	2	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569 86	351 30
3	1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	210 41	105 40
26	3	.....	2	89	.....	.....	....	.....	16 83	3	7 00	9	.....	1,168 30	506 94
24	9	4	2	77	.....	.....	....	.....	22 88	.....	.....	3	.....	1,228 82	703 04
3	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	96 79	66 42
6	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186 00	184 17
41	6	.....	1	16	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	3 00	6	.....	853 00	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	....	2 29	.....	.....	.....	7	1	309 42	153 45
4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 50	102 45
2	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	80	.....	1	10 00	1	1	57 40	44 65
1	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....	....	91	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	84 84	78 87
.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 80	54 43
2	.....	.....	2	24	1	17 50	....	1 88	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	176 48	161 30
4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 47	84 51
1	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	....	67	.....	2	11 75	1	.....	49 55	28 96
15	2	.....	.....	61	3	27 00	....	7 68	.....	2	30 00	7	1	584 10	325 85
2	.....	.....	.....	11	3	26 00	....	1 28	.....	2	20 00	.....	.....	98 27	69 96
7	2	.....	.....	32	1	11 00	....	4 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261 75	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	....	2 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204 67	161 20
11	2	.....	1	69	1	11 00	....	5 84	.....	2	20 00	11	.....	415 74	206 21
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13 00	....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 65	56 34
7	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	3 19	.....	2	10 00	2	.....	170 85	*121 17
3	.....	.....	2	18	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243 55	91 32
2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	1 97	.....	2	10 00	1	.....	184 16	148 85
3	.....	.....	.....	15	2	11 00	....	1 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143 69	111 13
2	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	....	2 00	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	189 04	132 10
8	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	....	4 61	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	322 18	275 92
.....	3	.....	.....	11	1	10 00	....	1 17	.....	1	10 00	2	.....	200 00	.....
5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	2 39	.....	2	15 00	3	.....	168 50	155 55
13	2	.....	.....	13	2	19 00	....	4 68	.....	2	15 00	.....	.....	172 52	198 29
2	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	1 80	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	159 47	115 59
5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	2 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151 00	65 56
3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12 00	....	92	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	51 21	58 11

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties, or Districts.	Number of Division.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Oxford	1	462	16,617 62	28	1,257 06	57	170 61	10,847 39	10,869 09	149 91	485
	2	78	2,471 75	11	504 66	7	34 48	2,228 14	2 215 97	46 65	70
	3	33	1,196 65	2	40 06	2	9 46	198 78	165 08	43 36	28
	4	136	3,254 56	23	1,032 26	19	.....	2,844 47	2,887 44	34 42	132
	5	968	31,765 40	20	881 39	19	146 00	12,780 68	12,844 91	78 41	925
	6	189	7,303 14	13	336 44	17	95 80	2,763 84	2,757 77	101 87	174
Parry Sound	1	226	7,511 81	11	239 92	20	.....	.....	.....	520 60	160
	2	75	1,842 30	2	154 29	5	.....	422 09	365 34	65 75	73
	3	4	101 16	1	26 37	.....	117 73	179 62	220 68	76 77	4
	4	85	3,340 61	8	490 46	13	147 85	1,566 35	1,713 45	75	79
	5	48	2,405 86	.....	.....	1	67 29	516 83	544 99	39 13	44
	6	98	3,258 33	15	694 60	10	.....	1,172 78	1,133 78	35 00	94
	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel	1	64	3,131 08	6	262 27	8	.....	1,029 06	1,017 06	12 00	60
	2	54	2,065 74	6	209 03	.....	.....	645 97	645 97	.....	73
	3	26	1,235 39	12	177 78	5	.....	1,079 84	1,079 84	.....	22
	4	32	1,390 50	5	146 26	.....	.....	924 59	924 59	.....	29
Perth	1	488	15,693 99	27	1,564 36	74	72 17	5,368 45	5,282 08	158 54	464
	2	116	3,928 89	7	250 65	10	.....	2,452 63	2,283 86	168 77	126
	3	151	4,880 31	8	470 01	22	6 00	2,223 06	2,227 56	1 50	139
	4	33	1,453 09	4	187 09	1	.....	373 94	373 94	.....	83
	5	75	2,638 29	6	264 05	.....	46 20	1,263 17	1,263 17	.....	70
	6	295	7,765 71	28	825 85	22	59 06	4,529 80	4,576 86	12 00	233
Peterborough	1	466	13,075 09	28	1,375 61	44	.....	5,029 62	5,029 62	.....	455
	2	123	3,460 33	9	423 83	5	88 53	1,334 27	1,340 87	81 93	122
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	38	1,099 75	2	178 99	2	.....	529 20	517 32	11 88	35
	5	8	94 05	4	110 62	.....	.....	60 15	60 15	.....	3
Prescott & Russell	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323 13	323 13	.....	.....
	2	82	3,597 18	5	414 49	9	140 00	1,264 52	1,131 29	273 43	72
	3	63	1,913 13	3	102 48	2	15 40	698 40	677 40	36 40	61
	4	77	1,562 05	2	113 25	9	.....	781 61	765 61	15 00	75
	5	26	727 06	8	295 01	.....	.....	1,150 62	1,143 76	6 86	25
	6	55	1,756 35	12	642 15	4	.....	1,010 44	1,010 44	.....	53
	7	435	4,957 27	9	331 28	117	.....	4,505 83	4,351 93	153 90	404
	8	28	1,036 05	2	286 07	3	56 77	571 27	626 54	1 50	28
	9	38	1,069 99	.....	.....	1	.....	577 34	564 04	13 30	37
	10	106	2,369 85	5	178 85	14	8 00	1,443 98	1,446 98	5 00	104
	11	81	2,412 92	6	167 56	4	56	1,171 71	1,156 95	14 76	78
Prince Edward	1	537	8,341 88	9	57 05	136	.....	2,662 89	2,636 46	26 33	666
	2	13	410 87	2	20 37	1	.....	171 78	239 09	.....	13
	3	7	94 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 00	39 00	.....	7
	4	10	356 88	3	221 14	.....	.....	247 48	247 48	.....	10
	5	14	519 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	313 13	223 53	90 60	14
	6	13	639 90	1	14 23	5	.....	187 43	186 23	1 20	12
	7	2	80 25	2	29 50	.....	.....	76 11	76 11	.....	2
	8	3	103 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 90	4 90	.....	.....
Rainy River	1	257	9,741 14	3	136 07	6	269 98	4,778 44	4,663 83	384 59	237
	2	116	3,169 46	6	412 60	4	203 85	1,966 66	2,139 83	30 68	111
	3	92	4,082 93	4	295 97	1	2 00	1,153 13	1,133 43	19 70	87
	4	56	3,379 41	1	91 22	2	100 00	1,226 69	1,227 40	99 29	47
	5	106	3,982 71	2	.....	.....	52 90	1,394 53	1,387 88	33 19	105

A.—*Continued.*

to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1906, inclusive, etc.—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim exceeds $100 but does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerk's returns of emoluments.	Bailiff's returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
29	....	.....	.....	115	2	26 00	....	16 63	2 77	2	7 00	9	1	1,027 75	746 02
8	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	2	2 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 65	140 04
2	.....	.....	1	8	1	50	....	1 19	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	58 46	60 93
4	.....	.....	1	69	2	.....	....	2 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298 89	214 45
41	.....	.....	.....	170	4	47 00	2	28 84	125 79	6	37 00	.....	.....	1,878 95	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	52	2	23 00	....	6 44	.....	.....	.....	3	2	372 80	204 02
25	.....	12	.....	.....	31	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 83 45
2	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 88	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 10	12 19
6	.....	.....	.....	16	1	6 00	....	.....	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	263 85	281 05
5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 07	91 71
4	.....	.....	2	18	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	233 15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	12	1	15 00	....	2 73	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	144 15	103 84
.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 40	89 71
4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	47 00	....	1 48	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	87 15	.....
2	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 29	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	93 44	79 00
23	5	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	....	11 10	9 00	1	5 00	12	7	1,089 95	564 33
7	.....	.....	1	35	.....	.....	....	3 82	.....	1	5 00	2	1	259 05	165 42
12	2	35	.....	52	1	9 00	1	4 92	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	294 00	226 55
.....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	1 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 80	82 00
5	4	.....	1	21	.....	.....	....	2 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134 85	164 87
12	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	50	....	6 63	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	441 00	284 19
11	8	.....	2	128	2	24 00	....	9 77	.....	1	7 50	4	1	926 40	533 79
4	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	3 05	.....	1	5 00	1	1	233 58	181 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	1 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 65	48 32
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 05	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 87	22 26
10	.....	.....	.....	13	2	24 00	....	4 21	.....	4	25 00	1	.....	179 77	49 80
2	3	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	2	1 64	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	123 80	68 08
2	2	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	....	1 16	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	175 95	97 32
1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 45	71 59
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	1 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 80	95 82
31	.....	159	.....	245	.....	.....	....	12 94	.....	.....	.....	16	1	823 36	394 53
.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 60	.....
1	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	85	.....	1	7 00	.....	.....	81 35	41 46
4	3	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	....	1 77	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	216 75	128 21
3	1	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	....	2 04	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	178 75	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	395	.....	.....	....	3 29	.....	.....	.....	11	2	979 20	45 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 68	10 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 30	10 98
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 30	15 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 22	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 41	18 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12 00	....	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 65	15 97
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	24 00	....	09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 29	12 40
19	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575 44	.....
5	.....	.....	2	44	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233 10	316 73
4	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 80	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 30	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 06	.....

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of county, United Counties, or District.	Number of Division.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgment and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Balance of suits entered, where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcript of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Renfrew	1	271	8,117 94	.....	.....	17	19 73	1,898 00	1,894 84	22 89	258
	2	41	1,455 90	2	55 25	.....	44 29	829 47	873 76	.....	39
	3	192	7,537 65	12	777 62	16	11 20	3,365 75	3,328 35	48 90	178
	4	210	6,363 99	12	586 82	20	17 64	4,708 91	4,825 34	103 33	200
	5	26	706 98	4	.....	.....	.....	16 00	.....	.....	.....
	6	144	4,838 84	5	286 18	11	.....	2,883 53	2,383 53	.....	150
	7	83	3,044 94	9	349 83	3	.....	1,211 27	1,211 77	.....	78
	8	75	2,343 55	6	143 51	3	.....	1,744 05	1,744 05	.....	71
Simcoe	1	383	11,794 00	21	1,287 34	24	82 61	5,488 08	5,540 06	30 63	369
	2	69	2,584 48	4	122 53	4	3 27	1,175 77	1,117 78	61 26	65
	3	112	4,151 11	16	778 15	6	.....	1,572 98	1,572 98	.....	104
	4	195	6,728 32	18	463 96	10	46 72	2,790 17	2,804 57	32 31	185
	5	63	2,869 71	12	277 08	4	123 56	1,155 77	1,168 60	110 75	59
	6	194	7,114 24	27	1,468 87	15	45 45	3,129 77	3,155 25	19 97	140
	7	34	922 11	8	293 27	.....	58 58	671 98	671 98	58 50	34
	8	135	5,884 61	16	925 90	13	42 59	3,086 31	2,912 38	173 93	131
	9	377	11,497 33	25	1,170 09	76	13 26	3,914 55	3,840 19	84 62	348
	10	116	3,704 48	4	118 14	6	1 00	800 89	770 58	31 31	110
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	76	1,977 44	9	707 57	15	79 98	1,347 33	1,383 00	44 21	66
	2	203	6,600 92	9	455 81	10	59 90	2,045 65	1,950 40	95 25	195
	3	397	17,437 41	154	1,128 79	62	9 97	5,993 96	5,863 06	130 90	362
	4	54	2,000 36	7	214 16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6	82	2,817 34	6	157 25	15	18 83	802 99	781 75	40 04	78
	7	36	1,582 19	1	69 96	2	4 40	376 00	377 40	3 00	33
	8	86	3,380 94	7	432 68	7	47 22	1,887 15	1,915 27	19 10	85
	9	41	1,208 81	3	130 01	2	1 65	521 16	521 16	1 65	41
	10	149	4,536 50	7	257 75	12	.....	1,719 50	1,627 72	91 78	161
	11	100	4,870 77	8	293 80	8	38 77	2,919 57	2,940 18	18 16	83
	12	74	3,412 46	6	223 89	3	22 95	1,190 98	1,198 93	15 00	69
Thunder Bay	1	371	16,276 59	22	1,297 18	6	121 34	4,794 86	4,600 11	194 75	298
	3	305	14,299 57	4	27 52	25	544 64	5,650 64	5,928 84	266 44	298
Victoria	1	102	2,931 90	6	219 77	3	.....	917 31	917 31	.....	83
	2	58	2,680 42	6	165 80	6	.....	686 86	686 86	.....	55
	3	53	2,052 73	1	13 33	1	2 89	1,033 75	1,028 75	7 82	49
	4	40	929 64	8	338 45	.....	21 90	488 19	488 19	7 00	1
	5	570	13,005 29	13	754 42	34	.....	3,463 57	3,516 32	52 75	342
	6	47	1,695 49	4	235 87	3	37 68	1,030 99	1,064 92	3 75	46
	7	49	1,117 84	2	114 92	1	58 16	473 67	392 21	81 46	47
Waterloo	1	512	16,950 80	27	1,479 68	51	249 34	8,706 96	8,494 26	212 70	461
	2	202	3,752 35	7	478 75	9	25 20	2,539 34	2,525 34	14 00	96
	3	429	9,212 36	12	355 71	72	262 83	4,593 56	4,856 39	.....	467
	4	86	3,786 55	12	553 81	8	127 45	1,805 41	1,731 03	201 83	78
	5	61	2,091 73	9	435 54	5	20 00	1,036 92	1,046 89	10 03	58
	6	75	2,609 22	5	273 23	1	.....	1,045 31	1,045 31	.....	79
	7	11	464 08	1	22 79	.....	144 43	172 72	289 10	28 05	8
Welland	1	190	8,725 24	10	287 26	27	257 84	2,669 84	2,478 43	179 85	169
	2	44	1,021 45	3	83 66	6	12 25	561 21	565 96	7 50	1
	3	120	4,573 96	5	405 19	7	32 82	2,356 94	2,352 14	4 80	111
	4	318	9,485 37	22	1,107 13	14	689 52	4,140 98	4,185 74	644 76	303
	5	66	2,169 65	6	257 91	6	5 00	793 16	793 16	5 00	63
	6	44	1,933 75	4	303 31	.....	.....	635 23	616 69	18 50	68

A.—*Continued.*

to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1906, inclusive, showing:—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim exceeds $100 but does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The Number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerk's returns of emoluments.	Bailiff's returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
13	2	... ..	.....	86	1	12 00	1	6 81	.....	2	10 00	.....	.....	501 45	{ 93 30 { 170 05
2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 40	.....	2	5 00	.....	.....	108 75	79 34
18	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	....	7 56	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	174 30	.....
10	2	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	....	5 47	.....	3	25 00	2	1	489 95	240 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 41	.....
5	2	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	....	3 95	.....	2	7 00	2	.....	312 80	179 70
3	6	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	2 80	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	206 24	145 43
4	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	2 29	.....	2	20 00	.....	.....	187 75	158 00
14	1	.....	.....	85	8	94 00	....	10 31	.....	2	11 00	11	.....	941 16	331 35
3	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	2 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 05	154 95
6	.....	.....	.....	23	1	12 00	....	3 70	.....	3	18 00	.....	.....	262 83	242 74
9	3	.....	1	41	2	20 00	....	5 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359 55	320 55
6	.....	.....	.....	8	4	11 00	....	2 82	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	142 40	142 33
15	2	.....	.....	37	1	10 00	....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	443 95	265 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	12 00	....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 51	102 09
14	.....	.....	.....	17	2	26 00	....	5 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297 03	239 61
29	.....	.....	.....	150	1	10 00	....	12 14	.....	.....	.....	33	1	678 79	431 95
6	.....	.....	1	29	.....	.....	....	3 30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	180 55	93 51
8	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	3 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198 28	138 90
8	.....	.....	.....	53	1	12 00	....	5 87	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	543 62	369 76
35	1	.....	.....	139	1	12 00	....	14 66	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	892 35	527 55
4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	2 02	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	128 50	118 35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	....	2 38	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	203 60	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 00	59 05
8	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176 20	125 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 99	124 00
2	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	....	3 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347 00	200 22
15	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	6 35	.....	2	10 00	2	.....	233 99	360 97
6	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	....	3 00	.....	2	10 00	2	.....	181 10	179 46
28	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	728 24	295 50
36	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617 05	437 73
5	3	.....	.....	51	2	24 00	....	2 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179 97	71 93
5	2	1	1	11	.....	.....	....	2 60	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	132 85	140 08
60	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	2 22	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	104 85	91 11
1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	45 59
20	8	.....	.....	124	2	22 00	....	10 76	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	814 75	324 26
1	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 35	87 02
2	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	1 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 39	38 25
46	3	.....	1	244	.....	.....	....	21 09	11 85	3	11 00	3	.....	1,118 50	863 36
3	1	.....	1	103	.....	.....	....	2 46	.....	2	7 00	1	.....	393 65	177 56
12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2	8 00	13	.....	890 25	324 41
8	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....	....	3 71	.....	3	12 00	.....	.....	182 70	139 35
3	1	.....	.....	12	1	12 00	....	1 86	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	158 75	160 89
2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	2 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161 60	153 84
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	74	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	15 84	8 40
19	.....	.....	1	44	3	36 00	....	6 65	.....	2	15 00	4	.....	465 75	300 62
1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	85	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	80 30	87 78
7	2	.....	.....	29	2	12 00	....	4 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247 33	248 76
12	2	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	..	7 53	.....	2	10 00	2	.....	719 10	.....
2	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	....	1 77	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	156 70	82 01
6	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	1 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 73	.....

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Division.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claim entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgment and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Wellington.....	1	604	16,750 97	23	847 43	142	834 59	6,502 75	5,906 75	1,430 59	570
	2	6	269 29	1	74 03	.....	.....	164 73	164 73	.....	5
	3	26	1,204 42	2	56 88	.....	.....	340 62	340 62	.....	22
	4	70	2,228 52	5	437 68	5	.....	1,116 02	1,116 02	.....	66
	5	18	681 83	5	296 32	5	.....	165 81	165 81	.....	17
	6	39	1,239 29	8	453 99	2	18 90	668 03	679 03	7 90	37
	7	61	1,518 74	17	850 02	12	.....	2,306 24	2,301 49	4 75	50
	8	110	3,904 66	13	584 94	10	16 74	1,735 04	1,729 48	22 30	105
	10	100	4,928 40	9	407 98	17	259 78	1,545 83	1,643 15	162 10	85
	11	77	3,516 37	15	734 26	2	131 55	2,005 69	2,029 75	107 44	59
Wentworth.....	1	872	31,084 35	31	1,362 55	39	341 83	6,067 06	6,023 93	384 96	924
	2	119	4,183 30	10	393 21	4	.....	1,815 89	1,815 89	.....	111
	3	15	779 82	3	150 20	.....	.....	221 02	221 02	.....	13
	4	13	527 28	2	61 56	.....	.....	201 65	201 65	.....	12
	5	32	1,512 90	1	46 71	.....	.....	519 77	519 77	.....	29
	7	11	668 60	2	155 33	.....	.....	356 79	356 79	.....	8
	8	3	89 08	1	25 00	.....	.....	36 83	36 83	.....	1
	9	758	24,513 80	18	1,050 95	30	72 84	7,882 58	7,672 56	222 86	722
York.....	1	2,989	132,766 07	61	5,147 68	424	1,314 59	23,156 22	21,842 09	2,628 72	2,707
	2	64	3,057 54	11	1,204 79	7	187 00	722 12	907 02	2 10	59
	3	39	1,775 21	11	478 42	2	74 00	1,472 65	1,456 40	16 25	37
	4	225	8,590 32	22	1,121 43	21	18 90	3,647 37	3,581 14	85 13	202
	5	55	2,173 04	6	588 43	5	91 26	1,289 10	1,324 41	55 95	35
	6	76	3,271 30	17	339 81	3	.....	1,576 93	1,551 93	25 00	8
	7	65	2,437 93	7	383 53	14	13 87	692 50	669 44	23 06	73
	8	277	7,601 77	16	1,100 53	21	34 60	3,146 38	3,030 80	115 58	287
	9	34	1,185 38	2	94 56	4	13 71	591 08	593 92	10 87	34
	10	2,203	87,802 28	55	4,014 12	397	786 72	18,834 21	18,609 86	1,011 07	2051
Total 1906	....	49,718	1,616,095 98	3,155	144,251 61	5,884	20,561 64	631,211 66	623,968 02	24,810 36	45,656
1905	325	47,311	1,652,923 42	2,887	140,529 29	5,520	22,105 60	581,213 57	576,717 63	22,333 76	40,338
1904	324	40,630	1,729,572 06	2,399	122,542 51	4,992	22,388 94	499,424 13	501,331 52	25,309 63	35,801
1903	325	39,964	1,464,135 58	2,625	126,645 12	5,090	17,035 66	475,921 48	463,566 88	19,363 89	35,914
1902	324	39,927	1,413,371 15	2,394	155,565 98	5,201	19,920 08	438,418 78	439,540 10	18,639 45	34,098

A.—*Continued.*

to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1906, inclusive, shewing :—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim exceeds $100 but does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerk's returns of emoluments.	Bailiff's returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
23	3	....	.....	223	....	.....	....	14 59	42 34	1	5 30	30	1	1,423 35	511 29
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 59	5 67
3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 86	22 05
4	.....	....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	2 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 35	105 21
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 14	51 32
2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	1 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 62	39 60
10	.....	.....	.....	8	1	12 00	....	3 89	.....	1	8 00	2	.....	190 80	.....
5	5	2	5	20	1	22 00	1	2 93	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	232 03	.....
15	.....	1	.....	19	1	8 00	....	5 37	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	203 55	158 61
9	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	....	3 63	.....	2	13 00	1	.....	238 05	.....
37	11	.....	3	222	2	13 00	....	26 85	149 98	14	92 00	7	2	1,999 50	773 70
8	2	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	....	4 20	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	223 75	223 05
2	...	12	.....	1	.....	.....	....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 31	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	12 00	....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 50	38 05
3	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	....	1 53	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	64 25	23 70
3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 66	41 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 29	7 89
30	15	.....	3	221	1	10 00	....	21 33	78 13	.....	.....	6	1	1,640 69	669 33
282	51	.....	17	510	10	47 00	....	133 98	1,579 70	25	130 00	127	.....	5,159 40	2,769 29
4	1	.....	1	9	.....	.....	....	2 72	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	89 98	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	1 72	.....	.....	.....	1	1	172 85	43 87
19	10	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	....	8 13	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	500 70	355 89
5	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	2 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 00	70 56
7	1	...	1	6	.....	.....	....	3 28	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	152 00	241 76
5	3	....	1	10	.....	.....	....	3 12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	163 27	98 30
11	2	.....	2	85	.....	.....	....	7 10	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	585 86	443 23
.....	..	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	...	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 05	51 38
129	.....	.....	4	454	5	33 00	....	79 10	1,008 53	10	42 00	126	.....	4,017 06	2,724 36
2,835	4 7	277	128	13,159	167	1,574 20	9	1,358 10	5,725 17	234	1,327 70	1,324	5	.....	.....
2,636	426	149	146	12,082	219	1,459 83	11	1 281 72	5,233 49	222	1,248 50	1,401	51	.....	.....
2,240	354	1 6	123	9,967	156	1,518 60	13	1,045 46	4,479 41	214	1,261 05	1,326	53	.....	.....
2,30	477	105	118	9 646	148	1,436 50	9	1,117 10	1,000 18	221	1,155 50	1,263	67	.....	.....
2,365	364	194	155	10,034	129	1,342 00	16	1,136 20	4,432 31	241	1,455 50	1,481	60	.....	.....

TABLE B.

List of Division Court clerks, their post office address, their county or district and number of division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1906, inclusive. (Lists corrected up to date of printing.)

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	F. A. King	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	T. Sullivan	Bruce Mines.
	3	W. Bowers	Thessalon.
	4	J. C. McMillan	Webbwood.
	5	P. J. Tyne	Chelmsford.
	6	W. F. Adams	Richard's Landing.
	7	John Muncaster	Blind River.
Brant	1	James C. Spence	Brantford.
	2	John K. Finlayson	Paris.
	3	S. B. Laurason	St. George.
	4	W. F. Miles	Burford.
	5	Walter E. Hooker	Scotland.
Bruce	1	John Lee	Walkerton.
	2	John K. McLean	Teeswater.
	3	Joseph Barker	Kincardine.
	4	J. C. Gibson	Paisley.
	5	J. A. Chapman	Port Elgin.
	6	J. H. McKee	Tiverton.
	7	J. R. Vandusen	Tara.
	8	T. C. Allan	Wiarton.
	9	Angus Martyn	Ripley.
	10	Jno. McCaig	Lion's Head.
	11	W. J. Little	Lucknow.
	12	Joseph O. Stinson	Chesley.
Carleton	1	J. R. Armstrong	Ottawa.
	2	Wm. McElroy	Richmond.
	3	Jas. H. Wilson, Jr	Carp.
	4	Matthew Riddell	Galetta.
	5	John Kerr	North Gower.
	6	W. C. Cameron	Metcalf.
	7	W. A. Mason	Hintonburg.
Dufferin	1	Joseph Pattulo	Orangeville.
	2	Thos. Reburn	Shelburne.
	3	A. Ferris	Stanton.
	4	Robt. Orr	Mono Mills.
	5	M. G. Varcoe	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	A. Love	Aylmer.
	2	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	3	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	4	Samuel Maccoll	Dutton.
Essex	1	C. F. Pequegnot	Sandwich.
	2	G. E. Pulford	Amherstburg.
	3	E. Allworth	Kingsville.
	4	C. Bell	Oxley.
	5	Geo. A. Morse	Leamington.
	6	Nicholas Conway	Belle River.
	7	Joseph D. A. Deziel	Windsor.
	8	Wm. Laing	Essex.
	9	Wm. Manning	Comber.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Frontenac	1	W. H. Carson	Kingston.
	2	J. F. Letherland	Cataraqui.
	3	J. E. Chown	Sydenham.
	4	H. McMullen	Verona.
	5	M. Van Luven	Battersea.
	6	W. A. Buell	Sharbot Lake.
	7	T. H. H. Hall	Arden.
Grey	1	Benjamin Allen	Owen Sound.
	2	Archibald Davidson	Durham.
	3	H. P. Heming	Meaford.
	4	W. L. Tyson	Clarksburg.
	5	A. S. Van Dusen	Flesherton.
	6	Wm. J. Winter	Chatsworth.
	7	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
	8	Richard L. Stephen	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	David T. Rogers	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
	5	Robert E. Johnson	Canboro'.
Haliburton	1	J. H. Delamere	Minden.
	2	G. Bemister	Haliburton.
	3	Stephen Kettle	Ursa.
Halton	1	Wm. Panton	Milton.
	2	A. Hillmer	Oakville.
	3	Lachlan Grant	Georgetown.
	4	R. J. McNabb	Acton.
	5	Wm. Fraser	Campbellville.
	6	O. T. Springer	Burlington.
Hastings	1	F. M. Clark	Belleville.
	2	W. Grier	St. Ola.
	3	A. B. Randall	Shannonville.
	4	F. A. Bartlett	Tweed.
	5	Thomas Y. Clute	Stirling.
	6	Dennis Gillen	Madoc.
	7	J. G. Johnston	Deseronto.
	9	F. W. Bull	Trenton.
	10	B. C. Hubbell	Marmora.
	11	James Harvett	Maynooth.
	12	J. B. Cleak	Bancroft.
Huron	1	James Yates	Goderich.
	2	J. C. Greig	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran	Clinton.
	4	H. R. Brewer	Brussels.
	5	R. N. Creech	Exeter.
	6	James Whyard	Dungannon.
	7	Jno. Tippett	Bayfield.
	8	Alex. Ross	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cawan	Wroxeter.
	10	A. F. Hess	Zurich.
	11	Wm. Lewis	Crediton.
	12	James McMurchie	Blyth.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County and District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Kent	1	W. B. Wells	Chatham.
	2	Arthur McKinlay	Ridgetown.
	3	James T. Smith	Dresden.
	4	J. W. Gibson	Blenheim.
	5	Charles B. Jackson	Wallaceburg.
	6	George Moore	Rothwell.
	7	Arthur A. Wilson	Tilbury.
Lambton	1	George Leys	Sarnia.
	2	Wm. McLeay	Watford.
	3	John Webster	Florence.
	4	Wm. W. Stover	Sombra.
	5	Thomas L. Jones	Forest.
	6	Charles Hall	Thedford.
	7	John McRae	Moortown.
	8	W. G. Fraser	Petrolea.
	9	Richard Code	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	R. Jamieson	Perth.
	2	W. A. Field	Lanark.
	3	A. R. G. Peden	Carleton Place.
	4	James H. Ross	Smith's Falls.
	5	P. C. Dowdall	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	I. J. Mansell	Brockville.
	2	B. C. Hughes	Prescott.
	3	S. McCammon	Gananoque.
	4	S. J. Law	Kemptville.
	5	W. H. McCrea	Merrickville.
	6	N. L. Phelps	Delta.
	7	Cyrus A. Wood	Toledo.
	8	L. S. Lewis	Newboro.
	9	Isaac C. Alguire	Athens.
	10	C. W. McLean	Spencerville.
	11	John Haley	North Augusta.
	12	Charles Tennant	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	A. Knight	Napanee.
	2	Fred. W. Armstrong	Bath.
	3	Joseph B. Allison	Adolphustown.
	4	Jno. H. Patterson	Newburgh.
	5	Robert Cox	Enterprise.
	6	J. A. Timmerman	Odessa.
	7	James Aylesworth	Tamworth.
	8	J. M. Daofoe	Flinton.
	9	Robt. Slater	Denbigh.
Lincoln	1	Sam'l Shearer	Niagara-on-the-Lake
	2	A. H. Trafnell	St. Catharines.
	3	Charles Grassie	Smithville.
	4	C. E. Riggins	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	A. Hall	Gore Bay.
	2	David McGilvery	Little Current.
	3	J. T. Burns	Manitowaning.
	4		Cockburn Island.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Middlesex	1	J. W. McIntosh	London.
	2	Ernest A. Dickson	Parkhill.
	3	Robert J. McNamee	Lucan.
	4	J. H. Matthews	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson	Glencoe.
	6	John H. McIntosh	Strathroy.
	7	Edward Thomas Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Walter R. Westlake	Arva.
	9	H. F. Whetter	London.
Muskoka	1	Charles Bard	Bracebridge.
	2	W. M. Moody	Gravenhurst.
	3	J. R. Reece	Huntsville.
	4	Fred. D. Stubbs	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	J. A. Levis	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
	3	M. W. Flannery	North Bay.
	4	J. K. McLennan	Sudbury.
	5	J. A. Trahan	Bonfield.
	6	E. A. Wright	Warren.
	7	Paul A. Cobbald	Haileybury.
Norfolk	1	Charles E. Freeman	Simcoe.
	2	Abraham M. Tobin	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	E. A. Buchner	Ronson.
	5	M. J. McColl	Vittoria.
	6	Arthur P. Barrett	Port Rowan.
	7	Watson Park	Fairground.
	8	W. Francis Tibbetts	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	John Moorecraft	Bowmanville.
	2	L. B. Davidson	Newcastle.
	3	S. Purser	Port Hope.
	4	W. S. Givens	Millbrook.
	5	J. C. Rosevear	Cobourg.
	6	Geo Cuthbert	Grafton.
	7	H. S. Keyes	Colborne.
	8	B. C. H. Becker	Brighton.
	9	H. J. Walker	Warkworth.
	10	Wm. Little	Wooler.
	11	Ed. C. West	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	D. C. Macdonnell	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.
	3	J. W. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Jos. E. Gould	Uxbridge.
	5	Geo. Smith	Cannington.
	6	James Gordon	Beaverton.
	7	Thos. Mulvihill	Uptergrove.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	Chas. K. Curry	Drumbo.
	3	O. M. Alger	Embro.
	4	M. L. Bushell	Norwich.
	5	Neil G. Gunn	Ingersoll.
	6	John C. Ross	Tillsonburg.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Parry Sound	1	W. J. Jones	Parry Sound.
	2	John Fletcher	McKellar P.O.
	3	Wm. Ditchborn	Rosseau.
	4	Walter Sharpe	Burk's Falls.
	5	Harry Snuggs	Magnetawan.
	6	R. A. Douglas	Powassan.
	7	Jno. Harper	Sundridge.
Peel	1	A. N. Broddy	Brampton.
	2	H. H. Shaver	Cooksville.
	3	J. K. Leslie	Caledon.
	4	John McDonald	Bolton.
Perth	1	D. B. Burritt	Stratford.
	2	J. Dougherty	Mitchell.
	3	Richard Shepherd	St. Mary's.
	4	G. Brown	Shakespeare.
	5	Thomas Trow	Milverton.
	6	Wm. Wright	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Francis James Bell	Peterborough.
	2	J. L. Squires	Norwood.
	3	James McNeil	Keene.
	4	W. Sherin	Lakefield.
	5	Wm. Gallon	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	E. A. Johnson	L'Orignal
	2	John Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	Napoleon Labrosse	St. Eugene.
	4	D. Viau	Plantagenet.
	5	J. S. Cameron	Cumberland.
	6	A. Carson	Russell.
	7	John C. Murray	Hawkesbury.
	8	J. Downing	Fournier.
	9	F. W. Langrell	Alfred.
	10	Moise Rochon	Clarence Creek.
	11	Peter Stewart	South Indian.
Prince Edward	1	Fred Slavin	Picton.
	2	George Burley	Milford.
	3	Charles H. Wright	Demorestville.
	4	William H. C. Roblin	Ameliasburg.
	5	John W. Clarke	Wellington.
	6	C. H. Saylor	Bloomfield.
	7	A. S. Burr	Consecon.
	8	B. E. Harrison	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	E. Appleton	Kenora.
	2	B. F. Phillips	Emo.
	3	W. H. Elliott	Fort Francis.
	4	Fred Deacon	Waubigoon.
	5	D. K. McGregor	Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	G. W. Ross	Pembroke.
	2	Hugh S. Miller	Beachburg.
	3	George Eady, Jr	Renfrew.
	4	John R. Tierney	Arnprior.
	5	P. Barrett	Calabogie.
	6	Robert Bannerman	Eganville.
	7	J. R. Warren	Cobden.
	8	P. J. Harrington	Killaloe Station.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of District.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Simcoe	1	W. C. McLean	Barrie.
	2	R. E. Stevenson	Bradford.
	3	George Chrystal	Beeton.
	4	R. G. Campbell	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	F. Webber	Orillia.
	7	J. A. Mather	New Lowell.
	8	D. A. Lee	Alliston.
	9	W. J. Martin	Penetanguishene.
	10	Howard Chester	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	G. H. Macgillivray	Williamstown.
	2	Hugh R. Macdonald	Alexandria.
	3	G. A. Milden	Cornwall.
	4	Geo. Sampson	Aultsville.
	5	Jas. N. Eastman	Morrisburg.
	6	Jas. Collison	Iroquois.
	7	M. J. Cleland	South Mountain.
	8	J. A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	Duncan C. McRae	Bridge End.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterville.
	11	D. McIntosh	Strathmore.
	12	John D. McIntosh	Dominionville.
Thunder Bay	1	R. E. Mitchell	Port Arthur.
	3	T. W. Rutledge	Fort William.
Victoria	1	Peter MacIntyre	Woodville.
	2	Edward D. Hand	Fenelon Falls.
	3	G. W. Taylor	Bobcaygeon.
	4	James D. Thornton	Omemee.
	5	Elias Bowes	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cunnings	Oakwood.
	7	A. C. Graham	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	Fred. Rohleder	Berlin.
	2	James D. Webster	Preston.
	3	Edward D. Wilkins	Galt.
	4	David Eby	New Hamburg.
	5	C. W. Parcell	Linwood.
	6	Wm. H. Winkler	St. Jacobs.
	7		Ayr.
Welland	1	Jno. M. Livingston	Welland Station.
	2	Joseph Henderson	Marshville.
	3	Jos. Clark	Ridgeway.
	4	Jos. G. Cadman	Niagara Falls South.
	5	D. J. C. Munro	Thorold.
	6	Jas. E. Neff	Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	Thos. J. Day	Guelph.
	2	Wm. Nicoll	Morriston.
	3	Hugh Black	Rockwood.
	4	John Brownridge	Fergus.
	5	Thomas Young	Erin.
	6	Henry Clark	Elora.
	7	W. W. Farewell	Drayton.
	8	J. A. Farrell	Arthur.
	10	John Livingston	Harriston.
	11	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Concluded.*

County or District.	No. of District.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Wentworth	1	H. T. Bunburry	Hamilton.
	2	F. D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	Hugh Thompson	Waterdown.
	4	H. M. McPherson	Orkney.
	5	J. C. Moore	Stoney Creek.
	7	G. T. Neal	Glanford.
	8		Binbrook.
	9	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York	1	A. McL. Howard	Toronto.
	2	Robert J. Corson	Markham.
	3	Thomas F. McMahon	Richmond Hill.
	4	K. N. Robertson	Newmarket.
	5	F. G. Tremayne	Sutton West.
	6	M. F. Doyle	Lloydtown.
	7	E. W. Brown	Woodbridge.
	8	Jno. Hamshaw	Toronto Junction.
	9	J. H. Richardson	West Hill.
	10	E. H. Duggan	Toronto.

TABLE C.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, their Post Office Address, the County or District and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1906, inclusive. (Lists corrected up to date of printing.)

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	Joseph A. Dunseath	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	Chas. Hamilton	Bruce Mines.
	3	J. C. McKay	Thessalon.
	4	A. E. Storie	Webbwood.
	5	L. Frappier	Chelmsford.
	6	A. Kitchen	Carterton, St. Jos. Is.
	7	Jno. Graham	Blind River.
Brant	1	John M. Dyckman	Brantford.
	2	Horace Huston	Paris.
	3	J. H. Cornell	St. George.
	4	Robt. Balkwill	Burford.
	5	A. M. Malcolm	Scotland.
Bruce	1	Ezra Briggs	Walkerton.
	2	John Farquharson	Teeswater.
	3	Geo. G. Collins	Bervie.
	4	Alex. Fraser	Paisley.
	5	R. Buckley	South Hampton.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	Charles A. Richards	Tara.
	8	H. G. Trout	Wiarton.
	9	Thos. Long	Ripley.
	10	Wm. Laidlaw	Lion's Head.
	11	R. J. Cameron	Lucknow.
	12	D. R. Bone	Chesley.
Carleton	1	E. Lavoie	Ottawa.
		D. Mulligan	Ottawa.
		E. T. Van Nierop	Ottawa.
	2	Jno. Hemphill	Richmond.
	3	Wm. Falls	Carp.
	4	Ed. W. Owens	Antrim.
	5	Wesley Hicks	Kars.
	6	Ed. J. Murphy	Metcalfe.
	7	A. Wilson	Hintonburg.
Dufferin	1	J. Morrison	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bows	Shelbourne.
	3	.....	Stanton.
	4	Thos. McCandless	Mono Mills.
	5	T. H. Rounding	Grand Valley
Elgin	1	W. W. White	Aylmer.
	2	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	3	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	4	Malcolm C. Leitch	Dutton.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Essex	1	Alois Master	Sandwich.
	2	John Pettypiece	Amherstburg.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	3	James Wigle	Kingsville.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	4	Arthur T. Munger	Harrow.
	5	Wm. Prosser, *pro tem*	Leamington.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	6	John D. Renaud	Belle River.
	7	C. P. Baby	Windsor.
		Clement Reaume	Windsor.
	8	Jas. Johnston	Essex.
	9	Leon Souchereau	Stoney Point.
Frontenac	1	Hiram Davis	Wolfe Island.
		Chas. G. Clark	Kingston.
	2	Thos. Guess	Cataraqui.
	3	W. R. Buck	Sydenham.
	4	J. A. Wells	Verona.
	5	E. F. Dennee	Inverary.
	6	Robt. Watkins	Ardoch.
		C. M. Huych	Sharbot Lake.
	7	John E. Hays	Arden.
Grey	1	Robt. Taylor	Owen Sound.
	2	Wm. Sharpe	Durham.
	3	Jno. Findlay	Meaford.
	4	George Mitchell	Clarksburg.
	5	John Wright, jr.	Flesherton.
	6	Jas. Dudgeon	Chatsworth.
	7	Henry Prast	Hanover.
	8	W. J. Pickell	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James Thorburn	Caledonia.
	2	John Farrell	Cayuga.
	3	Wm. McIndoe	Dunnville.
	4	F. Hartwell	Jarvis.
	5	Theodore Barker	Canboro.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garrett	Minden.
	2		Haliburton.
	3	Adam Graham	Ursa.
Halton	1	J. A. Fraser	Milton.
	2	Alex. McCleary	Oakville.
	3	J. L. Wilson	Georgetown.
	4	John Lawson	Acton.
	5	Ephraim Chapman	Campbellville.
	6	Hiram Laud	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Joshua Duffin	Belleville.
	2	Robt. Casement	St. Ola.
	3	W. E. Pearsall	Shannonville.
	4	W. H. Davis	Tweed.
		W. J. Bowell	Tweed.
	5	A. McCutcheon	Stirling.
	6	C. St. Charles	Madoc.
	7	Robt. Geddis	Deseronto.
	9	H. Mumford	Trenton.
	10	O. R. Jones	Marmora.
	11	John Perry	Maynooth.
	12	Chas. E. Stanyer	Bancroft.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Huron	1	G. C. Black	Goderich.
	2	James McNamara	Seaforth.
	3	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4		Brussels.
	5	Alex. Devitt	Exeter.
	6	James Mallough	Dungannon.
	7	Thos. W. Cameron	Bayfield.
	8	G. A. Phippen	Wingham.
	9	John Brethauer	Wroxeter.
	10	C. Eilber	Zurich.
	11	J. Beanes	Crediton.
	12	Richard Somers	Blyth.
Kent	1	Charles J. Moore	Chatham.
		A. Wells	Chatham.
	2	J. N. Wilson	Ridgetown.
	3	Alex. Cuthbert	Dresden.
	4	W. Fellows	Blenheim.
		H. B. Marshall	Blenheim.
	5	Thos. Forham	Wallaceburg.
	6	John Eachran	Thamesville.
		Henry Chambers	Bothwell.
	7	M. Dillon	Merlin.
Lambton	1	Rich. Macdonald	Sarnia.
	2	J. F. Elliott	Watford.
	3	J. W. Bilton	Florence.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Mason	Camlachie.
	6	W. E. Moloy	Thedford.
	7	Ed. Harkness	Corunna.
	8	R. J. Kelly	Petrolea.
	9	Jno. A. Cummings	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	P. J. Lee	Perth.
		Wm. J. Wilson	Perth.
	2	J. F. Jackson	Lanark.
	3	Max McPherson	Carleton Place.
		J. McPherson	Carleton Place.
	4	John R. Polk	Smith's Falls.
	5	John Slattery	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	S. Adams	Brockville.
		H. McPhall	Brockville.
		Matthew White	Brockville.
	2	Charles H. Row	Prescott.
	3	Edward M. Hiscocks	Gananoque.
	4	Michael Sweeney	Kemptville.
	5	Jno. Wilson	Merrickville.
	6	J. W. Russell	Delta.
	7	R. Richards	Frankville.
	8	H. S. Foster	Newboro.
		R. W. Leech	Westport.
	9	H. C. Phillips	Athens.
	10	James P. Lawrence	Spencerville.
	11	W. H. Love	North Augusta.
	12	W. J. Mallory	Mallorytown.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	1	Geo. Greer	Napanee.
	2	.....	Bath.
	3	D. Daverne	Adolphustown.
	4	Z. Ham	Newburgh.
	5	Dorland Wager	Enterprise.
	6	Geo. Watts	Odessa.
	7	P. F. Carscallen	Tamworth.
	8	T. A. Freeburn	Flinton.
	9	Chas. P. Stein	Denbigh.
Lincoln	1	Robert Chapman	Niagara-on-the-Lake
	2	Richard E. Boyle	St. Catharines.
	3	A. D. Lacy	Smithville.
	4	W. E. Tufford	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	Thos. Griffith	Gore Bay.
	2	M. Caughell	Little Current.
	3	Jno. Hembruff	Manitowaning.
	4	Seth Wood	Cockburn Island.
Middlesex	1	Jas. W. Hevey	London.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	Jno. Atkinson	Lucan.
	4	Henry Elvidge	Delaware.
	5	James Poole	Glencoe.
	6	T. F. Hawkin	Strathroy.
	7	W. H. Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Thos. A. Shoebotham	Arva.
	9	L. W. Stevens	London.
Muskoka	1	R. E. Armstrong	Bracebridge.
	2	Wm. H. Readmond	Gravenhurst.
	3	A. R. Corbett	Huntsville.
	4	Francis Fowler	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	H. Kinch	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	Aime Jodouin	Mattawa.
	3	W. A. Brown	North Bay.
	4	M. J. Powell	Sudbury.
	5	J. Schryer	Bonfield.
	6	E. Gagnon	Warren.
	7	J. Latchford	Liskeard.
Norfolk	1	John Algeo	Simcoe.
	2	Orlando H. Duncombe	Waterford.
	3	.....	Simcoe.
	4	Robert Power	Delhi.
	5	Chas. A. Duncan	Vittoria.
	6	Henry C. Ellis	Port Rowan.
	7	Robt. N. Smith	Fair Ground.
	8	S. L. Butler	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	R. J. Mallory	Bowmanville.
	2	Jas. Coleman	Newcastle.
	3	T. A. Thompson	Port Hope.
	4	Jas. Francey	Millbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg.
	6	Chas. S. Bradley	Grafton.
	7	G. M. Peebles	Colborne.
	8	Jno. Marshall	Brighton.
	9	William Love	Warkworth.
	10	F. Ellis	Wooler.
	11	Geo. Hay	Campbellford.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Ontario	1	B. F. Campbell	Brooklin.
	2	Wm. Birkett	Claremont.
	3	Jos. Baird	Manchester.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	Lachlin McBain	Cannington.
	6	A. W. Scott	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Millington.
Oxford	1	Benj. Hobson	Woodstock.
	2	L. S. Kennedy	Richwood.
	3	A. S. Herd	Embro.
	4	Arthur Catton	Norwich.
	5	W. F. Kennedy	Ingersoll.
	6	C. E. Crossitt	Tillsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	Thos. Olmstead	Parry Sound.
		.....	French River.
	2	Archie R. Jackson	McKellar.
	3	James Harvey	Rousseau.
	4	Geo. Goulding	Burk's Falls.
	5	A. C. Snuggs	Magnetawan.
	6	Jno. Lang	Powassan.
	7	J. P. Johnson	Sundridge.
Peel	1	John W. Smith	Brampton.
	2	Wm. Henry Rutledge	Cooksville.
	3	D. McArthur	Caledon.
	4	Thos. Barons	Bolton.
Perth	1	Thos. Tobin	Stratford.
		D. W. Forbes	Stratford.
	2	J. S. Coppin	Mitchell.
	3	Wm. Box	St. Mary's.
	4	J. A. Donaldson	Shakespeare.
	5	Robt. McCloy	Milverton.
	6	Jacob Seaburger	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Thomas Laplante	Peterborough.
	2	Dennis Mahoney	Norwood.
	3	Joseph Elmhirst	Keene.
	4	.....	Lakefield.
	5	.....	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	S. W. Wright	L'Orignal.
	2	S. C. Mooney	Vankleek Hill.
	3	Michael Kelly	St. Eugene.
	4	John A. Peltier	Plantagenet.
	5	Docitte Lavergne	Cumberland.
	6	Thos. Yonge	Russell.
	7	S. Wright	L'Orignal.
	8	Jno. Renwick	Fournier.
		.....	St. Isidore.
	9	Jos. Miron	Alfred.
	10	John A. Dent	Rockland.
		Mosie Laviolette	Clarence Creek.
	11	D. C. O'Byrne	South Indian.
		.....	Casselman.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Prince Edward	1	S. A. Ruttan	Picton.
	2	G. N. Ostrander	Milford.
	3	George Farrell	Demorestville.
	4	A. Harvey	Ameliasburg.
	5		Wellington.
	6	Alex. McDonald	Bloomfield.
	7	Herman W. Weeks	Consecon.
	8	E. A. Williams	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1		Kenora.
	2	J. P. Kelly	Emo.
	3	K. Campbell	Fort Frances.
	4	Thomas W. Thompson	Dryden.
	5	Geo. Simpson	Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	Geo. McDonald	Pembroke.
		Hudson Smith	Pembroke.
	2	Charles Taylor	Westmeath.
		John Beaupre	Beachburg.
	3	John Devine	Beachburg.
	4	John Warnock, jr.	Renfrew.
		Peter McLaughlin	Arnprior.
	5	T. J. Murphy	Calabogie.
	6	Wm. Luloff	Eganville.
	7	John Burton	Cobden.
	8	W. Walsh	Brudenell.
Simcoe	1	John Weymouth	Barrie.
	2	W. Simpkin	Bradford.
	3	M. J. Casserly	Tottenham.
	4	A. W. S. Cunningham	Collingwood.
	5	James Martin	Hillsdale.
	6	George Reeve	Orillia.
	7	Andrew Patton	New Lowell.
	8	John R. Arnold	Alliston.
	9	Ed. E. J. Hewson	Penetanguishene.
	10	Thomas Blaney	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	H. W. Laviolette	Williamstown.
	2	Angus McDougall	Alexandria.
	3	Homer Stiles	Cornwall.
		M. D. Cline	Cornwall.
	4		Osnabruck Centre.
	5	Jacob Hopper	Morrisburg.
	6	Wm. A. Coons	Iroquois.
	7	Andrew Redwood	South Mountain.
	8	Archibald McIntosh	Finch.
	9	John Paratte	North Lancaster.
	10	E. Merkley	Chesterville.
	11	Chas. W. Kahala	Avonmore.
	12	Donald J. Robertson	Maxville.
Thunder Bay	1	Leo Mercereau	Schreiber.
		A. Clavet	Port Arthur.
	3	Robert Swanson	Fort William.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, Etc.—*Concluded.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Victoria	1	S. Dumond	Woodville.
	2	E. Mark	Fenelon Falls.
	3	W. Mitchell	Bobcaygeon.
	4	Wm. Glass	Omemee.
	5	Peter Mitchell	Lindsay.
	6	Wm. J. McCullough	Oakwood.
	7		Kirkfield.
Waterloo	1	Chas. Huber	Berlin.
	2	John Soeder	Preston.
	3	Levi Bawtinheimer	Galt.
	4	Alex. Fraser	New Hamburg.
	5	Benj. J. Bal'ard	Hawkesville.
	6	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	7	Jas. G. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	J. C. Nixon	Welland.
	2	Jno. Haymes	Marshville,
	3	Jno. R. Huffman	Ridgeway.
	4	Jas. Jones	Niagara Falls South.
	5	R. C. Higgins	Thorold.
	6		Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	Jno. Ogg	Guelph.
	2	Jno. Ogg	Guelph.
	3	John W. Farries	Rockwood.
	4	Wm. M. Frank	Fergus.
	5	Peter McGill	Erin.
	6	Wm. Findlay	Elora.
	7	Wm. Richards	Drayton.
	8	Robt. M. Lindsay	Arthur.
	10	Henry Torrance	Clifford
	11	A. Godfrey	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	John Hunt	Hamilton.
	2	Alex. Galbraith	Dundas.
	3		Waterdown.
	4	Alex. Misener	Troy.
	5	J. F. Felker	Stony Creek.
	7	Jas. Thompson	Binbrook.
	8	Jas. Thompson	Binbrook.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1	Chas. Synge	Toronto.
	2	Alex. Duff	Locust Hill.
	3	Walter Eyer	Richmond Hill.
	4	A. E. Widdifield	Newmarket.
	5	Peter Grant	Sutton.
	6	James Playter	Aurora.
	7	G. Burton	Woodbridge.
	8	A. Kaake	Weston.
	9	Jos. Skelton	Scarboro.
	10	Frank Woods	Toronto.

TABLE D.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OF THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NAMES OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

ALGOMA.

F. W. Johnston, Judge, Sault Ste. Marie.
Edward O'Connor, Jr., Judge, Sault Ste. Marie.
Norman Simpson, County Crown Atty. and Clk. P., Sault Ste. Marie.

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 85th parallel of west longitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River, and east by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland, and Houghton, and by said boundary line of the last three named townships produced northerly.

3.—Bounded west by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and the boundary line of the last named three townships, produced northerly, and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Township of Sprague, produced northerly.

4.—Bounded on the west by the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Lewis, produced north to the northern boundary of the District of Algoma, thence along the northern boundary of the said district, thence south along the eastern boundary to the waters of Lake Huron, thence westerly along the southern boundary of the District of Algoma, to a point opposite the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Long, thence northerly to said last mentioned boundary line, thence easterly along the said southern boundary line of the Township of Sprague to the place of beginning, except the territory comprised in the limits of Division No. 5.

5.—The Townships of Rayside, Balfour, Snyder, Creighton, Fairbank, Dowling, Lanark, Morgan, Lumsden, Carscaden, Cartier, Ermatinger, Hart, Hess, Monerief and Craig, and all those portions of Algoma lying adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, south of said railway and west of the westerly boundary of the Township of Monerief to the westerly boundary of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, and all that portion of the said District lying north of the said C.P.R. and west of the said westerly boundary of the said Township of Monerief. And that such portion of the said territory above described as has been, and is a portion of the other Division Court divisions in said district shall be separated from such several divisions; and that the said divisions are altered accordingly.

6.—Consisting of St. Joseph's Island.

7.—To include the following territory—commencing at a point in the boundary line between the Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced south to the shore of Lake Huron, thence west, including the Village of Cutler and John's Island, to a point on the north shore of Lake Huron, between the Townships of Bright and Thompson, produced to the northern boundary of the said District of Algoma; thence east along the said northern boundary of the said District of Algoma to a point in the boundary line between the said Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced northerly, thence south along said boundary line, between the said Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced northerly to the place of beginning.

BRANT.

A. D. Hardy, Judge, Brantford.
A. J. Wilkes, C.C.A. and C.P., Brantford.

1.—The City of Brantford and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other divisions hereinafter described. The Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton and east of Fairchild's Creek.

2.—The Town of Paris and that part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last-mentioned line.

3.—The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and all that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford, west of the line between lots numbers 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr tract west of the continuation of the last-mentioned line.

5.—The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford and lots numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, in the ranges east and west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

BRUCE.

Wm. Barrett, Judge, Walkerton.
A. B. Klien, J.J., Walkerton.
Thomas Dixon, C.C.A., and C.P., Walkerton.

1.—The Town of Walkerton and the Township of Carrick and the Township of Brant, south of the 12th concession, in the lots up to No. 26, and south of the 10th concession, in lots 26 to 34, inclusive.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, the Townships of Culross and Greenock south of the 12th concession.

3.—The Town of Kincardine, the Township of Kincardine, lying south of the 10th concession.

4.—The Village of Paisley, and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of 11th concession and west of lot 26. That part of Greenock lying north of concession 11; lots 26 to 35, inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and Saugeen, east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the proportion of the town line between Aaron and Elderslie to the Saugeen River. All Elderslie lying west of the 25th side line and south of the 12th concession. And also that part lying north of concession 11 and west of lot 17.

5.—All of the Township of Amabel lying north of the 10th concession. Port Elgin and Southampton, and all Saugeen not in No. 4, and Arran, west of the line between lots 10 and 11, north of Arran Lake and its outlet, and Amabel, south of concession 11, and west of concession C, and concessions 8, 9 and 10.

6.—The Village of Tiverton and all the Township of Bruce, except that part included in No. 4, and all Kincardine north of the 9th concession.

7.—Tara and all Arran, not in No. 5, and all Elderslie, not in Nos. 4 and 12, and Amabel, south of the 8th concession and east of concession lettered C.

8.—The Town of Wiarton, the Township of Albemarle and that part of Amabel not in Nos. 5 and 7.

9.—The Township of Huron.

10.—The Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmunds.

11.—Lucknow and the Township of Kinloss.

12.—Chesley and those parts of Brant and Elderslie not included in Nos. 1, 4 and 7.

CARLETON.

D. B. McTavish, Judge, Ottawa.

Jno. J. O'Meara, J.J., Ottawa.

J. A. Ritchie, C.C.A., and C.P., Ottawa.

1—Comprising all the City of Ottawa and the Township of Gloucester, to lot 15, inclusive, Rideau Front, and concessions 1 and 6, inclusive, Ottawa Front, and the islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2.—The Township of Goulbourne, the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough, all the Township of Nepean south of the River Goodwood, and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions thereof north of the same river to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the last mentioned concession.

3.—The Township of Huntley and the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4.—The Townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

5.—The Township of North Gower, Long Island in the Rideau River, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of Marlborough.

6.—The Township of Osgoode, the 6th and 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa Front, and from lots 16 to 30, inclusive, of the Rideau Front of the Township of Gloucester.

7.—The Township of Nepean, except the City of Ottawa, and part of the said Township lying south of the River Goodwood and concessions 4, 5, and 6, north of the River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the said last mentioned concessions, and, including also lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the Township of March.

DUFFERIN.

T. A. M. McCarthy, Judge, Orangeville.

W. J. L. McKay, C.C.A., and C.P., Orangeville.

1.—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession in the Township of Amaranth.

2.—The Village of Shelburne, the Township of Melancthon, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4.—The Township of Mono.

5.—The Township of East Luther.

ELGIN.

C. W. Colter, Judge, St. Thomas.

C. O. Z. Ermatinger, J.J., St. Thomas.

A. McCrimmon, C.C.A., and C.P., St. Thomas.

1.—The Townships of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.
2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St. Thomas).
3.—The City of St. Thomas.
4.—The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

ESSEX.

C. R. Horne, Judge, Sandwich.
M. A. McHugh, J.J., Sandwich.
J. H. Rodd, C.C.A., and C.P., Sandwich.
1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich East.
2.—Town of Amerstburg and the Townships of Alden and Anderdon.
3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No. 8.
4.—The Township of Colchester South, and all Colchester North south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession, and the lots on both sides of Maiden street.
5.—Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.
6.—The Township of Rochester, the Village of Belle River, the first concession of the Township of Maidstone, and all north of the Middle Road in the said Township of Maidstone.
7.—Town of Windsor, the Town of Walkerville, and all of Sandwich East north of the Talbot street range.
8.—The Town of Essex, all of the Township of Maidstone lying west of the first concession and south of the Middle Road; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot street, including the lots on both sides of said street, to Nos. 306 and 307; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Maiden street, and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6, and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lots No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.
9.—The Townships of Tilbury West and Tilbury North.
(Note.—A resident bailiff appointed on Pelee Island is authorized to serve and execute process of the Second, Third and Fifth Division Courts of Essex on the Island.)

FRONTENAC.

C. V. Price, Judge, Kingston.
J. L. Whiting, C.C.A., and C.P., Kingston.
1.—City of Kingston, Township of Garden Island, Wolfe Island, Howe Island, and part of the Township of Pittsburg.
2.—Cataraqui, comprising the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.
3.—Loughboro', comprising the Townships of Loughboro' and Bedford.
4.—Verona, comprising the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke.
5.—Sudbury, comprising the Township of Storrington and part of the Township of Pittsburg.
6.—Comprising the Townships of Olden, Oso, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, Canonto, and South Canonto.
7.—Township of Kennebec.

GREY.

W. J. Hatton, Judge, Owen Sound.
C. H. Widdifield, J.J., Owen Sound.
J. Armstrong, C.C.A., and C.P., Owen Sound.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound, the Village of Brooke and the Townships of Derby, Keppell, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2.—The Town of Durham, the Township of Egremont, and those portions of the Township of Bentinck, Normanby and Glenelg as follows:—That part of the Township of Bentinck lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions south of the Durham Road, and in concessions 1, 2 and 3 north of the Durham Road, and east of the line between lots 15 and 16 in concessions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 thereof. That part of the Township of Normanby lying east of the line between lots 20 and 21, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th concessions, and all of the Township of Glenelg, excepting that portion lying east of the line between lots 10 and 11 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions thereof.

3.—The Town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent, and that part of the Township of Euphrasia lying west of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and north of the line between lots 15 and 16.

4.—The Township of Collingwood and the east half of the Township of Euphrasia, excepting that part thereof lying between the 4th and 5th concessions and south of the lots between 12 and 13, and east half of the Township of Osprey.

5.—The Township of Proton, the west half of the Township of Osprey, and those parts of the Township of Artemesia consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 130 and 131, and concessions 1, 2 and 3 south of the Durham Road, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, north of the said Durham Road, and those portions of concessions 7, 8 and 9 lying east of the ranges of lots parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and those portions of concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31.

6.—The Township of Sullivan and the Township of Holland, excepting those portions of concessions 9, 10, 11 and 12 lying south of the line between lots 15 and 16, and those portions of concessions 7 and 8 west of the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road and south of the line between lots 50 and 51.

7.—All the lots from 1 to 30, inclusive, in the three concessions south, and the three concessions north of the Durham Road in the said Township of Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in the 12th concession, from the 4th to the 15th concessions, inclusive, of the said Township of Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 20, inclusive, in all the concessions from 4 to 18, inclusive, in the Township of Normanby aforesaid.

8.—All the lots from 51 to 130 inclusive, in all the concessions from parallel to (and being northeast and southwest) of the Toronto and Sydenham road, in the Townships of Artemesia, Glenelg and Holland aforesaid; all lots to the westward of the dividing line between lots 30 and 31, in all the concessions from 10 to 14 inclusive, and all the lots from 1 to 5 in the 7th, 8th and 9th concessions, inclusive, which lie to the southwest of the third concession, southwest of the said Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the said Township of Artemesia; all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in con-

cessions 5 and 6, and all the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the concessions from 7 to 12, inclusive, in the Township of Euphrasia; all lots south of the allowance for road between lots 15 and 16, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions and from lots 25 to 30, inclusive, in the 7th concession, and lots 28, 29 and 30 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Holland; and all the lots lying east of allowance for road between lots 10 and 11, in all the concessions from 7 to 15, inclusive, in the Township of Glenelg.

HALDIMAND.

G. B. Douglas, Judge, Cayuga.
J. A. Murphy, C.C.A., and C.P., Cayuga.

1.—Comprising the Township of Seneca except the first and second concessions, the Young Tract, and the property of the late Richard Martin and the late Robert Weir; all the Township of Oneida, except the first range north of the Cayuga line, the Dennis tract, and the lots southerly of the said tract, and the Village of Caledonia.

2.—Comprising the Township of North Cayuga, except that portion thereof lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13, and 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Seneca, except that portion thereof lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13, the Young tract, and the lands of the late Robert Weir and Richard Martin, Esquires, in the said Township of Seneca, the first range of Oneida north of the Cayuga line, also the Dennis tract and river lots lying south, and the Townships of Rainham and South Cayuga.

3.—Comprising the Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn and the Town of Dunnville.

4.—Comprising the Township of Walpole, and the Village of Hagersville.

5.—Comprising the Township of Canboro', that portion of North Cayuga lying east of the side line between lots 12 and 13, and those parts of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Seneca lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

(Annexed to Victoria for Judicial Purposes.)

J. E. Harding, Judge, Lindsay.
H. McMillan, J.J.
A. P. Devlin, C.P., and C.C.A., Lindsay.

1.—The Townships of Glamorgan and Snowden, except that portion of both included in the third division, and all of the Township of Snowden, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherbourne and McClintock.

2.—The Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingston, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale, and that portion of Monmouth not included in the third division

3.—All the rest of the territory comprising Township of Monmouth (except lots 1 and 19 inclusive), in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions; the south 12 concessions of the Township of Glamorgan, and from lot 21 inclusive, to the eastern boundary in the south six concessions of Snowden.

HALTON.

T. A. Gorham, Judge, Milton.

W. J. Dick, C.C.A., and C.P., Milton.

1.—All the territory comprised in the new survey of the Township of Trafalgar, and the first ten lots in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Township of Esquesing, and the first five lots in concessions 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the said township.

2.—That part of the Township of Trafalgar known as the Old Survey.

3.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 8, 9, 10 and 11, in the Township of Esquesing not comprised in the first division.

4.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

HASTINGS.

G. E. Deroche, Judge, Belleville.

E. B. Fralick, J.J., Belleville.

P. J. M. Anderson, C.C.A., and C.P., Belleville.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville and the Township of Thurlow; also all that portion of the Township of Sidney, lying south of the 8th concession, and east of the line between lots 18 and 19.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wollaston, Limerick and Cashel, and the six northerly concessions of the Township of Tudor and Grimsthorpe, and all those parts of the Township of Lake, in all the concessions thereof lying north of lots 21, in said concessions all in the County of Hastings.

3.—The Township of Tyendinaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5.—All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6, in each concession north of the 8th concession, and all that part of the township of Rawden which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntingdon south of the 5th concession: also Block A and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the 8th and 9th concessions of the Township of Sidney (heretofore forming part of the 2nd division), together with all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying north of the 7th concession, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

6.—The Township and Village of Madoc, all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the sixth concession of said township, and all of the Townships of Tudor and Grimsthorpe, except the northerly six concessions of each of said townships.

7.—The Village of Desoronto.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of lot 7 in each of the concessions of the township, including Mill Island. Also, all of said township of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession and west of the line between 18 and 19, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

10.—The Township of Marmora, that part of the Township of Lake lying south of lots 22 in all the concessions thereof, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies north of the 8th concession thereof.

11.—The Townships of Herschell, Monteagle, Carlow, Bangor, Wicklow and McClure.

12.—The Townships of Faraday, Dungannon, and Mayo, and the Village of Bancroft.

HURON.

B. L. Boyle, Judge, Goderich.
Philip Holt, J. J., Goderich.
Chas. Seager, C.C.A., and C.P., Goderich.

1.—Comprising the Town of Goderich, that part of the Township of Goderich to the north of the Cut Line and the Huron Road until the same meets the road allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions, then back along the Huron Road to its junction with the Cut Line, then west by the road allowance between concessions 11 and 12 to the River Maitland, then along the River Maitland to Goderich, together with the Township of Colborne.

2.—Comprising the Township of McKillop, the Town of Seaforth and all that portion of the Township of Tuckersmith not included in the third division.

3.—Comprising all that portion of the Township of Hullett south of the blind line between the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Hullett, that part of the Township of Goderich not included in Nos. 1 and 7; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions, Township of Stanley, 1st and 2nd concessions, Township of Tuckersmith, L.R.S., north of lot 15, and that portion west of side road between lots 25 26, H.R.S., and Town of Clinton.

4.—Comprising the Township of Grey, all of the Township of Morris east of side road between lots Nos. 10 and 11 (which is not included in No. 12), and the Village of Brussels.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Usborne and the Village of Exeter.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Ashfield and all West Wawanosh, except that portion east of Maitland River.

7.—Comprising the Township of Goderich, south of Cut Line and Huron Road until the same joins the road between the 12th and 14th concessions of the Township of Goderich; thence along the said concessions until the same joins the River Bayfield, all Stanley not included in No. 3 and the Village of Bayfield.

8.—Comprising the Village of Wingham, the Township of Turnbury, all that part of East Wawanosh not included in No. 12, and all the Township of Morris not included in Nos. 4 and 12.

9.—Comprising the Township of Howick and the Village of Wroxeter

10.—Comprising the Township of Hay.

11.—Comprising the Township of Stephen.

12.—Commencing at the northeast angle of the Township of Hullet, thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the said Township of Hullet, to the blind line, between the 7th and 8th concessions of said township, thence westerly along said line to the western boundary of the township, thence northerly along the westerly boundary of the township to the Maitland River at the southeastern corner of the Maitland Block, thence along the said river northerly till the western boundary of East Wawanosh is reached, thence northerly along said westerly boundary to the road running between th 6th and 7th concessions of said Township of East Wawanosh, thence easterly along said road to the easterly limit of said township, thence northerly along the gravel road to the road running between the 5th and 6th concessions of the Township of Morris, thence easterly along said road

to the line between lots 10 and 11, thence southerly along said line between the 6th and 7th concessions, thence easterly along said line to the line between lots 15 and 19, thence southerly to the boundary line between the Townships of Morris and Hullett, thence easterly to the place of beginning, including the Village of Blyth.

KENT.

Archibald Bell, Judge, Chatham.
John L. Dowling, J. J., Chatham.
H. D. Smith, C.C.A., and C.P., Chatham.

1.—The First Division to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Townships of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East, and that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said township; that part of the Township of Harwich north of 5th and 6th concession line, by the easterly boundary; that part of the Township of Raleigh north of the 16th concession to the west side road between lots 12 and 13 north to the 6th and 7th concession line and all of the said township north of the said last mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East, north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that portion of Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road), and that part of the Township of Orford south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said township.

3.—The Third Division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden, lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden, lying west of the side line between lots 6 and 1; the Village of Dresden, and that part of the Township of Chatham north of the 5th and 6th concession line and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession of the eastern boundary, and south of the 3rd concession by the western boundary, and that part of Raleigh south of the 15th concession and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13 and the road to the shore through lots 146 on the Talbott road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham and that part of the Township of Chatham northwest of the 12th and 13th concession line and west of the said road between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard north of the Botany Road aforesaid and of that part of the Township of Oxford north of the 10th and 11th concession line, the township of Rone, the Township of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the Gore of Camden east of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East, south of the 3rd concession, the Township of Romney, and that part of the Township of Raleigh, south of the 6th and 7th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, in the said township, and the road through lot 147 on Talbot Road.

LAMBTON.

D. F. McWatt, Judge, Sarnia.
A. E. Taylor, J.J., Sarnia.
J. P. Bucke, C.C.A., and C.P., Sarnia.

1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia and the Town of Sarnia.

2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick, including that portion of the Village of Arkona south of the township line.

3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.

4.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sombra.

5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.

6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet, including that portion of the Village of Arkona north of the township line.

7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.

8.—The external boundaries of the Township of Enniskillen.

9.—The external boundaries of the Township of Brock.

LANARK.

W. S. Senkler, Judge, Perth.
E. G. Malloch, C.C.A., and C.P., Perth.

1.—The Town of Perth, and the Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess North, and that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the county of Lanark, and west of lot No. 12 in each concession. The sittings of said court to be held in the Town of Perth.

2.—The Second division to consist of the Village of Lanark, and the Townships of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke. The sittings of said court to be held at the Village of Lanark.

3.—The Third Division to consist of the Town of Carleton Place and the Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of Township of Ramsay. The sittings of said court to be held in the Town of Carleton Place.

4.—The Township of Montagu, the Town of Smith's Falls, and that part of the Township of North Elmsley, from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12, in each concession, both inclusive, not within the limits of the Town of Smith's Falls. Sittings at Smith's Falls.

5.—The Township of Pakenham, the Town of Almonte, and the Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the said township. Sittings at Almonte.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

H. S. McDonald, Judge, Brockville.
E. J. Reynolds, J.J., Brockville.
M. M. Brown, C.C.A., and C.P., Brockville.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and broken front and that part of the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburg to lot No. 18, inclusive of the Township of Augusta, and the concession roads between them.

3.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4.—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford from the west side line of lots No. 11 in all the concessions of the eastern boundary of the town township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburg.

5.—To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowances of roads within and between them), lots No. 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Oxford, and allowances of roads within and between them.

6.—To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each, respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Township of Escott and Yonge, in rear of the 4th concession of Yonge, and in rear of the 6th concession of Escott; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown, in rear of the 7th concession of and west of lot No. 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions: and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburg.

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta in rear of the 5th concession and west of lot No. 18 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta; the Gore between the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession, and east of the commons, between lots No. 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th, and 10th concessions: the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford; lots Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford; and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th divisions shall respectively embrace and comprehend within their lines those portions of the River St. Lawrence and islands therein, within the exterior lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be, if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Jas. H. Madden, Judge, Napanee.

H. M. Deroche, C.C.A., and C.P., Napanee.

1.—The Town of Napanee, Township of Richmond, all that part of North Fredericksburg and Adolphustown, lying north of Hay Bay, and all that part of North Fredericksburg lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernesttown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernesttown, from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21 in each concession.

3.—Township of South Fredericksburg and all that part of North Fredericksburg, and Adolphustown not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Camden and the Village of Newburg.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden not included in Division Number 4.

6.—All that portion of the Township of Ernesttown not included in the limits of Division Number 2.

7.—Township of Sheffield.

8.—Townships of Kaladar, Anglesea and Effinham.

9.—Townships of Abinger, Ashby and Denbigh.

LINCOLN.

R. B. Carman, Judge, St. Catharines.

C. Brennan, C.C.A., and C.P., St. Catharines.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham (including the City of St. Catharines, the Villages of Merritton and Port Dalhousie), and the Township of Louth.

3.—The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimsby, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Villages of Grimsby and Beamsville, the Township of Clinton and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN.

A. B. McCallum, Judge, Gore Bay.

A. G. Murray, C.A., and C.P., Gore Bay.

1.—The Town of Gore Bay, the Townships of Gordon, Allan, Campbell, Mills, Burpee, Robinson, Dawson, The Islands, Barrie, Clapperton and the Duck Islands, and that part of the Township of Billings lying west of the road allowance between lots 15 and 16 in the several concessions thereof, and so much of the Township of Carnarvon as lies west of Lake Mindemoya and north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions thereof.

2.—The Town of Little Current, the Township of Howland and those parts of the Townships of Sheguindah and Bidwell lying north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions of Sheguindah and the 4th and 7th concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the 6th and 7th concessions of the line between lots 17 and 18 in the Township of Billings, and the adjacent islands lying north and east of the said townships, except the Clapperton island.

3.—Manitowanini, the Townships of Assiginack, Tehkummah and Sandfield and those parts of the Township of Sheguindah lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Bidwell and the 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Billings to the line between lots 17 and 18 of said township, and the Township of Carnarvon, except so much of the same as lies west of Mindemoya Lake, and all that part of Manitoulin lying east of the Township of Assiginack, Manitowaning and South Bays and the islands adjacent thereto.

4.—Cockburn Island.

MIDDLESEX.

Talbot Macbeth, Judge, London.

Edward Elliott, J.J., London.

J. B. McKillop, C.C.A., and C.P., London.

1.—That part of the City of London lying to the west of Maitland street, with that portion of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th conces ions and west of the said street, produced northerly on a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions, and with that portion of the Townships of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge, across the Thames, south to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames, and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Villages of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and east of the line between lots Nos. 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph and the Village of Lucan.

4.—The Township of Delaware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd concession, then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the township, including all west of said line, and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster lying west of the line between lots Nos. 42 and 43, not included in the first division, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying south of the line between the 5th and 6th concessions of the River Thames, and with that portion of the Township of Lobo lying south of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Township of Ekfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe, the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line between the 3rd and 4th concessions, with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and south of the River Thames, that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15, and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions and east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd concession and thence east of the line between lots 20 and 21, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminster.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13 to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the line between lots 14 and 15.

9.—All that part of the City of London lying east of Maitland street; that part of the Township of London, lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and east of the said street, produced northerly or in a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions and that part of the Township of Westminster lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

W. C. Mahaffy, Judge, Bracebridge.
Thomas Johnson, C.A., and C.P., Bracebridge.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge, and the Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout, Monck and Caldwell, concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the Township of Stephenson, Bruce and Franklin, and that part of the Township of Watt situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof; and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2.—The Village of Gravenhurst, the Townships of Morrison, Ryde and Oakley, and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4 5 and 6 of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3.—The Village of Huntsville, the Townships of Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair, and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the Townships of Stephenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4.—The township of Wood, Medora and that part of the township of Watt situated on the west of lot 11 in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Jos. A. Valin, Judge, North Bay.
H. D. Leask, J.J., North Bay.
A. G. Browning, C.A., and C.P., North Bay.

1.—To be composed of the Townships of Springer, Field, Badgerow, Caldwell and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the Indian Reserve and the Township of Widdifield, produced north and south, to the boundary of the said district and east of the eastern boundary of the fourth division.

2.—To be composed of the Townships of Mattawan, Olrig, Calvin, Papineau, Lauder, Pentland, Boyd, Osler, McLaughlin, Canisby, Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison and Robinson, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated east of the line between the Townships of Bonfield and Calvin, produced south to the provisional County of Haliburton, and east of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced north to the Ottawa River.

3.—To be composed of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Mulock, Phelps, Ferris, Chisholm, Ballantyne, Wilkes, Biggar, Paxton, Butt, Davine, Hunter, McCraney, Finlayson, Peck and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated west of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig produced north to the Ottawa River and east of the eastern boundary of first division.

4.—To be composed of the Townships of McKim, Neelon, Dryden, Blezard and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the said Township of Awrey and the Township of Hagar, produced north and south to the boundary of said district.

5.—To be composed of the Townships of Bonfield and Boulter.

6.—To be composed of Awrey, Hagar, Rutter, Hugel, Fitzpatrick, Dunnett, Appleby and Hawley, together with that portion of the said District of Nipissing lying north and south of the said district townships between the lines produced northerly and southerly along the easterly and westerly boundaries of the said division.

7.—To be composed of the Townships of Lorrain, Buckley, Dymond, Harris, Casey, Brethour, Harley, Hilliard, Ingram, Hudson, Kerns, Arm-

strong, Evanturel, Marter, Henwood, Beauchamp, Dack, Chamberlain, Pacaud, Bryce, Robillard, Savard, Marquis, Otto, Eby, Blain and Sharpe, and those portions of the unsurveyed parts of the said district lying northerly of the line marking the northerly boundary of the Township of Wyse, produced westerly till it meets the line between the Townships of Badgerow and Hugel, produced northerly for a distance of eighteen miles and easterly of the last mentioned line, produced northerly to the boundary of the said district.

NORFOLK.

James Robb, Judge, Simcoe.
T. R. Slaght, C.C.A. and C.P., Simcoe.

1.—The Town of Simcoe, the Gore of the Township of Woodhouse, and all that part of said township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the said line between lots 12 and 13.

2.—The Township of Townsend and the Village of Waterford.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton and the Village of Delhi.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville.

6.—The Townships of North Walsingham, South Walsingham and the Village of Port Rowan.

7.—The Township of Houghton.

8.—The Village of Port Dover, and that part of the Township of Woodhouse not included in Division No. 1, viz.: all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concession lying east of the side line between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying east of the said line, between lots 12 and 13 in said township.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

T. M. Benson, Judge, Cobourg.
J. Ketchum, J.J., Cobourg.
W. F. Kerr, C.C.A. and C.P., Cobourg.

1.—Townships of Cartwright and Darlington and the Town of Bowmanville.

2.—Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.

3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.

4.—Townships of Caven, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.

5.—Township of Hamilton and Town of Cobourg.

6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.

7.—Township of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.

8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.

9.—Township of Percy and Village of Hastings.

10.—Township of Murray.

11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.

ONTARIO.

N. McCrimmon, Judge, Whitby.
D. J. McIntyre, J.J., Whitby.
J. E. Farewell, C.C.A. and C.P., Whitby.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.

2.—The Township of Pickering.

3.—The Townships of Reach and Scugog and the Village of Port Perry.

4.—The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott and the Town of Uxbridge.

5.—The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.

6.—The Township of Thorah and all that part of the Township of Mara lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions.

7.—All that part of the Township of Mara lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions thereof, and the Township of Rama.

OXFORD.

Alex. Finkle, Judge, Woodstock.

F. R. Ball, C.P., Woodstock.

N. R. Ball, C.C.A., Woodstock.

1.—Comprising the City of Woodstock, the Townships of Blandford, East Zorra and East Oxford, and that part of the Township of North Oxford situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford lying east of lot No. 7 to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.

2.—Comprises the Township of Blenheim.

3.—Comprises the Townships of West Zorra and East Nissouri.

4.—Comprises the Townships of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

5.—Comprises all those portions of the Township of North Oxford and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham, west of the Middle Town line.

6.—Comprises the Town of Tilsonburg and all that portion of the Township of Durham not included in the Fifth Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

P. McCurry, Judge, Parry Sound.

W. L. Haight, C.A., and C.P., Parry Sound.

1.—The Town of Parry Sound and the Townships of Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Carling, and all that portion of the district lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKellar, Croft, Hagerman, Ferguson and all that portion of the district lying between the east boundary of Ferris and the west boundary of Ferguson, produced to the French River.

3.—The Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith and Conger.

4.—Townships of McMurrich, Perry and Armour.

5.—Townships of Spence, Chapman, Ryerson, Lount, Proudfoot, Bethune and Sinclair.

6.—That territory bounded on the west by the western boundaries of Townships of Pringle and Patterson, and the western boundary of the Township of Patterson, produced to the French River and Lake Nipissing; on the east by the boundary of the District of Parry Sound, and on the south by the southern boundaries of the Townships of Himsworth, Gurd and Pringle.

7.—The Townships of Machar, Laurier, Strong and Joly.

PEEL.

D. McGibbon, Judge, Brampton.

W. H. McFadden, C.C.A. and C.P., Brampton.

1.—Township of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern division of the Township of Toronto Gore.

2.—Village of Streetsville, Township of Toronto and southern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

3.—Township of Caledon.

4.—Village of Bolton, Township of Albion.

PERTH.

J. A. Barron, Judge, Stratford.

G. G. McPherson, C.C.A and C.P., Stratford.

1.—To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope west of the side line between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Townships of Downie and Gore north and east of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford Road; and all the Township of Ellice from the 1st to 13th concession, inclusive.

2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fullarton not included in Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.

3.—To consist of that portion of the Township of Downie west of the Oxford Road, and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions; the Township of Blanshard; all that part of the Township of Fullarton comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from Mitchell Road, between lots 24 and 25, east of lot 3 in the 10th concession; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town line.

4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope east of the line between lots 25 and 26, and the north of the 8th concession, inclusive, with the 9th and 10th concessions; all that part of the Township of South Easthope not included in Division No. 1.

5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma from lots 13 to 72, both numbers inclusive, of the 1st concession, and from lots 27 to 16, both numbers inclusive, in and from the 2nd to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, of the said Township of Elma; and concessions 14, 15 and 16 of the Township of Ellice; and concessions 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the Township of North Easthope.

6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace and all that part of the Township of Elma from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos. 1 to 52, both inclusive, of the 1st concession, and lots Nos. 1 to 26 inclusive from the 2nd to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive.

PETERBOROUGH.

C. A. Weller, Judge, Peterborough.

R. E. Wood, C.C.A and C.P., Peterborough.

1.—Composed of the City of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Townships of North Monaghan and Ennismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcay-

geon, and all the Township of Smith lying south of the 7th concession; and all the Township of Otonabee lying west of the 8th concession and north of lots 21, from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of the said Township of Otonabee; and all the Township of Douro lying south of lots numbered 11; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying south of lots numbered 11 and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Township of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 1 to 11.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Otonabee lying east of the 9th concession and all that part of the said Township of Otonabee lying south of lots numbered 22 and west of the 8th concession.

4.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith lying north of the 6th concession; all that part of the Township of Douro lying north of lots numbered 10; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying north of lots numbered 10; and also of the Village of Lakefield, and of the Township of Galway and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lake and South Bobcaygeon.

5.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther and Chandos.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

A. Constantineau, Judge, L'Orignal.

A. Johnston, J.J., L'Orignal.

J. Maxwell, C.C.A. and C.P., L'Orignal.

1.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Longueuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Orignal, and the 1st concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from front of 3rd concession to the rear of the said township.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4.—Comprising the Township of North Plantagenet, and that part of the Township of South Plantagenet lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprising the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the Municipality of Hawkesbury Village, within the same.

8.—Comprising the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township), and also that portion of the Township of South Plantagenet lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

PRINCE EDWARD.

D. Morrison, Judge, Picton.

Jas. R. Brown, C.C.A. and C.P., Picton.

1.—The Town of Picton, the 2nd and 3rd concessions of "Military Tract," from the west line of lot No. 13 eastward: Gore "G"; 1st and 2nd concessions north of the Carrying Place, 1st concession southeast of the Carrying Place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gores "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Township of Hallowell; Block "I" in

the concession north and east of East Lake, and Gore "B" in the Township of Athol, and 1st and 2nd concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A" in the Township of North Marysburg, and 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carmen's Point in Sophiasburg.

2.—The Township of South Marysburg, and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down to the base line between the first concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburg.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburg, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying east of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier not included in the 7th division, also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of lot No. 7 in the said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of lot No. 7 in the 2nd concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lot No. 74 in that concession in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV.) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract" 2nd and 3rd concessions of said tract west of lots No. 13 in those concessions, Gore "E" 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions; the Gerrow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 8, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the Township of Hallowell.

7.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying west of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th concessions of said township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Hillier west of the line between lots 86 and 87, and the 3rd concession west of the line between lots No. 22 and 23, with that part of the 2nd concession lying north of Pleasant Bay in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Marshland's Gore, the concession lying north of Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburg.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

T. W. Chapple, Judge, Kenora.

P. E. Mackenzie, C.A., and C.P., Kenora.

1.—That part of the district composed of the territory lying west of a line commencing at Pickerel Rapids, on Cedar and Manitou Lakes, and extending northward parallel with the sixth meridian line to the northern boundary of the district, and north of the line drawn from the mouth of Rainy River at Hungary Hall, in a north and easterly direction along the shore of the Lake-of-the-Woods to the easterly end of Sabiskong Bay, thence easterly to the said Pickerel Rapids.

2.—That part of the district composed of the territory lying east of the western boundary of the Townships of Shenstone and Tait, and extending northwards in a straight line from the westerly boundary line of the Townships of Aylesworth, Lash and Carpenter.

3.—That part of the district composed of the said line forming the eastern boundary of the said above mentioned townships, extending northward and south of the said line running eastward from the east end of Sabiskong

Bay to Pickerel Rapids, and extending further in an easterly direction to the boundary line between the Districts of Rainy River and Thunder Bay, at the southwest angle of Hawke Lake.

4.—That part of the district lying north of the northern boundary of the said Third Division Court, and east of the eastern boundary of the said First Division Court.

5.—To be composed of all that portion of said district lying west of the western boundary of the Township of Shenstone and Tait, and the line drawn northward to the northern boundary of the second division.

RENFREW.

D. J. Donahue, Judge, Pembroke.
Thomas Deacon, J.J., Pembroke.
J. R. Metcalf, C.C.A. and C.P., Pembroke.

1.—Comprising the Town of Pembroke, the Townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petawawa, Buchan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Fraser, Herd, Clara and Maria and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concession, both inclusive, and also those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of the same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath lying east and north of the Muskrat Lake and River, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 5th to the 9th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

3.—Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Admaston, excepting the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions and the whole of the concessions numbering 13, 14, 15 and 16 in said township.

4.—Comprising the Village of Arnprior, and the Township of McNab.

5.—Comprising the Township of Bagot, Blythefield, Brougham and Matawatchan, and all the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions in the said Township of Admaston, and the whole of the concessions numbered 13, 14, 15 and 16 in the said townships.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algoma, North Algoma, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce, from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of said Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 1st to the 14th concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

8.—Comprising the Townships of Brudenell, Radcliffe, Raglan, Lynedoch, Griffith, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

SIMCOE.

J. A. Ardagh, Judge, Barrie.
W. F. A. Boys, J.J., Barrie.
J. R. Cotter, C.C.A. and C.P., Barrie.

1.—Comprising the Town of Barrie, the Township of Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, and excepting also lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40, in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the

3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, respectively. That portion of the Township of Oro lying south of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions (including the ranges), and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; that portion of the Township of Innisfil lying east of lots Nos. 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.

2.—The Village of Bradford, the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting thereout lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions; the Township of Innisfil, excepting that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions thereof.

3.—The Township of Tecumseh, excepting concessions 12, 13, 14 and 15; the Township of Adjala, excepting that portion lying north of lot No. 25 in the 8th concession thereof.

4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of lot No. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; that portion of the Township of Sunnidale lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Flos lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.

5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession and north of lots Nos. 10 in the 9th and 10th concession, respectively, that portion of the Township of Oro lying north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; lots 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 3rd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Vespra.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the Township of Orillia, southern division, the Township of Orillia, northern division, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte, being composed of lots Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive) in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions; the islands in Lake Simcoe contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lot No. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying west of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra lying west of the Nottawasaga River; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossorontio lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the eleven concessions thereof; the Township of Tossorontio, except that portion lying north of lots No. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Innisfil, being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseh; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township of Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the eighth concessions thereof.

9.—The Town of Penetanguishene, and the Village of Midland, the Township of Tiny; that portion of the Township of Tay lying west of the 8th concession; the islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Tiny, and to that part of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 9th division, and lying wholly and for the most part opposite thereto.

10.—The Township of Matchedash, that portion of the Township of Orillia, northern division, lying north of lots Nos. 15, in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte lying north of lots Nos. 6 in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions, and that portion lying north of lots Nos. 10, in the 9th and 10th concessions thereof; the Township of Tay, except portions lying west of the 8th concession; the island in Lake Huron, contiguous to that portion of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 10th division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

NOTE.—East of the said several divisions shall include all allowance for roads embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the centre of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such division, excepting always where any such last-mentioned allowance is hereinbefore declared to belong to or form part of any particular division.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

J. R. O'Reilly, Judge, Cornwall.
J. W. Liddell, J.J., Cornwall.
Jas. Dingwall, C.C.A. and C.P., Cornwall.
1.—Township of Charlottenburg, in the County of Glengarry,
2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry.
3.—Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.
4.—Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont.
5.—Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas.
6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.
7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.
8.—Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont.
9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry.
10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.
11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.
12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

H. O'Leary, Judge, Port Arthur.
W. F. Langworthy, C.A., and C.P., Port Arthur.
1.—All that part of the district lying west of the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island, excepting therefrom the Municipality of Neebing.
3.—Comprising the Municipality of Neebing.

VICTORIA.

J. E. Harding, Judge, Lindsay.
H. McMillan, J.J., Lindsay.
A. P. Devlin, C.C.A. and C.P., Lindsay.
1.—The first consists of the following townships and parts of townships, viz.: Of the 15th concession of the Township of Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of the Portage Road.

2.—The second consists of the following townships: All of the Township of Fenelon, except that portion lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake, and the Township of Somerville.

3.—The third consists of the Township of Verulam.

4.—The fourth consists of the Township of Emily.

5.—The fifth consists of the Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township of Fenelon lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The sixth consists of the Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The seventh consists of the Townships of Carden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley, and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the range south of Portage Road.

WATERLOO.

D. Chisholm, Judge, Berlin.

W. H. Bowlby, C.C.A. and C.P., Berlin.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Waterloo lying north of Blockline on the west side of the Grand River, and that part of the upper block of said township lying north of said Township lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo.

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterloo lying south of the Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 85 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that portion of the Township of North Dumfries lying east of lot No. 19 in the 7th concession, and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Town of Galt.

4.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

5.—The Township of Wellesley.

6.—The Township of Woolwich.

7.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries lying west of the eastern boundary of said lot No. 19, in the 7th concession; thence along the eastern limits of the said lot No. 19, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 15th concession; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

WELLAND.

George W. Wells, Judge, Welland.

T. D. Cowper, C.C.A. and C.P., Welland.

1.—Comprising the Township of Crowland; that part of the Township of Thorold lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham; that part of Pelham lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone lying north of the concession line, between the 4th and 5th concessions, being the whole of the 15th concession and the Town of Welland.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wainfleet.

3.—Comprising the Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—Comprising the Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippawa, and that part of the Township of Stamford south of the line between lots 136 and 137; easterly from the westerly limit of the township to the southeast angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots Nos. 132 and 133, to the northern boundary of the township, including the Towns of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Comprising those parts of the Township of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham, not included in any other division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—Comprising all the Township of Humberstone lying south of the 5th concession, and west of the side lines, between lots Nos. 9 and 10, in the several other concessions thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

WELLINGTON.

A. C. Chadwick, Judge, Guelph.

Joseph Jamieson, J.J., Guelph.

H. W. Peterson, C.C.A. and C.P., Guelph.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph.

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—Consisting of the Township of Nichol, excepting the 11th and 12th concessions; the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concessions of the Township of Garafraxa; and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in concessions 18 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21 in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—Consisting of the Township of Pilkington, and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nichol; the Municipality of the Village of Elora, and lots Nos. 19 and upwards belonging to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Consisting of concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro', and concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that township.

8.—Consisting of that part of the Township of Arthur south and southeast of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive, of the 19th concession of said Township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions A and B of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory formerly comprised in this division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—Consists of the Township of Minto.

11.—Consists of the Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road; lot 17, on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

WENTWORTH.

C. G. Snider, Judge, Hamilton.

J. F. Monck, J.J., Hamilton.

S. F. Washington, C.C.A. and C.P., Hamilton.

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying east of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City east of Hughson street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West, the Town of Dundas, and the east half of the Township of Ancaster.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Township of Beverly and the west half of the Township of Ancaster.

5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.

7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.

8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.

9.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying west of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and part of Hamilton City west of Hughson street.

YORK.

John Winchester, Judge, Toronto.

Edward Morgan, J.J., Toronto.

F. M. Morson, J.J., Toronto.

H. L. Drayton, C.C.A., Toronto.

Toronto City.—Crown Attorney, J. W. Seymour Corley.

1.—The City of Toronto east of Yonge street, at date 14th September, 1875 (*i.e.*, Bloor, Sherbourne and Howard streets on the north, the Don on the east, down to Queen street, and all south of Queen street as far as Lee avenue.)

2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from 1 to 10, inclusive, together with the villages of Markham and Stouffville.

3.—Concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and concessions 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11 northward; and the Township of East Gwillimbury.

5.—The Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

6.—The Townships of King and the incorporated Village of Aurora.

7.—Concessions 4 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

8.—All that portion of the Township of York lying west of Yonge street, and the Township of Etobicoke.

9.—Township of Scarboro, and all that portion of the Township of York which lies east of Yonge street and the Village of Leslieville.

10.—The City of Toronto, west of Yonge street, at date of 10th Sept., 1875 (*i.e.*, Bloor street on the north and Dufferin street on the west.)

DIVISION COURT TARIFF.

Fees to be received by the several Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts from and after 1st of July, 1894.

Form I.

Clerk's Fees.

1.	Receiving claim, numbering and entering in procedure book... (This item to apply to entering in the procedure book a transcript of judgment from another Court, but not an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons.)	$0 15
2	Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon, or judgment summons (as provided in forms) in all:	
	Where claim exceeds $10 and does not exceed $20	40
	Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60	50
	Where claim exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100	60
	Where claim exceeds $100	1 00
	(N.B.—In replevin and interpleader suits the value of goods to regulate the fee.)	
3.	Copy of summons, including all notices and warning thereon...	25
4.	Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by plaintiff	25
5.	Copy of set-off or counterclaim (including particulars), when not furnished by defendant	25
	(Note.—In either of the last two preceding items the fee may be taxed against the party ordered to pay costs.)	
6.	Receiving and entering bailiffs' return to any summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court (except summons to witness and return to summons or papers from another division)	15
7.	Taking confession of judgment	10
	(This does not include affidavit and oath, chargeable under item 8.)	
8.	Every necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the Clerk, and administering oath to the deponent	25
9.	Furnishing duly certified copies of the summons and notices and paper with all proceedings, for purposes of appeal (under section 157), as required by either party, per folio of 100 words...	05
10.	Certificate therewith	25
11.	Certifying under the seal of the Court, and delivering to a judgment creditor a memorandum of the amount of judgment and costs against a judgment debtor, under The Creditor's Relief Act, or for any other purpose	25
12.	Copies of papers, for which no fee is otherwise provided, necessarily required for service or transmission to the Judge, each...	10
	If exceeding two folios, per folio	05
13.	Every notice of defence or admission entered, or other notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, including mailing, but not postages	15
14.	Entering final judgment by clerk, on special summons, where claim not disputed	50

15. Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing, or final order made by the Judge $0 50
(Note.—This fee does not apply to any proceeding on judgment summons.)
(This one fee of 50 cents will include the service of recording at the trial and afterwards entering in the procedure book the judgment, decree and order in its entirety, rendered or made at the trial. If a garnishee proceeding before a judgment, the fee of 50 cents will be allowed for the judgment in respect to the primary debtor, and a like fee of 50 cents for the adjudication, whenever made, in respect to the garnishee.)
16. Subpœna to witness 25
(The subpœna may include any number of names therein, and only one original subpœna shall be taxed, unless the Judge otherwise orders.)
17. For every copy of subpœna required for service 05
18. Summons for jury (including copy for each juryman), when required by parties 1 25
19. Calling and returning jury ordered by the Judge 25
20. Every order of reference, or order for adjournment, made at hearing, and every order requiring the signature of the Judge and entering the same, including final order of judgment debtor's examination 25
(Any warning necessary with order, *e.g.*, the warning in Form 73, forms part of the order.)
21. Transcript of judgment to another Division Court 25
22. (Abolished—Transcript to County Court.)
23. Every writ of execution, warrant or attachment, or warrant of commitment and delivering the same to bailiff 50
24. Renewal of every writ of execution, when ordered by the judgment creditor, or of warrant of commitment; when ordered by the Judge 15
25. Every bond, when necessary, and prepared by the clerk (including affidavits of justification and of execution) 1 00
26. For necessary entries in the debt attachment book, in each case (in all) 20
27. Transmitting transcript of judgment; or transmitting papers for service to another division; or to the Judge on application to him, including necessary entries and mailing, but not including postage $0 25
28. Receiving papers from another division for service, entering the same, handing to the Bailiff, receiving and entering his return and transmitting the same (if return made promptly, not otherwise) 30
29. Search by person not party to the suit of proceeding, to be paid by the applicant 10
Search by party to the suit or proceeding, where the suit or proceeding is over one year old 10
(No fee is chargeable for search to a party to the suit or proceeding, if the same is not over one year old.)
30. Taxing costs, in defended suits, after judgment pronounced ... 25
31. Making out statement of costs in detail (including Bailiff's fees, at the request of any party, or for the purpose of settlement, or upon entering judgment by default 10

(Neither item 30 or 31 applies to statement of costs endorsed on summons or copy to be served.)

32. Taxing Bailiff's costs, under section 241 of the Division Courts (R.S.O.), 1897 ..... $0 25

33. Copying and transmitting to municipal clerk, Judge's decision to appeal 50

2.—BAILIFF'S FEES.

1. Service of summons issued under the seal of the Court, or Judge's summons or order, on each person (except summons to witness and summons to juryman:—
   Where claim exceeds $10 and does not exceed $20 30
   Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60 40
   Where claim exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100..... 50
   Where claim exceeds $100 75
   (In interpleader suits the value of the goods to regulate the fee.)

2. For every return as to service under item 1; attending at the clerk's office and making the necessary affidavit (as provided by Rule 183) 15

3. Service of summons on witness or juryman, or service of notice. 15

4. Taking confession of judgment and attending to prove 10

5. For calling parties and their witnesses at the sittings of the court, in every defended case, and at the hearing of every judgment summons 15

6. Enforcing every writ of execution or summons of replevin, or warrant of attachment or warrant against the body, each:
   Where claim does not exceed $20 50
   Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60..... 75
   Where claim exceeds $60 ..... 1 00
   (Where goods replevied, the value of the goods to regulate the amount of the fee. This fee does not include service of summons in replevin on defendant.)
   Fees under Creditor's Relief Act (see section 7 of 52 Vict. cap. 12; and section 25 of R.S.O., cap. 65), shall be taxed according to this tariff.

7. Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons, or process, or other necessary papers, or in going to replevy goods, or to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money paid on demand, or made on execution, or case settled after seizure 12

8. Mileage going to arrest under warrant, when arrest made, per mile 12

9. Mileage carrying delinquent to prison, including all expenses and assistance, per mile 20

10. Every schedule of property seized, attached or replevied, including affidavit of appraisal, when necessary:
    Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $20 30
    Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $60 50
    Exceeding $60 75

11. Every bond, when necessary, when prepared by the Bailiff, including affidavit of justification and execution 50

12. Every notice of sale, not exceeding three, under execution, or under attachment, each $0 15

13. Reasonable allowances and disbursements, necessarily, incurred, in the care and removal of property.

(*a*) If a Bailiff removes property seized, he is entitled to the necessary disbursements, in addition to the fees for seizure and mileage.

(*b*) If he takes a bond, then to 50 cents, instead of disbursements for removal of property.

(*c*) If assistance is necessary in the seizure or securing, or retaining of property, the Bailiff is entitled to the disbursements for such assistance.

(*d*) All charges for disbursements are to be submitted to the clerk for taxation, subject to appeal to the Judge.

(*e*) The Bailiff must in all cases endorse a memorandum of all his charges on the back of the execution, or state them on a separate slip of paper, so that the clerk may conveniently tax the Bailiff's charges for fees and disbursements.

(*f*) The clerk is in all cases to sign the memorandum of his taxation and preserve it among the papers in the cause, together with the execution, for future reference, and thereby enable the clerk to certify the Bailiff's returns properly.

14. If execution or process in attachment in the nature of execution, be satisfied, in whole or in part, after seizure and before sale, whether by action of the parties or otherwise, the Bailiffs shall be entitled to charge and receive 3 per cent. on the amount directed to be levied; or on the amount of the value of the property seized, whichever shall be the lesser amount.

15. Poundage on executions, and on attachments in the nature of executions, 5 per cent., exclusive of mileage for going to seize and sell, upon the amount realized from property, necessarily sold.

3.—FEES TO WITNESSES AND APPRAISERS.

Allowances to Witnesses.

Attendance, per diem, to witnesses within three miles of the place where the Court is held, if within the county 75

And if without the county 1 00

Attendance, if witness resides over three miles from the place of sittings, and within the county, per diem 1 00

Attendance, if witness resides without the county and more than three miles from the place of sittings, per diem 1 25

Barristers and solicitors, physicians and surgeons, engineers and veterinary surgeons, other than parties to the cause, when called upon to give evidence of any professional service rendered by them, or to give professional opinions, per diem 4 00

(Note.—Disbursements to surveyors, architects and professional witnesses, such as are entitled to specific fees, by statute, are to be taxed, as authorized by such statute.

If witnesses attend in one case only, they will be entitled to the full allowance.

If they attend in more than one case, they will be entitled to a proportional part in each cause only.)

The travelling expenses of witnesses, over three miles, shall be allowed according to the sums reasonably and actually paid, but in no case shall exceed twenty cents per mile, one way.

FEES OF APPRAISERS.

Fees to Appraisers of Goods, etc., Seized under Warrant of Attachment.

To each appraiser, 50 cents per day, during the time actually employed in appraising goods—to be paid in the first instance by plaintiff and allowed as costs in the cause.

FEES IN SUITS NOT EXCEEDING $10.

(57 Vict,, cap. 23, sec. 11.)

Clerk.

For all services, from entering action, or suing out a judgment or interpleader summons, up to and including the entering of final judgment, or final order on any such judgment or interpleader summons, in case the action proceeds to judgment or final order...	$1 25
In case the action does not proceed to judgment or final order, the fees heretofore, or that may hereafter be payable, but not exceeding in the whole the sum.	
For issuing writ of execution, warrant of attachment, or warrant for arrest of delinquent and entering the return thereto	50

Bailiff.

For all services rendered in serving summons and making return, and any other service that may be necessary before the judgment is entered by the clerk or pronounced by the Judge, mileage excepted	40
For enforcing execution, schedule of property seized, or attached bond, where necessary, and all other necessary acts done by him, after seizure, mileage excepted, if money made or case settled, after levy	1 00

(Necessary disbursements incurred in the care and removal of property shall be allowed to be first taxed by the clerk, subject to the approval of the Judge.)

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Legal Offices

ONTARIO

1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1907

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TORONTO.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario:

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the twenty-fourth annual report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1906.

J. J. FOY,
Attorney-General.

Toronto, February 22nd, 1907.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Legal Offices, 1906.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to present the twenty-fourth annual report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Besides inspecting the various county judicial offices of the Province and conducting the usual number of investigations, I inspected, pursuant to 6 Ed. VII, chapter 19, section 7, the different offices of the Supreme Court and of the High Court at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

A list of the officers appointed during the year will be found in Appendix I to this report.

Sheriffs' Offices.

There was little, if any, improvement in the business of these offices during the year. The incomes of eight of the Sheriffs, who are not paid wholly or in part by salary, were each less than $1,000. Under the Statute 2 Ed. VII, chapter 12, section 5, they are entitled to receive from the Province sums sufficient to make their incomes $1,000.

Notwithstanding my frequent instructions some are careless in keeping their books of office. Fees as earned should be entered in the Fee Book, and a reference made to the page of the Process or Execution Book, and these books should likewise refer to the folio of the Fee Book. In some instances fees though received had not been entered. As returns of their fees and emoluments are made up from the Fee Book, the necessity of keeping it properly entered is apparent.

Appendix "A" sets out in tabulated form the statistical returns of the Sheriffs for the year 1906.

Local Masters.

The duties of the Local Masters were generally well performed. As a rule those whose fees have been commuted are careful to collect the fees in law stamps. However, stamps to the value of $9.30 had to be affixed during my inspections.

Where examinations are taken by Local Masters the fees are such only as are mentioned in that portion of the tariff at page 312 of the Consolidated Rules of Practice, headed "Master in Ordinary, Local Masters and Official and Special Referees." Hence they are:

	H.C.J.	C.C.
Appointment, Item No. 7	$0 50	$0 10
Oaths, each, Item 8	20	20
Oath of Stenographer if employed by consent...	20	20
Exhibits, each, Item 9	20	10
Copies of evidence to give out per folio, Item 13	10	10
Certificates on such copies, Item 17	50	20
Taking the examination, per hour, Items 14 & 15	1 50	50
Making up depositions and forwarding, Item 22...	50	10
Filings, each	10	10

In Appendix "B" I have set out in tabulated form the returns of the Local Masters for the year 1906.

Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, County and District Court Clerks.

A want of care still maintains in some offices as regards suit papers. Stamps of the value of $137.20 were wanting. These I caused to be affixed and cancelled.

In three offices stamps for searches made for the Mercantile Agencies of High Court writs and judgments had not been affixed as instructed.

In some instances the Records had been given out to the solicitors engaged in the suits instead of being kept in the office.

In twelve offices jury fees had not been promptly paid over to the County Treasurers at the end of the business of each court.

Some failed to remember that the officer's name and not his initials are required to the certificate mentioned in Section 26 of the Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgage Act.

Having been asked to distinguish the fees of special examiners and those of local registrars for taking examinations for discovery, I gave the following instructions:

"The fees of Special Examiners are set out at pages 314 and 315 of the Consolidated Rules of Practice, under the heading "Special Examiners," but it is to be observed that Orders in Council dated 22nd February, 1899, and 16th March, 1899, made the following alterations: Item 82, .10 H.C.J. and .05 C.C.; Item 83, 1.00 H.C.J.; Item 84, .07 H.C.J. and .07 C.C. (.04 H.C.J. and .04 C.C. for each copy after the first, to the same party); Item 85, 1.50 H.C.J. and 1.50 C.C.

"Local Registrars, however, take only such fees as are mentioned in the tariff at page 313, hence their fees for examinations are:

	H.C.J.	C.C.
Every affidavit, etc (Item 61)	$0 20	$0 20
Taking depositions, per hour or part (Item 41)...	1 00	75
Taking depositions, each additional hour or part (Item 42)	1 00	50
Copies evidence required (Item 56) but not the copy for Court, per folio	10	10
Certificate on copies	50	50
If necessary to make up and forward to Toronto or elsewhere	50	10

It is to be observed that there is no fee to Local Registrars or Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the appointment, or for exhibits, but they are allowed 10 cents per folio for all copies, except the copy required by the Court; and that the Deputy Registrars, who are not paid by salary, may, by Item 78 at page 314, take a fee of 20 cents for every exhibit produced on the examinations of witnesses.

Appendix "C" is a return of the business of the High Court of Justice in the offices of the Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown, while Appendix "D" shows the business in the offices of the Clerks of the County and District Courts for the year 1906.

Surrogate Court Registrars.

The fees charged by the Surrogate Registrars were in the main uniform and in accord with the tariffs. In one office half fees were collected for the Crown in estates falling within Section 74 of the Surrogate Courts Act. The fees of the Judge and Registrar and not those of the Crown must be halved in such cases. In five offices a fee on the grant (Item 6 of Tariff I) was charged in guardianship cases for Crown and Registrar. The Judge only is entitled to a fee on the grant in these cases.

With reference to subsec. 3 of section 5 of the Succession Duties Act, officers should remember that the "Account" required by this subsection must be in the form of duplicate original affidavits of value and relationship (Regulation 4), one of which is filed and the other transmitted to the Solicitor to the Treasury. The notice mentioned in Regulation 5 must also be given to the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer. The fees for these services are one dollar and the usual fee for filings.

Surrogate Registrars should see that they are supplied with the pamphlet containing the Succession Duties Act, the amendments thereto, and the regulations made thereunder.

In fifteen offices stamps were missing from papers. The sum due the Province as represented by these law stamps was $228.75. These I caused to be affixed and cancelled.

The question whether Surrogate Court Fees are properly collectible—

I. On life insurance moneys payable under policies in respect of which the assured has by his will made a declaration in favor of Preferred Beneficiaries.

II. On life insurance moneys in cases where the assured has by his will made an apportionment or re-apportionment in favor of Preferred Beneficiaries, of insurance money, in respect of which a previous declaration in favor of the preferred class had already been made was submitted to the Honourable the Attorney-General; and his ruling is that in neither case should Surrogate Court fees be collected in respect of such insurance moneys, that the first class of cases falls under the operation of section 159 of the Ontario Insurance Act (R.S.O. chapter 203), and the second class of cases comes within the operation of section 160 of that Act; and that the provision contained in section 155 (4) of the Ontario Insurance Act is one which would be operative in cases where the will (treated as an instrument in writing) has not identified the contract of insurance by number or otherwise, and has not made the declaration referred to in the Statute with reference to insurance moneys payable under a contract of insurance so identified, but the testator, not availing himself of the Statute, has permitted the moneys to become part of his estate, and has, by his will, disposed of these moneys as part of his estate.

County and District Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace

Two of the Clerks of the Peace made no entries in their Sessions books from the time of my former inspection.

In three offices the Jury Books were not signed, in two the panels were not entered, while in another the copy required to be filed with the Local Registrar was not a true copy of the original.

With one exception minutes were properly kept of the resolutions passed by the County selectors of juries at the September meetings.

In two offices the returns made by the Justices of the Peace of their convictions were not copied. Since the Statute dispensing with publication, it has become very necessary that these returns be promptly entered of record.

General Remarks.

Owing to the failure of many of the Police Magistrates to show in their books and returns of convictions the sums allowed by them for costs, I caused the following circular letter to be sent to them and to the Clerks of the Peace:

Osgoode Hall,
Toronto, 20th September, 1906

Dear Sir,—I beg to call your attention to section 1 of cap. 94, and subsection 5 of section 4 cap. 90, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, by which Police and Stipendiary Magistrates are required to enter in separate columns of their Magistrates' books the sums allowed by them in each case for costs; and also to show in the returns of their convictions made to the Clerk of the Peace and to this office a statement of these costs.

It would therefore be a convenience if you would in future have your book, and also the forms for returns, so ruled as to show the costs of each case in detail as follows:

1. Magistrate's Fees.
2. Constable's Fees.
3. Witness' Fees.

In the annual returns of their fees and emoluments a few of the officers continue to include as office expenditure, books, stationery and other items which the Municipal Act requires the Counties to furnish. Some include their income taxes and fees of the Sheriffs' Association. Such items were disallowed and are not included in the amounts of disbursements shown in the Appendices to this report.

In connection with the annual statistical returns I have made further amendments to the blank forms sent from this office so that Appendices C and D contain additional information.

From statements received from the officers in Osgoode Hall I have compiled a table, Appendix "G," wherein is set out the more important business of the High Court of Justice at Toronto during 1906.

With reference to the Statute 6 Ed. VII, cap. 19, section 7, which placed the offices in Osgoode Hall subject to my inspection, it does not appear to have been the intention that I should perform the duties of an auditor with regard to the Accountant's office. I have accordingly confined my duties to those of inspection only. The Accountant's office is regularly audited by a special officer appointed for that purpose, who reports annually to the Finance Committee of the Supreme Court Judges.

In Osgoode Hall I found a want of adequate vault accommodation, especially in the offices of the Registrar and the Clerk in Chambers. The Registrar's vault is full; papers and books are piled on the floor. Papers in criminal matters from all parts of the Province are sent to this office, and those filed since the date of the Judicature Act are kept outside the vault wholly unprotected from fire. Similarly in the office of the Clerk-in-Chambers, chamber filings in the King's Bench and Common Pleas from the date of the Judicature Act down to the year 1895 are unprotected from fire.

Appeal books and exhibits for use in cases pending in the Court of Appeal are allowed to be piled up in the passageway leading to the offices of the Master-in-Chambers and the Registrar of the Court of Appeal, the reason assigned for this being that there is no place where they can be stored temporarily.

The sums payable to the Province under R.S.O., cap. 18, amounted to $10,091.69 as follows:

Local Registrars, etc.	$8,289.43
Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace	1,802.26

Appendix "F" is a statement of the fees and emoluments of the several officers for the year 1906 and of the sources from which they derive their incomes.

Appendix "H" shows the number of actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court and the Court of Appeal and the disposition thereof during the year 1906.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Jas. W. Mallon,
Inspector.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto,
February 20th, 1907.

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned

Counties or Districts.	Number of writs of summons received for service.		Number of subpœnas received for service in—				Number of orders for arrest.		Number of other process.	
			Criminal Cases.		Civil Cases.					
	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.
Algoma	29	22	3	3					21	28
Brant	22	14	3	15	4	1			3	
Bruce	13	9	9	55				1	3	6
Carlton	74	65	9	12	19	3			26	8
Dufferin	2	6	1	3		2			1	1
Elgin	20	7	5	16	6		1		7	4
Essex	18	12	8	22	1	2		1	1	3
Frontenac	25	15	1	7	3				12	3
Grey	10	6	2	20				1		2
Haldimand	4	3		29			2		2	
Halton	7	4	4	3	1				4	
Hastings	40	18	7	36	2	2		1	11	7
Huron	23	12		13	3	3		1	22	
Kent	27	19	10	36	5	2	2	3	28	8
Lambton	20	12	5	20	1				8	5
Lanark	12	10	3	6					4	1
Leeds and Grenville	20	17	2	13	5		1		18	4
Lennox and Addington	8	7		7	1	1	1		3	1
Lincoln	14	7	4	20	4				6	
Manitoulin	1	3	1							
Middlesex	33	18	18	52	9	1			7	4
Muskoka	5	5	2	6	2	1			2	
Nipissing	16	20	11	34	5	3	1		2	1
Norfolk	7	1		14						
Northumberland and Durham	24	12	2	20					9	
Ontario	10	9	3	10					2	
Oxford	25	25	11	53	23	1			23	11
Parry Sound	9	10	3	21	2	1			3	
Peel	6	8	1	13	2				2	1
Perth	23	27	5	16	1					
Peterborough	24	9	3	8	7	6	1		11	6
Prescott and Russell	10	15		3		1			1	2
Prince Edward	4	4	1	3		3		1		
Rainy River	15	10	8	15	1	2			2	1
Renfrew	13	19		1	3	1			1	2
Simcoe	23	18	4	10					4	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	32	39	6	3	4	3			6	7
Thunder Bay	15	26	2	16	3	3	1		13	10
Victoria	9	15	2	1	2	1	1		2	6
Waterloo	23	25	3			2			4	3
Welland	16	10		23	1				3	3
Wellington	18	13	14	6	1	3	1		9	5
Wentworth	45	35	7	69	11	6			13	6
York	20	23		218	4			3	21	3
Toronto	257	158	60		47	8	4	2	74	23
Totals	1,071	822	246	951	183	62	16	14	394	178

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

Total process received.		Number of persons served.		Estreats received.		Number of jurors summoned.		Number of writs of execution received.		
H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	D. C.
53	53	47	66	.....	.....	124	43	19	21	18
32	30	77	66	.....	.....	119	116	3	9	6
25	71	59	142	.....	.....	122	122	12	7	12
128	88	232	162	1	.....	219	122	47	37	28
4	12	1	17	.....	.....	120	118	4	7	17
39	57	73	60	.....	.....	137	122	7	10	13
28	40	22	150	.....	1	122	122	16	19	35
41	25	56	53	.....	.....	122	98	5	13	1
12	29	9	112	.....	.....	122	122	15	16	24
8	32	8	32	.....	.....	120	120	.....	1	4
14	4	36	13	.....	.....	122	98	9	7	24
60	64	145	139	.....	.....	122	122	21	20	15
48	29	63	123	.....	.....	112	112	14	10	8
71	68	149	212	2	.....	122	121	17	29	55
34	37	75	91	1	.....	122	98	13	14	33
19	17	40	36	.....	.....	121	117	7	4	6
46	34	58	108	.....	.....	122	218	11	9	8
13	15	14	59	.....	.....	122	98	6	5	6
28	27	53	103	.....	1	122	98	17	11	4
2	3	11	5	.....	.....	122	96	3	10	4
67	75	118	227	.....	.....	185	122	23	16	9
11	12	16	34	.....	.....	122	122	6	12	4
55	48	53	119	.....	.....	122	86	26	25	7
7	15	7	15	.....	.....	122	122	3	3	5
35	32	60	27	.....	.....	120	119	19	20	33
15	19	21	53	.....	.....	122	122	18	21	16
82	90	82	85	.....	.....	122	122	9	11	13
17	32	26	118	.....	.....	122	103	9	11	3
14	22	50	72	.....	1	122	122	3	2	5
29	43	46	92	.....	.....	122	122	4	12	12
46	29	112	82	.....	.....	122	122	11	7	12
11	21	16	39	.....	.....	122	122	6	9	10
5	11	25	36	.....	.....	122	122	3	1	4
26	28	58	96	.....	.....	122	61	9	13	12
17	23	26	32	.....	.....	122	122	7	12	10
31	31	35	90	.....	.....	106	86	23	16	5
48	52	85	75	1	.....	183	218	23	29	14
34	55	57	135	.....	.....	124	125	6	39	4
16	23	25	36	.....	.....	132	122	9	11	4
30	30	44	32	.....	.....	121	116	9	9	2
20	36	22	87	.....	.....	122	122	25	14	16
42	27	78	75	.....	.....	122	122	7	15	12
76	116	135	319	.....	2	183	122	19	25	11
43	237	42	1152	.....	1	.....	272	16	18	12
442	191	920	189	1	.....	355	.....	141	116	22
1,924	2,033	3,387	5,066	6	6	5,875	5,299	680	726	578

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts.	Number of renewals of writs of execution against—								Number of writs of possession received.	
	Goods and Lands.			Lands only.			Goods only.			
	H. C.	C. C.	D. C.	H. C.	C. C.	D. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.
Algoma	10	12		1		1	1	1	3	
Brant	1				1	2				
Bruce	2	3				1			1	
Carleton	19	5				9			1	1
Dufferin	1					3				
Elgin	2					5				1
Essex	1	2			3	3			1	
Frontenac	2					1				
Grey	6	1				4			1	
Haldimand		2								
Halton	1	3								
Hastings	3	3		3	3			2		
Huron	5	2	1			8				1
Kent	5			1			5			
Lambton	2	8		2	1	10	1	1	1	
Lanark	1					1				
Leeds and Grenville						6				
Lennox and Addington		1							1	
Lincoln					1				1	
Manitoulin										
Middlesex	1	1		1		2			1	
Muskoka	1							1		
Nipissing	2					2			7	
Norfolk										
Northumberland and Durham	6	7	10			33			2	
Ontario	5	4			1	3			1	1
Oxford	2	2				1				2
Parry Sound					1	9				
Peel	3	1				1				
Perth										1
Peterborough	2					3				
Prescott and Russell										
Prince Edward										
Rainy River	2									2
Renfrew	1									1
Simcoe	9	6		1	1	3	4	6	2	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	1								
Thunder Bay	1	3	1			1				2
Victoria	5	5				4			1	
Waterloo	2	2							1	1
Welland										
Wellington	1					2				3
Wentworth	13	10		4	4	13	1		1	2
York	6	7		8	6	8			1	
Toronto	62	33		29	34		2		2	3
Totals	186	124	12	50	56	139	14	10	29	21

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1906.—*Continued.*

Number of writs Ca. Sa.		Number of sales under writs of execution of					Seizures under writs of execution where no subsequent sale.			Writs of execution on which money realized.		
		Goods.		Lands.								
H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	D. C.	H. C.	C. C.	D. C.	H. C.	C. C.	D. C.
.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	3	1	.....
1	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	6	8	.....	7	11	3
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	3	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7	8	.....	5	6	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5	.....	2	1	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	4	3	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	7	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	4	.....	3	4	.....
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	6	5	1
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	3	12
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	9	.....	4	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	5	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5	.....	2	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	4	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	3	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	3	7	.....
.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	9	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	.....
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	4	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	3	.....	10	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	1	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	5	.....	.....	2	.....
1	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	11	2
5	3	40	25	12	6	5	91	129	8	117	132	32

APPENDIX A—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts.	Attendance to seize when no goods found.		Cases under Creditors' Relief Act.	Certificates received under Creditors' Relief Act.	Assessment made to Sheriff under R.S.O. cap. 147.	Amount endorsed on Writs of Execution (not renewals.) (1) For debt or damages.			For costs taxed.	
	H.C	C. C				H. C.	C. C.	Div. Co.	H. C.	C. C.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	1	1	4	1	....	8,013 61	10,204 12	1,812 67	887 98	748 93
Brant	1	4	....	....	....	1,332 31	1,447 03	740 87	216 84	313 85
Bruce	....	2	....	....	....	10,000 23	1,835 10	912 87	598 06	127 41
Carleton	....	....	4	7	....	467,938 83	10,558 85	2,976 45	5,900 26	582 37
Dufferin	....	5	1	....	....	2,384 60	2,280 79	1,662 38	125 01	146 25
Elgin	1	1	....	....	....	1,763 04	1,956 88	1,056 32	372 28	446 83
Essex	....	....	2	7	1	51,284 05	6,018 12	3,182 48	1,264 46	614 27
Frontenac	....	1	2	....	....	15,837 19	5,011 13	1,014 69	345 93	513 72
Grey	9	10	....	....	....	3,553 08	3,732 82	2,449 48	508 29	568 34
Haldimand	....	....	....	....	....	.....	118 81	384 82	.....	4 00
Halton	....	....	1	8	1	14,326 86	1,944 39	1,892 73	189 52	162 48
Hastings	5	1	1	....	4	34,325 84	4,674 30	1,241 03	2,075 71	1,049 21
Huron	1	2	1	....	....	19,506 61	3,327 37	706 62	1,035 97	162 27
Kent	1	....	3	6	2	17,236 35	6,691 33	4,135 40	985 50	634 41
Lambton	....	1	2	....	....	8,438 85	3,608 87	3,365 41	832 59	329 87
Lanark	2	1	....	....	....	32,659 67	1,247 03	454 87	294 78	58 15
Leeds and Grenville	....	....	1	3	2	12,923 70	2,027 58	1,206 37	897 88	237 44
Lennox and Addington	....	....	2	....	1	7,183 57	837 57	342 25	520 29	99 61
Lincoln	....	....	2	22	1	14,992 51	2,284 42	428 99	990 59	442 54
Manitoulin	....	3	....	....	1	543 58	3,190 61	431 05	143 66	232 20
Middlesex	3	4	3	....	....	20,566 46	3,143 26	846 87	2,755 13	420 37
Muskoka	4	....	....	....	....	7,648 02	2,623 10	464 71	727 26	377 34
Nipissing	....	1	1	1	....	24,698 10	5,521 45	533 00	2,500 66	542 81
Norfolk	....	....	....	....	....	5,440 14	674 65	445 57	58 52	60 51
Northumberland and Durham	....	1	....	....	....	15,138 67	2,227 09	2,619 58	518 32	200 85
Ontario	5	3	1	....	....	48,835 93	4,187 31	1,284 92	3,278 56	506 87
Oxford	1	2	1	....	....	4,291 58	1,506 07	1,294 97	221 35	191 95
Parry Sound	4	....	....	....	....	7,978 74	2,324 97	268 95	510 12	200 59
Peel	3	1	....	....	....	5,349 89	1,287 00	886 42	75 28	25 69
Perth	1	4	3	....	....	5,397 57	2,521 30	966 55	277 11	352 33
Peterborough	....	....	....	....	....	13,098 25	1,250 22	979 60	1,412 60	164 67
Prescott and Russell	....	....	3	8	....	6,215 62	2,136 00	799 32	455 32	266 06
Prince Edward	2	1	1	4	....	4,585 30	412 47	329 60	189 58	31 16
Rainy River	....	....	1	1	1	8,038 02	4,686 67	1,334 77	169 87	274 56
Renfrew	....	....	....	....	....	7,352 16	2,829 86	831 44	516 09	122 68
Simcoe	3	6	1	....	1	5,179 65	6,491 59	2,184 50	262 10	598 26
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	....	....	3	....	1	22,914 38	6,449 65	1,577 18	852 20	850 49
Thunder Bay	2	5	3	13	....	14,755 18	13,280 57	363 04	194 57	560 63
Victoria	....	....	1	....	....	17,638 45	1,944 66	353 10	1,156 83	457 43
Waterloo	2	....	2	....	2	17,212 55	1,524 17	162 65	442 98	189 31
Welland	1	2	1	5	1	25,599 23	2,820 32	1,453 31	973 72	311 25
Wellington	....	....	3	....	....	5,743 64	3,248 62	1,636 01	452 44	269 75
Wentworth	4	6	1	....	1	20,894 42	5,558 44	849 99	1,924 38	939 92
York	9	2	2	....	....	29,364 51	4,692 09	2,050 20	1,851 91	668 49
Toronto	....	....	5	....	....	245,357 64	26,173 59	2,079 45	8,949 48	3,084 05
Totals	65	70	62	86	20	1,313,548 58	183,511 97	57,023 45	48,911 98	19,142 17

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1906.—*Concluded.*

Amount realized under writs of execution from sales of						Amount received for fines, penalties, etc.	Amount received under Writs of Ca. Sa.	Amount received (not fees) under Fi. Fas. without sale, goods and lands.		
Goods.			Lands.							
Div. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	Div. C.			H. C.	C. C.	Div. C.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
94 88	2 93	100 14	382 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	419 29	1,235 86	118 46
22 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 30	.....	.....	66 12	.....
109 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218 12	11 67	.....
.....	3,862 68	831 10	91 00	.....	.....	.....	250 00	2,302 88	746 88	411 57
80 74	809 15	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	281 92	332 85	254 10
43 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219 07	632 10	62 43
194 48	325 00	.....	.....	260 00	.....	350 00	.....	1,661 52	603 29	64 46
36 38	1,024 25	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....
88 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	185 56	319 78	362 18	.....
14 43	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 94	.....
153 77	4,598 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,231 86	469 90	123 06
21 81	.....	.....	115 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,302 99	1,014 28	.....
252 64	2,249 54	28 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,025 13	2,084 48	526 72
241 71	87 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	88 74	608 79	678 83
28 71	3,332 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291 57	.....
161 82	1,015 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,782 78	590 00	317 72
80 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133 86	.....
60 81	2,176 05	.....	.....	34 00	27 00	480 00	.....	80 00	337 48	.....
17 39	.....	190 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 97	.....	969 13	.....	.....	.....	370 00	.....	402 36	1,766 35	.....
15 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303 37	.....
30 12	2,251 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,521 49	1,172 86	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110 18	926 76	.....	.....	.....	20 00	117 03	.....	.....	50 00	.....
50 73	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	43 23	773 83	1,856 00	529 98	.....
76 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 87	.....	.....	482 71	525 91	.....
45 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607 93	536 28	.....
62 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 50	.....
62 92	.....	.....	16 60	.....	55 90	55 00	.....	199 11	407 05	171 94
81 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632 75	.....
56 84	.....	536 80	1,038 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 81
20 99	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,277 15	204 00	.....
6 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126 06	65 00	269 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461 50	739 77	.....
180 25	1,000 00	342 60	5,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,493 33	2,446 51	433 23
30 86	.....	2,851 75	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	2,547 57	1,173 44	.....
110 51	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287 54	.....
21 20	895 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 25	113 66	.....
50 75	.....	.....	1,580 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,601 96	1,299 38	193 16
51 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	918 81	841 01	108 31
99 06	18 55	100 00	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	583 79	511 62	.....
86 70	.....	45 17	.....	104 50	.....	3,560 00	.....	1,507 07	218 45	282 03
147 96	3,165 30	247 00	.....	.....	.....	9,300 00	.....	3,128 02	363 66	161 96
3,488 36	28,255 50	7,566 55	9,723 40	848 50	483 77	14,635 56	1,209 33	36,592 13	23,771 34	3,955 09

APPENDIX B.—Being a return of business transacted by Local Masters through

County or District	Number of Orders made for the following purposes: For administration of estates.	For partition or sale of property.	Respecting Infants under R.S.O. c. 168, s. 3. (Examination only).	Under Winding-up Acts.	Other orders made in chambers.	Examinations taken as special examiner or otherwise before trial.
Algoma						
Brant						
Bruce		1				
Carlton				22	87	50
Dufferin					11	
Elgin					1	32
Essex	2	1			2	
Frontenac	2	1				8
Grey					15	1
Haldimand						
Halton						1
Hastings	1				44	29
Huron					2	
Kent	1	1		1	4	
Lambton					30	
Lanark	1					
Leeds and Grenville	1				26	
Lennox and Addington	3	1			4	
Lincoln	2	1		2	12	
Manitoulin						
Middlesex		2				
Muskoka		1		2		
Nipissing						
Norfolk						
Northumberland and Durham					8	
Ontario						
Oxford	2					6
Parry Sound						
Peel					17	
Perth	1			1	2	
Peterborough		1			24	
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward					5	
Rainy River					10	6
Renfrew		1			3	
Simcoe					2	15
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					31	2
Thunder Bay						
Victoria						
Waterloo						2
Welland		1				
Wellington					26	40
Wentworth					5	
Totals	16	12		31	371	192

out the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

Number of judgments or orders brought into the Master's Office for taking the following accounts, etc.

Administration of estates.	Executors, trustees or committees' accounts and compensation.	Foreclosure of mortgage or bond.	Redemption of mortgage or bond.	Sale under mortgage or agreement.	Account on any charge or liens on land other than mechanics' liens.	Account under Mechanics' Lien Act.	Specific performance.	Partnership accounts.	Alimony.	Partition or sale.	Damages for breach of contract or covenant.
								1			
2						3					
					1						
	1	8		3		1					
1			1		2			1			
	2	1		1		4		1			
5		1								1	
						2					
	3								1		
1	1			1	2			1	1		
2		1				1					
										1	
										1	
1	1	3									
1	1		1								
3										1	
						3			1		
						1					
		1		2		1					
						1					
									1		
	1	1	1								
1											
1	1			1						1	
1						1					
						1				1	
		2				1					
										3	
2		1									1
		1		1						1	
		1				2				1	1
			1	1							
		1		1							
1					1					2	
	1	1				5	1				
22	12	23	4	11	6	27	1	4	4	13	2

APPENDIX B.—Being a return of business transacted by Local Masters through

Number of Judgments or Orders.—*Con-*

County or District.	Work and labor done.	Money received, paid, advanced or lent.	Goods sold and delivered.	Promissory notes and bills of exchange.	Bonds, life and fire insurance.	Infants' estates.	Quieting Title matters.
Algoma							
Brant	1						
Bruce							
Carleton		3	1	2			
Dufferin							
Elgin							
Essex							
Frontenac							1
Grey							
Haldimand							
Halton							
Hastings							1
Huron							1
Kent			1				
Lambton							
Lanark							
Leeds and Grenville	1						
Lennox and Addington							
Lincoln							
Manitoulin							
Middlesex	1						1
Muskoka							
Nipissing							
Norfolk							
Northumberland and Durham							1
Ontario							
Oxford				1			
Parry Sound							
Peel							
Perth			1			1	1
Peterborough	1	1					
Prescott and Russell							
Prince Edward							
Rainy River		1					
Renfrew							
Simcoe		1					
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry							1
Thunder Bay							2
Victoria							
Waterloo							
Welland							
Wellington							
Wentworth							1
Totals	2	6	3	3		1	10

out the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st Dec., 1906.—*Concluded.*

tinued.									
Lunacy.	Miscellaneous.	Advertisements of sale issued.	Reports issued.	References pending at date of return.	Bills of cost taxed by Master.	Amount realized by sales held under direction of Master.	Amount of costs of reference or taxed by Master or under his direction.	Amount of commission allowed in administration and partition matters.	Amount of fees earned by Local Masters.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
				1					
2			6	1	4		124 24		149 44
1		2	2	1	3	495 00	257 00		28 70
	6	4	27	14	29	289,734 22	4,244 19		2,157 70
									2 50
		1	9	4	7	9,700 00	621 80	211 00	607 49
	2	3	11	10	9	5,557 00	788 41	617 00	224 47
		3	3	4	1	1,250 00	78 40	115 00	234 59
		1	2		2	550 00	60 83	102 50	44 40
1									7 40
			3	1	2		763 71		106 10
2	7	2	11	7	5	31,100 00	732 57	136 50	1,133 30
2		2	4	5	5	4,415 08	194 71	275 00	95 14
		2	4	1		1,500 00			110 00
1			1		1	850 00	99 50	117 50	40 17
			5	2	4		427 75	271 85	85 76
2	2	2	9	10	7	5,535 00	1,003 72		296 25
	3	4	6	1	5	4,191 00	708 57	206 30	262 70
1		2	6	8	9	3,375 00	856 57	1,017 70	304 79
2	1	1	10	7	4	2,225 00	430 70	282 50	209 21
							10 00		10 00
1			2	1					44 90
		1	2		1	1,235 00	322 09		37 28
1			3	1	3		223 00		150 28
2		1	2						25 00
3		2	4	4	2	4,800 00	491 16		219 30
	1	2	1	2		3,100 00			117 70
2	3		5	7	5		261 73	180 00	388 20
	1	1	4	2		1,565 75			351 40
									2 50
		1	5	2	3	3,500 00	561 89		160 40
		2	3		4	38,570 00	527 77	1,010 00	78 86
1			4	4	3		203 73		298 30
	2	1	6	3	4	245 00	845 39	875 00	345 49
			2	1	1				75 40
1			2						86 55
		1	1	1	1		44 89		64 26
2		2	6		4				119 55
1	1	2	2	1		3,800 00	120 53	219 00	359 65
	1								320 88
28	30	45	173	106	128	417,293 05	15,004 85	5,636 85	9,356 01

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, 31st Dec

County or District.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders for arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book. Writs issued during year.	Writs issued during previous years.	Otherwise than by Writ.	*Praecipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examinations of Parties returned.	Records passed.	Actions entered for Trial. By Jury.	Actions entered for Trial. Without Jury.	Actions tried. By Jury.	Actions tried. Without Jury.	Remnants standing for Trial. By Jury.	Remnants standing for Trial. Without Jury.
Algoma	60	....	38	4	10	25	50	23	11	2	8	1	4	....	....
Brant	64	....	50	....	3	13	20	13	10	7	5	5	4	....	1
Bruce	46	....	32	3	3	18	25	22	15	9	8	....	4	1	....
Carleton	179	....	136	9	23	106	57	43	39	17	34	11	29	....	4
Dufferin	26	....	21	....	3	14	1	13	12	5	9	3	7	....	2
Elgin	111	....	99	2	3	96	36	40	34	23	23	7	24	....	7
Essex	68	1	65	5	10	36	55	39	23	5	19	2	18	....	....
Frontenac	59	....	42	7	4	19	33	12	10	2	6	....	8	....	....
Grey	70	....	34	1	6	24	6	22	19	11	10	16	10	2	....
Haldimand	18	1	11	2	....	9	21	15	8	4	6	2	3	....	1
Halton	16	....	10	....	2	4	4	....	8	4	10	3	11	....	1
Hastings	116	....	93	6	....	65	14	39	34	22	27	16	20	5	3
Huron	69	....	53	3	4	30	17	9	1	11	15	3	10	4	9
Kent	77	....	59	3	2	35	48	29	19	7	15	2	19	....	....
Lambton	67	....	54	8	7	39	20	28	27	7	20	3	15	....	....
Lanark	42	....	21	....	3	16	27	11	6	5	4	2	6	....	1
Leeds and Grenville	56	....	39	4	....	14	1	40	20	9	11	6	9	....	....
Lennox and Addington	23	....	20	2	3	18	9	14	5	2	3	....	5	....	....
Lincoln	51	....	46	2	....	31	24	19	18	8	16	6	14	....	2
Manitoulin	4	....	2	3	1	1	2	....	2	1	1	3	1	....	....
Middlesex	299	....	147	10	4	136	63	112	54	32	38	16	30	....	2
Muskoka	23	....	19	....	2	14	1	13	5	1	4	1	3	....	....
Nipissing	203	....	158	4	15	75	90	55	41	18	43	5	25	1	2
Norfolk	21	....	18	....	2	12	9	12	8	8	4	8	4	....	....
Northumberland and Durham	51	....	36	1	1	24	18	17	16	7	9	2	7	....	....
Ontario	36	1	27	3	1	13	13	10	5	4	7	3	7	....	....
Oxford	59	....	53	2	3	46	63	46	24	20	11	4	24	1	....
Parry Sound	19	....	19	....	4	12	....	....	5	4	3	4	3	....	....
Peel	24	....	22	....	....	17	8	19	7	4	5	4	5	....	....
Perth	97	....	90	5	2	56	44	17	25	14	11	10	10	1	1
Peterborough	48	....	40	....	2	15	4	16	14	10	4	7	3	2	....
Prescott and Russell	15	....	15	2	3	3	7	1	2	....	2	....	2	....	....
Prince Edward	10	....	5	1	3	8	....	4	5	2	3	1	2	....	....
Rainy River	27	....	32	3	8	9	16	3	4	....	4	....	4	....	....
Renfrew	33	....	15	1	1	....	....	6	5	6	1	5	....	1	....
Simcoe	116	....	94	....	7	42	13	25	49	18	23	10	17	....	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	87	1	61	5	7	57	7	4	28	10	19	9	20	1	2
Thunder Bay	46	....	39	....	10	35	36	34	17	8	9	5	6	....	....
Victoria	31	....	20	....	2	14	9	10	7	4	5	3	2	....	....
Waterloo	65	....	53	1	....	16	20	16	8	5	3	5	3	....	....
Welland	69	....	65	1	12	21	41	27	25	12	22	7	17	....	1
Wellington	70	....	42	1	1	26	8	18	13	5	8	4	6	....	....
Wentworth	270	....	235	8	13	155	100	74	76	43	32	18	76	1	6
Totals	2941	4	2233	112	190	1419	1040	970	764	399	520	222	499	20	17

Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending ember, 1906.

Judgments entered without trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of Disbursements).	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Judgments entered after trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of Disbursements).	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Number of judgments for over $10,000.	Number of Judgments for over $10,000 and above $5,000.	Number of Judgments for over $5,000 and above $2,000.	Number of Judgments for over $2,000 and above $1,000.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				
11	9,604 24	375 51	30 83	7	354 00	764 90	836 79	....	....	2	1
7	4,509 10	122 11	40 75	4	7,135 24	110 00	25 00	....	....	1	4
8	2,786 33	188 52	37 13	8	3,867 61	814 47	605 11	....	....	1	1
65	229,923 57	2,694 48	900 10	50	181,193 09	4,755 50	2,496 10	7	3	17	15
....	....	....	....	1	378 00	131 36	58 15	....	....	....	....
9	4,698 87	156 84	64 04	13	29,993 06	993 98	433 13	....	2	3	2
11	7,401 22	261 71	51 32	19	8,379 90	1,653 95	770 25	....	....	....	3
19	101,526 42	465 95	177 77	8	17,070 07	656 14	278 49	2	3	3	7
7	4,424 54	118 72	22 85	10	3,490 79	751 90	673 62	....	....	1	1
1	614 45	25 90	9 79	2	3,581 60	165 65	225 99	....	....	1	....
3	3,563 31	73 20	20 48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
17	21,431 38	567 34	150 02	15	5,240 91	1,371 64	799 03	1	....	1	4
8	8,839 77	261 67	66 47	8	6,660 40	518 10	338 66	....	1	2	1
9	48,758 44	157 15	76 11	8	10,923 64	1,484 41	593 00	1	....	1	6
9	10,416 45	266 89	46 99	15	10,056 58	2,993 84	1,193 34	....	....	4	4
9	31,083 76	140 40	39 80	4	1,917 00	620 54	477 22	1	....	....	3
6	5,797 47	188 21	89 00	8	3,577 93	486 25	358 74	....	....	1	2
9	4,879 98	172 68	46 42	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
7	8,671 28	114 22	26 74	8	2,928 22	703 16	298 56	....	....	2	4
1	....	43 48	9 93	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	24,692 47	737 56	379 02	31	32,368 41	2,823 91	1,539 14	....	2	5	13
5	2,410 94	27 00	9 54	4	3,072 20	248 20	44 50	....	....	....	2
50	37,546 83	1,046 62	248 75	19	3,972 45	955 77	686 34	....	1	8	2
4	1,333 26	49 38	20 88	4	1,900 00	38 00	88 51	....	....	1	....
7	9,502 31	345 21	206 65	6	1,970 53	456 41	310 97	....	....	2	1
7	8,815 26	112 60	51 12	2	500 00	187 64	241 33	....	....	2	3
6	4,435 48	156 75	94 45	9	4,459 55	358 85	44 97	....	....	1	2
....	....	....	....	1	181 40	45 85	47 91	....	....	....	....
4	2,855 71	126 56	15 36	5	3,390 00	....	....	....	....	....	4
15	13,985 27	280 46	59 38	6	26,365 92	465 61	398 66	2	....	2	....
8	12,274 84	157 80	57 15	7	8,000 00	875 00	761 45	....	2	1	....
4	4,699 96	89 20	29 71	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
1	443 42	25 00	11 48	4	4,443 00	225 00	210 66	....	....	1	....
5	12,837 15	160 20	50 46	2	290 00	....	....	....	1	1	1
6	2,073 80	82 70	32 28	4	2,872 35	147 39	183 51	....	....	....	1
12	6,667 75	387 21	96 74	10	2,862 50	....	....	....	....	....	4
20	14,063 49	342 22	97 93	14	7,203 09	2,002 09	858 88	....	....	4	3
6	813 03	98 41	48 36	13	9,897 04	643 45	267 40	....	....	1	3
3	4,396 08	66 44	19 65	3	25 00	....	....	....	....	1	....
20	32,963 80	428 30	194 79	14	2,279 95	337 19	423 78	....	4	1	5
11	10,288 17	184 02	75 34	16	17,961 22	1,262 99	819 89	....	1	4	7
7	3,312 50	85 20	29 21	6	12,740 11	2,365 16	916 17	....	....	3	2
44	55,685 33	1,289 39	317 29	34	32,876 22	2,373 93	459 18	....	5	7	10
503	775,027 43	12,673 21	4,052 08	408	476,378 98	34,788 23	18,764 43	14	25	85	127

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, 31st Dec

County or District.	Number of Judgments for over $1,000 and above $400.	Number of Judgments for $400 and under.	Number of Judgments dismissing Actions.	Number of Judgments in default of appearance or pleading.	Number of Judgments under Con. Rule 603.	Number of Judgments for reference to Master.	Number of Writs of Execution issued.	Number of Writs of Execution renewed.	No. of Writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of Certificates issued under Creditors' Relief Act.	Amount for which issued, without costs.		Amount of Costs allowed thereunder (including Disbursements).	
											$	c.	$	c.
Algoma	3	6	2	6	3	1	7	9						
Brant	4	2		6	1	2	8	1						
Bruce	4	6	2	1	2	2	6	2						
Carleton	22	26	18	25	6	19	53	21		4	21,583	43	87	92
Dufferin		1					2	1						
Elgin	5	10	4	5			3	1						
Essex	15	5	2	6	9	2	22	3						
Frontenac	5	4		19	5	2	10	1		1	2,525	24	10	80
Grey	6	5	4	6			10	6						
Haldimand	1				1									
Halton	1			3		1	2							
Hastings	6	8	3	4	4	6	19	7						
Huron	6	6	3	7			9	1						
Kent	5	4	5	9		1	17	5						
Lambton	5	11	3	6			5	4						
Lanark	3	1		7		4	6	1						
Leeds and Grenville	6	1	2	6		4	10	1						
Lennox and Addington		9	1	6		5	4	2						
Lincoln	2	5	1	6	1	1	9							
Manitoulin	1			1										
Middlesex	14	14	13	17	12	6	20							
Muskoka	3	4	1	3			1							
Nipissing	6	52	8	44	6	1	26	1						
Norfolk		1		4			1							
Northumberland and Durham	5	2	1	2	1	3	7	4						
Ontario	1	3	1	6			5	3	1					
Oxford	4	5	2	1			8							
Parry Sound		1	1				1	1						
Peel	3					2	4			1	200	25		
Perth	6	2		6	1	1	9							
Peterborough	5	1	3	7	1	1	3							
Prescott and Russell	1	2			4			3						
Prince Edward	3		1											
Rainy River	2		1				2							
Renfrew	3	4					3	2						
Simcoe	6	4	1	8	1	4	4	5						
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	10	11	5	15	2	4	14	2	1	1	476	60	11	15
Thunder Bay	2	11	2	1		3	2							
Victoria	1	2	1	3		1	2	1						
Waterloo	4	5	3	13	3		9							
Welland	4	8	2	6		3	20	1						
Wellington	5			4			3	2						
Wentworth	19	31	7	28	11	6	33	14						
Totals	207	273	103	297	74	85	379	105	2	7	24,785	52	109	87

Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending ember, 1906

Number of days of sitting of Judge with Jury, H. C. J.	Number of days of sitting of Judge without Jury, H. C. J.	Number of Estreats ordered to be issued.	Number of Estreats issued.	Amount of Jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of Court.	Amount of fees collected in law stamps for the Short-hand Reporters' Fund.	Amount of fees collected in law stamps under Section 41 of the Creditors' Relief Act.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Clerks and Local Registrars.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Registrars.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
3	2	....	....	6 00	888 01	860 10	20 00	.....	58 30	.....
8	3	....	....	18 00	972 94	.....	22 00	.....	197 50	.....
4	5	....	....	27 00	.....	.....	29 40	.....	294 60	.....
23	13	1	1	54 00	263 44	.....	110 00	14 00	589 60	213 60
3	3	....	....	9 00	.....	.....	24 00	.....	95 30	.....
15	5	....	....	66 00	.....	.....	86 00	.....	582 10	.....
7	8	....	....	15 00	1,230 19	.....	46 00	.....	578 20	.....
7	2	....	....	6 00	.....	.....	16 00	3 00	327 90	.....
14	6	....	....	42 00	250 00	.....	48 00	.....	311 00	.....
2	3	....	....	12 00	5 00	.....	20 00	.....	118 40	.....
5	2	....	....	6 00	.....	.....	28 00	.....	133 90	.....
21	10	....	....	51 00	.....	.....	72 00	.....	158 20	497 90
13	5	....	....	24 00	.....	.....	32 00	.....	256 90	.....
9	12	....	....	21 00	46 66	.....	44 00	1 40	392 20	.....
5	8	1	1	21 00	783 70	.....	56 00	.....	427 50	.....
5	3	....	....	15 00	.....	.....	18 00	.....	232 30	.....
9	8	....	....	27 00	.....	.....	40 00	.....	291 30	.....
....	5	....	....	6 00	15 00	.....	10 00	.....	160 00	.....
4	4	....	....	18 00	9,337 03	139 67	38 00	1 50	287 20	.....
2	1	....	....	6 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	26 70	.....
17	16	....	....	93 00	1,414 78	.....	140 00	.....	216 60	216 40
3	3	....	....	3 00	.....	.....	8 00	.....	108 20	.....
9	8	....	....	54 00	750 75	.....	120 00	.....	851 70	.....
4	2	....	....	24 00	.....	.....	24 00	.....	128 90	.....
8	3	....	....	21 00	334 00	.....	32 00	3 00	236 70	.....
4	3	....	....	12 00	.....	.....	22 00	.....	163 40	.....
11	2	....	....	60 00	.....	.....	56 00	.....	360 00	39 30
2	10	....	....	12 00	586 38	.....	14 00	.....	73 60	.....
12	....	....	....	6 00	975 00	.....	14 00	2 00	136 00	.....
11	4	....	....	39 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	453 10	.....
9	2	....	....	30 00	1,176 38	.....	28 00	.....	196 55	.....
....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	61 80	.....
2	3	....	....	6 00	556 60	556 60	10 00	.....	79 30	.....
3	6	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 35	.....
3	2	....	....	18 00	.....	.....	18 00	.....	122 90	.....
9	11	....	....	48 00	.....	.....	76 00	.....	115 30	118 30
13	11	1	1	27 00	260 00	.....	56 00	3 00	437 90	.....
5	2	....	....	24 00	.....	.....	32 00	.....	333 55	.....
6	3	....	....	12 00	.....	.....	18 00	3 00	139 50	.....
4	3	....	....	12 00	.....	.....	16 00	.....	253 00	.....
4	2	....	....	36 00	689 11	.....	58 00	.....	542 75	.....
7	3	....	....	18 00	.....	.....	26 00	.....	313 50	.....
26	9	....	....	129 00	501 30	.....	150 00	.....	1,232 90	279 81
331	218	3	3	1,134 00	21,036 27	1,556 37	1,735 00	30 90	12,204 60	1,365 31

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

County or District.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders of arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book. (a) Writs issued during the year.	(b) Do. previous yr.	(c) Otherwise than by Writ.	*Praecipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examination of Parties returned.	Records passed.	Actions entered for Trial by Jury.	Actions entered for Trial without Jury.	Number of actions tried by Jury.	Number of actions tried without Jury.	Number of Remnants standing for Trial by Jury.	Number of Remnants standing for Trial without Jury.
Algoma	63	1	52	2	....	24	60	10	2	....	12	....	9	.....	....
Brant	43	..	34	2	2	5	10	3	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	....
Bruce	42	..	22	1	4	5	11	5	4	2	1	....	3	....	1
Carleton	111	..	81	9	....	27	64	25	15	10	10	8	7	1	....
Dufferin	15	..	13	....	2	7	7	5	6	2	5	....	3	.....	....
Elgin	41	..	30	3	1	23	16	11	11	7	4	7	4	.....	....
Essex	11	..	51	2	10	23	....	21	....	4	3	3	2	1	1
Frontenac	26	..	18	3	5	9	9	2	6	....	6	....	6	.....	....
Grey	33	..	15	2	....	3	....	3	6	6	....	5	1	.....	....
Haldimand	11	..	6	1	....	5	5	1	3	....	3	....	3	.....	....
Halton	7	..	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	34	..	27	4	2	10	10	4	9	9	6	3	4	6	2
Huron	43	1	38	1	3	12	10	7	1	9	8	8	5	1	3
Kent	47	..	38	3	....	12	22	7	4	2	2	2	2	.....	....
Lambton	29	..	23	....	1	10	9	9	7	5	2	5	.....	.....	....
Lanark	14	..	9	....	2	1	8	1	3	1	2	....	.....	.....	1
Leeds and Grenville	38	..	29	.....	.....	8	7	6	3	....	3	....	1	....	1
Lennox and Addington	12	..	12	.....	.....	6	2	4	4	....	4	....	4	.....	....
Lincoln	28	1	22	1	....	11	27	5	5	3	5	3	3	.....	....
Manitoulin	8	..	7	3	1	5	11	..	1	3	1	2	1	1	....
Middlesex	108	..	74	10	3	42	40	11	24	15	9	11	5	.....	....
Muskoka	16	..	14	....	1	5	18	1	3	....	3	....	1	....	1
Nipissing	115	..	83	2	....	19	48	20	21	6	15	....	12	.....	....
Norfolk	8	..	5	.....	.....	4	3	2	1	....	10	....	1	.....	....
Northumberland and Durham	20	..	10	.....	.....	5	17	....	2	2	....	2	.....	.....	....
Ontario	23	..	18	3	2	5	11	2	4	4	3	3	3	.....	....
Oxford	29	..	23	1	6	5	24	7	3	3	3	2	4	.....	....
Parry Sound	5	..	5	....	4	..	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel	14	..	10	.....	.....	5	4	4	1	....	1	....	1	.....	....
Perth	41	..	29	1	....	13	16	14	8	2	6	2	6	.....	....
Peterborough	21	..	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	....	2	....	2	.....	....
Prescott and Russell	19	..	11	1	2	2	16	3	5	..	5	..	3	....	1
Prince Edward	6	1	5	....	1	6	1	2	2	..	2	..	1	.....	....
Rainy River	33	..	25	2	....	4	10	4	4	....	3	....	4	.....	....
Renfrew	30	..	14	21	....	.....	.....	2	2	....	2	....	2	.....	....
Simcoe	54	1	38	13	5	7	....	12	15	10	5	6	3	....	....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	47	..	36	4	9	13	7	1	13	9	4	5	6	....	2
Thunder Bay	74	..	64	..	7	19	73	17	16	2	14	1	6	1	4
Victoria	19	..	15	1	....	7	6	5	6	3	3	3	2	.....	....
Waterloo	39	..	36	..	..	8	10	8	4	..	4	....	4	....	....
Welland	22	..	18	1	3	4	15	4	7	2	5	..	6	..	..
Wellington	30	..	21	1	..	5	8	2	10	4	6	..	4	....	1
Wentworth	101	..	72	3	8	33	48	17	26	8	20	7	14	1	4
York	706	1	479	30	1	177	387	58	113	48	65	21	63	6	12
Totals	2266	9	1652	131	85	594	1055	325	386	184	268	111	211	18	34

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1906

Number of Judgments entered without Trial.	Total amount of such Judgments without costs.	Total amount of Costs taxed thereunder, (exclusive of Disbursements.)	Total amount of Disbursements allowed.	Number of Judgments entered after Trial.	Total amount of such Judgments without costs.	Total amount of Costs taxed thereunder, (exclusive of Disbursements.)	Total amount of Disbursements allowed.	Number of Judgments $400 and under.	Number of Judgments dismissing Actions.	Number of Judgments in default of appearance or pleading.	Number of Judgments under Con. Rule 603.	Number of Judgments for reference to Master.	Writs of Execution issued.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
16	15,510 13	404 84	106 25	5	871 79	203 79	69 69	19	2	14	2	....	13
6	908 83	77 95	25 93	3	106 00	105 00	46 75	9	....	6	....	....	6
8	2,076 12	96 30	41 11	3	129 90	133 04	159 02	9	2	5	2	....	8
58	15,210 61	683 74	265 74	15	1,878 82	447 22	646 11	73	2	44	14	...	36
7	2,461 73	92 15	30 72	2	5 00	.....	.....	7	1	7	...	....	4
8	1,664 82	170 85	49 26	4	452 50	195 48	133 63	12	1	5	...	1	10
13	3,814 28	169 68	42 01	8	1,382 67	749 31	244 46	19	....	12	1	....	18
9	1,986 69	158 26	33 45	5	956 92	215 48	113 63	2	...	9	2	1	13
7	1,533 10	95 22	66 70	2	531 12	64 88	27 75	9	....	7	.....	.....	8
3	1,211 48	50 40	16 52	2	388 13	72 05	51 97	3	....	3	.....	.....	2
3	822 15	31 85	8 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	3	.....	.....	2
5	1,461 64	79 07	58 87	2	125 00	141 45	208 39	7	1	4	2	....	5
12	3,939 27	259 88	79 50	3	279 00	300 95	177 57	15	1	12	.....	.....	7
26	5,932 23	1,492 79	143 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	....	21	5	....	19
9	2,277 86	190 50	57 12	3	624 58	444 33	213 81	12	....	12	.....	.....	8
5	1,262 44	71 30	28 38	3	65 54	34 65	... .	5	1	4	.....	.....	5
12	2,763 68	128 38	82 40	2	377 00	92 63	92 45	14	1	12	.....	.....	10
4	889 80	77 87	20 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	....	4	.....	.....	3
8	2,131 10	168 08	50 49	6	447 25	485 03	281 64	14	1	8	1	....	7
2	232 85	30 70	9 28	4	2,036 38	625 34	123 66	4	....	.....	.....	.....	..
41	9,352 55	503 11	207 08	3	123 00	128 12	31 00	44	2	42	..	....	40
6	1,576 06	54 00	18 25	1	147 40	142 94	75 62	7	....	6	....	...	5
35	7,005 11	444 35	135 53	10	779 65	270 40	298 94	45	4	32	3	....	15
1	264 95	11 90	2 86	1	135 00	126 00	72 67	1	....	1	.....	.....	1
5	1,001 10	64 75	12 31	2	967 13	162 28	24 46	7	....	3	2	....	4
6	2,275 85	65 60	23 70	3	150 00	39 08	89 80	9	....	6	.....	.....	8
11	2,279 25	176 34	55 64	3	597 13	72 35	117 44	16	....	7	.....	.....	8
1	310 09	11 10	5 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	390 29	65 28	27 08	1	150 00	161 01	102 71	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
15	3,117 91	244 93	102 89	4	66 40	44 13	56 36	14	3	14	2	....	12
6	1,808 78	82 60	21 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	6
8	2,561 90	134 96	71 63	4	441 25	143 93	223 32	11	1	8	1	....	9
1	167 62	11 40	4 26	1	100 00	.....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	....	1
9	3,003 21	174 21	36 78	....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	7
14	3,065 92	192 75	137 25	....	.....	.....	.....	18	....	.....	.....	.....	4
20	4,881 29	359 24	5 95	4	.....	88 95	.....	24	4	18	....	1	2
19	5,039 24	274 06	87 54	7	608 30	298 60	241 77	26	2	16	3	....	20
22	9,685 34	429 18	124 72	7	1,377 74	269 54	216 38	27	2	18	2	....	28
4	1,137 35	78 67	22 27	2	316 20	451 49	263 87	6	....	3	1	....	1
18	4,117 40	187 22	99 28	3	536 35	297 85	157 42	18	..	13	3	....	8
4	1,091 95	76 62	29 22	4	442 41	170 12	180 85	8	...	3	1	....	7
10	2,732 53	186 03	53 32	3	50 00	181 56	93 26	13	2	9	2	....	9
30	7,964 21	598 87	176 03	11	1,295 11	538 07	330 46	41	4	25	5	....	33
236	54,957 95	3,168 40	1,013 01	51	4,881 71	2,399 05	859 05	287	18	176	60	2	259
745	197,878 69	12,125 38	3,692 77	197	23,822 38	10,296 10	6,025 91	907	56	592	114	5	673

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

County or District.	Number of Writs of Execution renewed.	Number of Writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of Certificates issued under Creditors' Relief Act.	Amount for which issued, without Costs.	Amount of Costs allowed thereunder, (including Disbursements).	Number of days of sittings of County Court.	Amount of Jury Fees paid County Treasurer.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of Court.
				$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	9					11		372 70	610 62
Brant	2					2	4 50	77 85	77 85
Bruce	1					5	3 00	610 00	610 00
Carleton	6					19	15 00	112 11	425 76
Dufferin						5	3 00		
Elgin	3					9	6 00	200 25	
Essex	3					9	6 00	1,529 80	
Frontenac						10			
Grey						11	9 00	30 30	
Haldimand						6		55 98	
Halton	1						1 50	130 00	130 00
Hastings	11					13	9 00	260 00	68 00
Huron	2					18	7 50	107 00	107 57
Kent	2		3	438 45	15 95	5	3 00	50 00	50 00
Lambton	4					3	7 50		
Lanark	1					3	1 50		25 00
Leeds and Grenville	1		3	210 60	13 80	6			
Lennox and Addington	1					5			
Lincoln	1	1	9	929 27	44 10	5	3 00	80 00	135 00
Manitoulin						4	1 50		
Middlesex	6					14	19 50	72 00	72 00
Muskoka						2		60 00	60 00
Nipissing						12	9 00	50 00	318 97
Norfolk						3			
Northumberland and Durham	6		6	1,372 99	24 60	6	3 00	125 00	25 00
Ontario	3					4	4 50	130 00	
Oxford						5	4 50		
Parry Sound									
Peel						2			
Perth						8	1 50	184 00	222 62
Peterborough						5		257 60	
Prescott and Russell			2	210 33	21 26	8		195 00	55 00
Prince Edward						4		60 79	60 79
Rainy River						5			
Renfrew						4	1 50		
Simcoe	4	1				16	13 50	155 00	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2					13	13 50		
Thunder Bay			15	10,929 29	124 74	10	3 00	121 04	121 04
Victoria						7	4 50	303 78	63 78
Waterloo						7			
Welland						7	3 00		
Wellington						7	6 00	98 00	88 00
Wentworth	12					21	12 00		
York	78	2				81	72 00	1,342 07	2,915 92
Totals	159	4	38	13,090 93	244 45	400	252 00	6,770 27	6,242 92

in the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st Dec., 1906.—*Concluded.*

Number of Partition Matters.	Amount of money paid thereunder.	Amounts paid out.	Amount of moneys in Court in County Court matters, including interest (under Con. Rule 1221.)	Number of Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale filed.	Total amount secured by such Mortgages.	Number of Mortgages renewed.	Number of discharges filed.	Number of assignments for benefit of Creditors.	Number of Hire Receipts, etc., filed under R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 149.	Total amount secured by such receipts, etc.	Amount of fees earned by Clerk, including salary.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.					$ c.	$ c.
..	.....	.....	.....	201	118,951 71	74	14	10	130	17,530 53	1,067 40
..	.....	.....	1,281 61	202	2,086,795 86	121	16	5	166	34,582 94	466 80
..	.....	354 91	.....	319	143,176 00	159	12	8	97	26,621 25	580 47
..	.....	.....	202 45	317	530.184 07	261	35	26	100	16,122 50	1,110 70
..	.....	.....	.....	93	16,887 48	60	1	2	92	17,463 51	235 90
..	.....	.....	654 26	315	228,798 83	171	5	14	183	23,452 42	622 44
..	.....	.....	6,881 20	614	679,253 45	189	18	12	82	74,151 65	1,057 30
..	.....	.....	.....	217	237,727 56	145	14	6	388	16,600 70	487 75
..	.....	.....	30 00	620	228,296 60	278	3	12	171	28.436 70	572 20
..	.....	.....	55 98	107	33,788 88	46	3	3	38	7,597 08	219 55
..	.....	.....	.....	76	75,239 82	24	5	3	8	1 641 75	81 60
..	.....	.....	500 51	586	353,715 77	127	7	7	139	17,406 96	746 17
.	1,187 12	236 72	2,080 58	253	202,646 19	118	11	11	40	6,244 47	307 00
..	.....	.....	.....	519	170,450 80	478	19	10	1,281	74,575 52	832 95
..	.....	.....	.....	336	133,010 54	248	14	6	86	12,350 30	492 29
..	.....	.....	.....	93	55,742 47	66	3	7	37	6,466 78	217 95
..	.....	.....	115 00	167	54,739 17	134	3	7	53	14,952 81	434 40
..	.....	.....	.....	98	49.148 39	116	9	4	199	10,783 54	253 64
..	.....	.....	.....	107	39,036 09	74	9	4	80	12,753 37	371 45
..	.....	.....	.....	101	53,363 25	46	3	3	.....	.....	549 95
..	.....	.....	.....	223	104,878 52	180	9	12	247	51,993 74	705 30
..	.....	.....	.....	258	203,030 42	74	8	3	25	8,596 67	727 90
..	.....	.....	50 00	342	408,404 78	99	12	10	47	42,214 31	1,121 85
..	.....	116 68	380 96	166	38,488 34	107	10	....	159	9,254 38	341 73
..	.....	.....	100 00	252	146,507 67	222	3	7	150	27,384 40	372 95
..	.....	176 20	.....	141	79,315 25	111	2	3	82	22,357 78	203 85
..	.....	.....	2,081 21	166	62,926 29	92	11	11	108	15,668 22	572 30
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 75
..	.....	.....	100 00	89	45,105 79	35	2	5	21	29,344 00	197 28
..	.....	.....	52 37	181	107,619 92	52	1	4	79	14,632 97	484 20
..	.....	.....	257 60	242	138,376 43	86	5	5	38	14,438 50	214 40
..	.....	.....	140 00	157	209,398 89	58	7	13	13	2,752 50	246 65
..	.....	.....	.....	65	30,662 35	54	4	1	25	7,323 99	190 55
..	.....	.....	2 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 95
..	.....	.....	.....	139	71,000 12	108	6	6	61	7,786 30	265 52
1	.....	.....	239 05	336	600,739 33	240	4	17	166	32,749 77	787 35
..	.....	.....	100 00	328	149,624 50	131	9	16	235	55,364 05	571 10
..	.....	.....	.....	83	103,498 82	10	8	2	171	64,953 96	735 65
..	.....	.....	240 00	127	60,450 64	70	1	6	31	14,012 21	330 13
..	.....	.....	.....	144	80,082 67	78	13	10	148	59,169 06	319 05
..	.....	.....	400 00	313	1,977,243 79	78	6	7	75	23,930 56	378 15
..	.....	.....	1,933 57	257	164,927 12	102	6	7	84	13,871 88	322 50
..	.....	.....	332 15	721	109,705 71	354	9	21	169	41,737 64	1,216 38
..	.....	.....	4,401 95	1179	1,715,179 00	716	68	65	495	303,968 00	3,910 40
1	1,187 12	884 51	22,613 41	11250	12,158,119 28	5992	408	391	5,999	1,283,239 67	25,047 80

APPENDIX E.—Being a return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars

County or District.	Total number of Probates issued.	Total number of Letters of Administration issued.	Total number of Letters of Guardianship issued.	Total number of Probates and Letters of Administration issued under R.S.O. c. 59, s. 77.	Total number of Probates and Letters issued under R.S.O. c. 59, s. 74.	Number of Wills proved istration or Guardianship alty valued as			
						Above $100,000.	From $50,000 to $100,000.	From $25,000 to $50,000.	From $10,000 to $25,000.
Algoma	25	34	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	5
Brant	71	32	2	14	10	1	.....	3	6
Bruce	101	61	2	30	19	.....	.....	1	4
Carlton	163	98	13	47	17	3	.....	4	15
Dufferin	38	21	4	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	101	55	5	20	14	.....	.....	3	5
Essex	86	38	6	13	15	.....	.....	.....	5
Frontenac	67	31	1	19	26	.....	1	3	4
Grey	123	40	5	14	10	1	.....	1	3
Haldimand	45	18	3	10	7	.....	1	1	5
Halton	72	31	1	12	14	.....	.....	1	5
Hastings	109	62	9	19	22	.....	1	1	4
Huron	176	74	9	39	25	.....	2	2	6
Kent	93	45	3	14	28	.....	1	.....	3
Lambton	133	60	.....	31	20	2	.....	3	3
Lanark	63	31	2	10	8	.....	.....	2	7
Leeds and Grenville	128	31	3	17	14	.....	.....	2	5
Lennox and Addington	45	17	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	1
Lincoln	68	39	.....	16	12	1	.....	.....	3
Manitoulin	11	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	219	103	7	45	29	1	1	6	10
Muskoka	23	14	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Nipissing	16	23	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	70	26	4	14	15	.....	.....	1	4
Northumberland and Durham	137	82	4	36	21	.....	1	3	8
Ontario	82	42	4	20	21	.....	.....	.....	3
Oxford	111	56	3	22	15	.....	.....	2	23
Parry Sound	16	25	2	7	13	.....	.....	.....	1
Peel	53	26	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	2
Perth	118	37	3	12	11	.....	3	3	7
Peterborough	58	40	1	12	18	.....	3	1	5
Prescott and Russell	37	25	1	12	7	.....	.....	.....	5
Prince Edward	46	18	1	12	20	.....	.....	.....	3
Rainy River	7	9	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	40	30	2	9	1	1	.....	.....	2
Simcoe	155	64	9	41	30	.....	.....	2	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	83	55	10	17	14	.....	.....	1	5
Thunder Bay	13	28	2	5	11	.....	.....	.....	3
Victoria	51	23	3	9	15	.....	.....	1	4
Waterloo	112	34	5	37	27	.....	1	.....	5
Welland	63	37	3	23	14	1	1	2	1
Wellington	143	46	6	32	20	1	.....	1	7
Wentworth	180	80	2	43	30	2	5	4	14
York	548	397	30	79	193	7	16	30	42
Totals	4,099	2,139	177	865	827	21	37	84	263

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1906

and Letters of Administration issued where personalty follows:				Total amount of personalty devolving.	Total amount of realty to be administered under R.S.O. c. 127, s. 4.	Amount of monies in court in Surrogate matters, including interest, Con. Rule 1221.	Amount earned for			
From $5,0000 to $10,000.	From $1,000 to $5,000.	From $400 to $1,000.	$400 and under.				Registrar's fees.	Judge's fees.	Fee fund.	
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
5	12	11	26	179,372 02	2,040 00	.....	438 29	266 75	210 40	
7	40	19	29	256,457 61	293,680 00	.....	1,192 46	705 00	467 50	
10	68	34	47	329,642 00	292,278 98	.....	1,536 93	683 25	438 40	
19	107	60	66	1,448,084 46	189,136 50	.....	2,651 15	1,888 25	1,222 30	
3	30	25	5	94,357 11	120,735 00	.....	610 15	220 00	143 30	
13	50	35	55	353,054 06	335,273 30	.....	1,644 53	778 50	486 40	
11	47	24	43	288,538 75	493,650 38	7 19	1,357 08	631 25	374 50	
9	37	19	26	395,219 71	233,235 00	.....	1,052 45	701 50	400 90	
9	68	47	39	534,316 02	339,601 93	.....	1,748 99	1,003 25	556 60	
3	24	13	19	275,207 88	150,313 00	.....	883 55	462 75	258 70	
13	38	16	31	246,857 89	255,107 00	.....	1,029 72	555 50	360 00	
15	61	40	58	439,060 60	33,764 00	.....	2,070 25	934 05	513 10	
25	105	46	73	759,307 41	82,167 67	.....	2,569 55	1,180 55	805 20	
7	52	24	54	313,093 75	69,350 05	.....	1,046 33	653 25	368 30	
8	79	39	59	736,409 94	416,525 00	.....	1,928 35	1,260 00	673 30	
7	42	10	28	327,791 35	180,212 66	.....	1,152 03	633 75	328 10	
9	24	37	35	436,848 67	24,270 00	.....	1,974 15	708 00	475 70	
7	26	14	16	135,868 29	163,128 33	.....	713 42	399 05	187 30	
8	45	26	24	741,251 91	239,956 00	.....	1,114 61	1,013 15	538 90	
1	2	7	2	16,746 20	16,735 00	.....	129 03	54 25	30 50	
24	113	77	97	1,344,413 27	163,132 00	.....	3,009 75	1,877 75	1,159 70	
2	9	13	12	59,513 71	53,960 00	.....	312 94	114 50	97 80	
4	14	9	12	125,581 08	8,940 00	.....	334 55	198 00	130 30	
4	34	23	34	229,807 60	316,121 76	454 00	1,226 09	502 25	128 90	
16	93	52	50	624,861 72	596,040 00	.....	2,213 50	1,137 75	691 00	
10	43	29	43	230,110 86	25,392 00	.....	1,117 30	591 75	312 90	
35	73	22	15	557,336 08	480,155 67	2,062 70	2,232 60	1,157 50	574 60	
4	12	12	13	70,356 00	23,388 00	.....	293 43	162 75	220 65	
5	41	12	22	177,061 00	179,600 00	.....	1,006 61	398 95	226 70	
20	72	24	29	676,708 19	37,827 50	.....	1,792 85	932 00	602 50	
5	36	17	31	501,893 29	36,059 89	.....	894 31	720 75	399 65	
11	28	12	7	129 244 86	102,783 38	.....	625 43	240 00	169 80	
7	23	11	21	162,661 27	152,175 00	.....	690 01	334 75	202 10	
1	9	3	4	30,632 87	9,310 00	.....	153 30	64 00	50 10	
6	32	17	14	1,433,956 65	42,725 00	.....	642 03	535 50	335 80	
16	80	50	71	537,176 96	310,947 27	.....	1,901 93	758 50	561 30	
8	74	30	30	348,038 81	64,394 17	.....	1,658 65	654 25	435 30	
.....	12	8	20	73,703 84	108,679 66	.....	344 92	136 75	90 90	
5	27	17	23	209,789 43	12,755 00	.....	683 31	301 25	222 60	
23	54	37	31	518,034 53	328,591 64	.....	1,472 26	801 50	509 80	
5	25	32	36	366,665 79	175,669 00	.....	979 10	607 45	346 10	
18	81	36	51	635,445 00	559,173 00	.....	1,950 95	1,080 75	637 20	
24	79	50	84	3,191,849 45	725,323 47	65 75	2,692 86	3,854 50	2,046 00	
65	273	100	170	6,858,033 00	3,061,696 00	.....	9,613 93	9,956 75	5,347 90	
507	2,294	1,239	1,655	27,400,360 89	11,505,999 21	2,589 64	64,685 63	41,851 95	24,279 00	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial Officers and of total earnings of such officers payable by the Province, the

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
ALGOMA:						
Sault Ste. Marie..	Sheriff	W. H. Carney..	$ c. 1,727 69	$ c. 1,000 00	$ c. 2,727 69	$ c. 2,200 00
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Johnston.	130 50	*315 56	446 06	446 06
	Local Master	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney	Moses McFadden	†354 49	200 00	1,050 26	420 49
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	295 77	200 00	.....	379 21
	Local Registrar	S. A. Marks....	98 50	150 00	1,754 19	248 50
	District Court Clerk	"	467 40	600 00	.....	1,067 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	438 29	.....	.....	438 29
BRANT:						
Brantford..	Sheriff	Wm. Watt	2,045 05	.....	2,045 05	1,347 15
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hardy ...	commuted	§611 50	760 94	611 50
	Local Master	"	149 44	.....	.....	132 44
	Crown Attorney	A. J. Wilkes, K.C.	906 25	.....	1,959 85	491 25
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,053 60	.....	.....	760 99
	Local Registrar	J. T. Hewitt ...	205 91	675 00	2,540 17	880 91
	County Court Clerk	"	466 80	.....	.....	466 80
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,192 46	.....	.....	1,192 46
BRUCE:						
Walkerton.	Sheriff.	C. V. Parke....	2,302 13	.....	2,302 13	1,730 91
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barrett...	683 25	.....	683 25	.....
	Local Master	Judge Klein	commuted	400 00	.....	400 00
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Dixon..	531 10	.....	2,179 48	363 40
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,648 38	.....	.....	1,122 99
	Local Registrar	M. Goetz.....	199 95	675 00	2,992 35	874 95
	County Court Clerk	"	580 47	.....	.....	349 90
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,536 93	.....	.....	1,191 09
CARLTON:						
Ottawa	Sheriff.	J. Sweetland ...	5,109 05	.....	5,109 05	4,061 93
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McTavish.	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....
	" "	Judge O'Meara..	588 25	.....	588 25	.....
	Local Master	W. L. Scott	2,157 70	.....	2,774 75	2,088 50
	Deputy Registrar.	"	617 05	.....	.....	599 91
	Crown Attorney	J. A. Ritchie...	664 84	.....	1,486 18	474 34
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	821 34	.....	.....	365 32
	Depy Cl'k of Crown	J. P. Featherston	543 50	450 00	4,755 35	993 50
	County Court Clerk	"	1,110 70	.....	.....	1,110 70
	Surrogate Judge	"	2,651 15	.....	.....	2,651 15
DUFFERIN:						
Orangeville	Sheriff	Thomas Bowles..	1,334 15	.....	1,334 15	950 33
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCarthy	103 50	‡84 00	190 00	187 50
	Local Master	"	2 50	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney	W. J. L. McKay	272 55	.....	792 85	249 65
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	520 30	.....	.....	278 80
	Local Registrar	J. A. V. Preston	134 25	675 00	1,655 30	789 25
	County Court Clerk	"	235 90	.....	.....	228 35
	Surrogate Registrar	"	610 15	.....	.....	555 20
ELGIN:						
St. Thomas	Sheriff	Dugald McColl..	2,310 70	.....	2,310 70	1,695 41
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Colter....	778 50	.....	778 50	.....
	Local Master	C. F. Maxwell..	607 49	.....	607 49	414 18
	Crown Attorney	A. McCrimmon.	1,091 30	.....	2,080 68	716 90

*From 14th May—6 Ed. VII., c. 19, s. 16. †Appointed O.-in-C. 19th Sept., 1906.
‡O.-in-C. 10th June, 1906. Commutation of Surrogate Court fees revoked from 1st July, 1906.
§Commutation increased to $682.00 from 1st October, 1906. Appointed O-in-C. 26th Feb., 1906.

throughout the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1906, County, and the General Public respectively for the same period.

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R. S. O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
433 84	2,634 44	1,735 19	899 25	.....	899 25	1,972 19	.....	755 50	Algoma.
.....	446 06	.....	446 06	.....	446 06	315 56	.....	130 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
116 95	1,033 60	.....	1,033 60	.....	1,033 60	554 49	.....	.....	
116 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490 77	.....	5 00	
.....	1,754 19	406 86	1,347 33	.....	1,347 33	150 00	.....	98 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	167 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438 29	
570 46	1,917 61	393 06	1,524 55	.....	1,524 55	1,251 16	468 52	325 37	Brant.
.....	743 94	.....	743 94	.....	743 94	611 50	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149 44	
450 10	1,981 20	38 00	1,943 20	.....	1,943 20	522 25	310 00	74 00	
278 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 90	803 56	127 14	
.....	2,540 17	230 00	2,310 17	112 03	2,198 14	675 00	.....	205 91	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,192 46	
388 69	2,119 60	733 85	1,385 75	.....	1,385 75	989 40	672 46	640 27	Bruce.
.....	683 25	.....	683 25	.....	683 25	.....	.....	683 25	
.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	
127 40	2,080 21	37 60	2,042 61	4 26	2,038 35	490 10	36 00	5 00	
466 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198 80	1,415 37	34 21	
.....	3,142 72	479 20	2,663 52	199 05	2,464 47	675 00	.....	199 95	
290 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	580 47	
436 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,536 93	
916 07	4,978 00	1,882 59	3,095 41	.....	3,095 41	1,520 75	569 19	3,019 11	Carlton.
.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,300 00	
.....	588 25	.....	588 25	.....	588 25	.....	.....	588 25	
300 50	3,041 61	612 60	2,429 01	.....	2,429 01	.....	.....	2,157 70	
52 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617 05	
249 70	1,700 40	850 16	850 24	.....	850 24	660 84	.....	40 00	
611 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 85	543 31	105 18	
.....	4,755 35	1,358 10	3,397 25	498 63	2,898 62	450 00	.....	543 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,110 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,651 15	
399 90	1,350 23	509 04	841 19	.....	841 19	518 26	374 70	441 19	Dufferin.
.....	288 61	.....	288 61	.....	288 61	84 00	.....	103 50	
101 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	
22 90	802 85	125 00	677 85	.....	677 85	272 55	.....	.....	
251 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 00	430 30	.....	
.....	1,572 80	134 90	1,437 90	.....	1,437 90	675 00	.....	134 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235 90	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610 15	
669 03	2,364 44	970 22	1,394 22	.....	1,394 22	1,252 93	486 55	571 22	Elgin.
.....	778 50	.....	778 50	.....	778 50	.....	.....	778 50	
96 80	510 98	81 90	429 08	.....	429 08	.....	.....	607 49	
470 19	2,195 58	522 67	1,672 91	.....	1,672 91	1,081 30	.....	10 00	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
ELGIN:						
St. Thomas.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
—*Con.*..	Clerk of the Peace.	A. McCrimmon.	989 38	.....	.....	649 94
	Local Registrar....	David McLaws..	427 70	675 00	3,369 67	847 95
	County Court Clerk	"	622 44	.....	.....	551 99
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,644 53	.....	.....	1,483 68
ESSEX:						
Sandwick..	Sheriff	J. C. Iler	2,341 29	.....	2,341 29	1,980 12
	Surrogate Judge ..	*Judge Horne ..	631 25	.....	631 25	.....
	Local Master	Henry Clay	224 47	.....	224 47	161 17
	Crown Attorney ..	J. H. Rodd	1,261 64	.....	2,227 93	926 04
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	966 29	.....	.....	709 09
	Local Registrar....	Francis Cleary..	283 34	675 00	3,372 72	955 42
	County Court Clerk	"	1,057 30	.....	.....	1,057 30
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,357 08	.....	.....	1,357 08
FRONTENAC:						
Kingston..	Sheriff	Thomas Dawson	2,051 34	.....	2,051 34	1,734 84
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Price.....	commuted	752 00	.....	752 00
	Local Master.....	J. B. Walkem..	224 59	.....	224 29	128 20
	Crown Attorney ..	J.L.Whiting,K.C	253 20	.....	1,215 69	210 20
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	962 49	.....	.....	569 79
	Local Registrar....	T. M. Asselstine	152 91	675 09	1,315 66	827 91
	County Court Clerk	"	487 75	.....	.....	.....
	Surrogate Registrar	Miss H. Fraser .	1,052 45	.....	1,052 45	998 60
GREY:						
Owen Sound	Sheriff	C. H. Moore ...	2,067 28	.....	2,067 28	1,639 77
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Hatton...	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Local Master.....	Judge Widdifield	44 40	.....	44 40	42 60
	Crown Attorney ..	J. Armstrong...	595 05	.....	2,239 46	438 30
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,644 41	.....	.....	1,128 22
	Local Registrar....	W. A. Bishop.	128 00	750 00	3,199 19	878 00
	County Court Clerk	"	572 20	.....	.....	572 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,748 99	.....	.....	1,748 99
HALDIMAND:						
Cayuga....	Sheriff	†R. H. Davis...	1,707 42	.....	1,707 42	1,582 41
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Douglas..	462 75	.....	470 15	462 75
	Local Master.....	"	7 40	.....	.....	7 40
	Crown Attorney ..	J. A. Murphy..	363 05	.....	1,664 34	318 05
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,301 29	.....	.....	985 09
	Local Registrar....	S. C. Macdonald	297 20	600 00	2,000 30	891 45
	County Court Clerk	"	219 55	.....	.....	217 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	883 55	.....	.....	881 50
HALTON:						
Milton	Sheriff	M. Clements ...	1,004 17	.....	1,004 17	962 67
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Gorham..	555 50	.....	661 60	555 50
	Local Master.....	"	106 10	.....	.....	95 60
	Crown Attorney ..	W. I. Dick.....	278 60	.....	1,310 13	223 50
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,031 53	.....	.....	619 59
	Local Registrar....	W. A. Lawrence	80 50	600 00	1,791 82	680 50
	County Court Clerk	"	81 60	.....	.....	81 60
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,029 72	.....	.....	1,029 72
HASTINGS:						
Belleville..	Sheriff	G. F. Hope	3,473 19	.....	3,473 19	2,288 98
	Surrogate Judge...	*Judge Fraleck .	934 05	.....	934 05	.....
	Local Master	S. S. Lazier	commuted	3,000 00	.....	.....
	Deputy Registrar..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney ..	P.J.M. Anderson	1,359 12	.....	2,675 37	1,155 87

*Judge McHugh appointed 6th February, 1907. †Died 11th February, 1907.
*Appointed O.-in-C. 31st January, 1906.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
358 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	813 93	175 45	Elgin.—
236 04	3,329 72	404 80	2,924 92	277 47	2,647 45	675 00	.....	427 70	*Con.*
46 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622 44	
164 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,644 53	
361 17	2,341 29	1,022 55	1,318 74	.....	1,318 74	1,534 40	495 40	311 49	Essex.
.....	631 25	.....	631 25	.....	631 25	.....	.....	631 25	
76 84	238 01	.....	238 01	.....	238 01	.....	.....	224 47	
240 08	2,223 58	491 81	1,731 77	.....	1,731 77	983 25	.....	278 39	
348 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215 55	680 25	70 49	
.....	3,385 46	441 74	2,943 72	283 11	2,660 61	675 00	.....	283 34	
15 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,057 30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,357 08	
381 10	2,115 94	300 90	1,815 04	.....	1,815 04	679 22	620 50	751 62	Frontenac
.....	752 00	.....	.....	.....	752 00	752 00	.....	.....	
.....	128 20	.....	128 20	.....	128 20	.....	.....	224 59	
7 60	1,180 38	50 00	1,130 58	.....	1,130 58	253 20	.....	.....	
365 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 55	840 94	.....	
487 75	1,315 66	37 10	1,278 56	.....	1,278 56	675 00	.....	152 91	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	487 75	
33 80	1,032 40	17 00	1,015 40	.....	1,015 40	.....	.....	1,052 45	
598 25	2,238 02	775 13	1,462 89	.....	1,462 89	905 50	631 69	530 09	Grey.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
19 90	62 50	50	62 00	.....	62 00	.....	.....	44 40	
212 00	2,378 37	360 99	2,017 38	1 73	2,015 65	564 35	10 00	20 70	
599 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 40	1,324 01	135 00	
.....	3,199 19	326 70	2,872 49	261 74	2,610 75	750 00	.....	128 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	572 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,748 99	
125 01	1,707 42	526 51	1,180 91	.....	1,180 91	822 26	404 98	480 18	Haldimand
.....	482 55	.....	482 55	.....	482 55	.....	.....	462 75	
12 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 40	
123 64	1,760 38	340 00	1,420 38	.....	1,420 38	358 39	4 66	.....	
333 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 15	1,145 34	31 80	
.....	2,023 90	298 20	1,725 70	22 57	1,703 13	600 00	.....	297 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219 55	
33 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	883 55	
4 07	966 74	319 00	647 74	.....	647 74	557 79	317 86	128 52	Halton.
.....	665 90	.....	665 90	.....	665 90	.....	.....	555 50	
14 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 10	
165 40	1,359 41	85 20	1,274 21	.....	1,274 21	278 60	.....	.....	
350 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 75	969 28	6 50	
.....	1,791 82	327 50	1,464 32	.....	1,464 32	600 00	.....	80 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029 72	
867 78	3,132 76	812 42	2,320 34	.....	2,320 34	1,336 50	1,005 15	1,155 54	Hastings.
.....	934 05	.....	934 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	934 05	
.....	3,000 00	550 00	2,450 00	.....	2,450 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
246 37	2,705 09	414 60	2,290 49	29 05	2,261 44	1,283 12	32 00	44 00	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and town	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
HASTINGS:						
Belleville—						
Con.	Clerk of the Peace	P.J.M. Anderson	1,316 25	.....	.....	1,239 70
	Depy Cl'k of Crown	John Williams	243 96	450 00	3,510 38	693 96
	County Court Clerk	"	746 17	.....	.....	746 17
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,070 25	.....	.....	2,070 25
HURON:						
Goderich	Sheriff	R. G. Reynolds.	2,502 09	.....	2,502 09	2,327 42
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Doyle	commuted	1,000 00	1,095 14	1,090 00
	Local Master	"	95 14	.....	.....	26 75
	Crown Attorney	C. Seager	1,014 51	.....	2,417 31	875 07
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,402 80	.....	.....	1,078 15
	Local Registrar	D. McDonald	166 85	750 00	3,793 40	916 85
	County Court Clerk	"	307 00	.....	.....	307 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,569 55	.....	.....	2,569 55
KENT:						
Chatham	Sheriff	J. R. Gemmill	3,224 70	.....	3,224 70	2,110 19
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Bell	653 25	.....	763 25	653 25
	Local Master	"	110 00	.....	.....	65 00
	Crown Attorney	H. D. Smith	1,274 42	.....	2,636 23	980 23
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,361 81	.....	.....	1,242 46
	Local Registrar	James Holmes	362 25	675 00	2,916 53	959 25
	County Court Clerk	"	832 95	.....	.....	832 95
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,046 33	.....	.....	1,046 33
LAMBTON:						
Sarnia	Sheriff	James Flintoft	2,096 90	.....	2,096 90	1,197 22
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Macwatt	commuted	1,000 00	1,040 17	1,000 00
	Local Master	"	40 17	.....	.....	40 17
	Crown Attorney	J. P. Bucke	818 25	.....	2,066 12	437 64
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,247 87	.....	.....	1,118 80
	Local Registrar	Alex. Saunders	236 18	675 00	3,331 82	722 43
	County Court Clerk	"	492 29	.....	.....	492 29
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,928 35	.....	.....	1,928 35
LANARK:						
Perth	Sheriff	Wm. McGarry	1,422 27	.....	1,422 37	1,031 61
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Senkler	633 75	.....	719 51	633 75
	Local Master	"	85 76	.....	.....	32 08
	Crown Attorney	E.G.Malloch, K.C.	415 31	.....	1,089 39	215 95
	Clerk of the Peace	"	674 08	.....	.....	442 51
	Local Registrar	W. P. McEwen	132 35	675 00	2,177 33	778 50
	County Court Clerk	"	217 95	.....	.....	149 70
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,152 03	.....	.....	742 00
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:						
Brockville	Sheriff	G. A. Dana	2,447 80	.....	2,447 80	2,007 12
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McDonald	commuted	*690 00	855 40	690 00
	Local Master	"	165 40	.....	.....	27 73
	Local Master	Judge Reynolds	130 85	.....	130 85	19 20
	Crown Attorney	M. M. Brown	505 56	.....	1,816 81	424 20
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,311 25	.....	.....	967 70
	Local Registrar	O. K. Fraser	651 50	750 00	3,810 05	1,323 75
	County Court Clerk	"	434 40	.....	.....	390 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,974 15	.....	.....	1,767 10
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:						
Napanee	Sheriff	G. D. Hawley	1,373 03	.....	1,373 03	1,085 38
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Madden	399 05	.....	399 05	.....
	Local Master	S. S. Lazier	262 70	.....	262 70	245 60
	Crown Attorney	H.M.Deroche, K.C.	334 00	.....	1,189 73	227 00

*Commutation increased to $960.00 from 1st October, 1906.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc. —*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
63 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 30	1,050 00	63 95	Hastings.
.....	3,593 96	580 45	3,013 46	306 73	2,706 73	450 00	.....	243 96	—*Con.*
44 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	746 17	
38 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,070 25	
198 21	2,525 63	579 10	1,946 53	.....	1,946 53	1,194 30	555 41	752 38	Huron.
.....	1,157 95	58	1,157 37	.....	1,157 37	1,000 00	.....	.....	
131 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 14	
270 25	2,645 62	222 53	2,423 09	42 30	2,380 79	998 61	15 90	.....	
422 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191 70	1,100 00	111 10	
.....	3,793 40	998 80	2,794 60	238 38	2,556 22	750 00	.....	166 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,569 55	
477 22	2,587 41	883 02	1,704 39	.....	1,704 39	962 40	672 55	1,589 75	Kent.
.....	727 85	.....	727 85	.....	727 85	.....	.....	653 25	
9 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 00	
125 79	2,408 38	550 00	1,858 38	.....	1,858 38	1,160 42	.....	114 00	
59 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298 50	1,000 00	63 31	
.....	2,838 53	822 80	2,015 73	53 14	1,962 59	675 00	.....	362 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	832 95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,046 33	
574 75	2,071 97	631 71	1,440 26	.....	1,440 26	928 30	486 38	682 22	Lambton.
.....	1,092 47	.....	1,092 47	.....	1,092 47	1,000 00	.....	.....	
52 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 17	
185 92	1,814 61	314 79	1,499 82	.....	1,499 82	793 55	24 70	.....	
72 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227 87	1,020 00	.....	
180 75	3,323 82	600 00	2,723 82	217 15	2,506 67	675 00	.....	236 18	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492 29	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,928 35	
426 58	1,457 89	579 33	878 56	.....	878 56	648 87	378 47	395 03	Lanark.
.....	704 47	.....	704 47	.....	704 47	.....	.....	633 75	
38 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 76	
210 45	1,109 40	138 72	970 68	.....	970 68	286 81	86 00	42 50	
240 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 30	436 71	117 07	
56 50	2,140 87	146 25	1,994 62	49 46	1,945 16	675 00	.....	132 35	
81 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217 95	
332 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,152 03	
500 29	2,507 41	806 74	1,700 67	.....	1,700 67	960 90	609 03	877 87	Leeds and
.....	770 05	4 25	765 80	.....	765 80	690 00	.....	.....	Grenville.
52 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 40	
13 80	33 00	.....	33 00	.....	33 00	.....	.....	130 85	
147 02	1,888 25	175 55	1,712 70	.....	1,712 70	484 06	.....	21 50	
349 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 20	1,115 58	28 47	
.....	3,481 40	435 40	3,046 00	323 00	2,723 00	750 00	.....	651 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	434 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,974 15	
255 24	1,340 62	320 03	1,020 59	.....	1,020 59	649 82	463 24	259 97	Lennox
.....	399 05	.....	399 05	.....	399 05	.....	.....	399 05	and Add-
.....	245 60	44 00	201 60	.....	201 60	.....	.....	262 70	ington.
20 00	1,176 47	68 60	1,107 87	.....	1,107 87	262 00	31 00	41 00	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:						
Napanee.—Con.	Clerk of the Peace.	H.M.Deroche, K.C	855 73	.....	.....	575 83
	Local Registrar....	W. P. Deroche.	182 00	600 00	1,749 06	782 00
	County Court Clerk	"	253 64	.....	.....	253 64
	Surrogate Registrar	"	713 42	.....	.....	713 42
LINCOLN:						
St. Catharines	Sheriff	Thos. C. Dawson	2,226 13	.....	2,226 13	1,196 78
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Carman..	1,000 00	.....	1,304 79	1,000 00
	Local Master.....	"	304 79	.....	.....	270 69
	Crown Attorney ..	M. Brennan....	630 20	.....	1,952 51	461 20
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,322 31	.....	.....	805 34
	Local Registrar....	Johnson Clench.	250 20	675 00	2,411 26	875 20
	County Court Clerk	"	371 45	.....	.....	274 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,114 61	.....	.....	1,114 61
MANITOULAN:						
Gore Bay..	Sheriff	†E. H. Jackson..	1,024 55	500 00	1,524 55	1,189 46
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge McCallum	27 00	*315 56	342 56	342 56
	Local Master.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney ..	A. G. Murray.	164 19	.....	686 95	122 94
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	272 76	250 00	.....	437 02
	Local Registrar....	C. C. Platt.....	4 00	.....	682 98	4 00
	District Court Cl'k.	"	99 95	450 00	.....	549 95
	Surrogate Registrar	"	129 03	.....	.....	129 03
MIDDLESEX:						
London ...	Sheriff	D. M. Cameron.	3,963 23	.....	3,963 23	3,170 36
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Macbeth..	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Local Master.....	R. K. Cowan...	209 21	.....	2,583 16	148 21
	Deputy Registrar..	"	2,373 95	.....	.....	1,620 58
	Crown Attorney ..	J. B. McKillop.	1,488 71	.....	3,345 12	1,090 66
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,856 41	.....	.....	1,222 66
	Depy Cl'k of Crown	John Macbeth .	353 10	500 00	4,568 15	853 10
	County Court Clerk	"	705 30	.....	.....	671 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	3,009 75	.....	.....	2,884 10
MUSKOKA:						
Bracebridge	Sheriff	†D. E. Bastedo..	1,040 84	500 00	1,540 84	992 05
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Mahaffy..	47 75	*315 56	373 31	363 31
	Local Master.....	"	10 00	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney ..	Thomas Johnson	272 54	250 00	829 13	389 82
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	306 59	.....	.....	179 99
	Local Registrar....	Isaac Huber ...	123 21	150 00	1,314 05	273 21
	District Court Cl'k.	"	277 90	150 00	.....	727 90
	Surrogate Registrar	"	312 94	.....	.....	312 94
NIPISSING:						
North Bay.	Sheriff	H. C. Varin....	1,180 49	750 00	4,930 49	3,729 25
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Valin	66 50	*315 56	426 96	382 06
	Local Master.....	"	44 90	.....	.....	14 40
	Crown Attorney ..	A. G. Browning.	921 10	250 00	1,655 08	977 10
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	483 98	.....	.....	352 53
	Local Registrar. ..	Thos. J. Bourke	599 70	150 00	2,206 10	592 35
	District Court Cl'k.	"	671 85	450 00	.....	965 90
	Surrogate Registrar	"	334 55	.....	.....	269 20
NORFOLK:						
Simcoe	Sheriff	Joseph Jackson.	1,041 04	.....	1,041 04	648 83
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Robb	502 25	.....	539 53	502 25

†From 1st May, 1906—O.-in-C. 27th April, 1906. *From 14th May, 1906—6 Edw. VII., c. 19, s. 16

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
353 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 75	699 46	48 52	Lennox &
.....	1,749 06	110 00	1,639 06	13 90	1,625 16	600 00	.....	182 00	Adding-
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253 64	ton.—*Con.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	713 42	
512 21	2,008 99	152 55	1,856 44	.....	1,856 44	859 94	554 15	812 04	Lincoln.
.....	1,322 09	3 00	1,319 09	.....	1,319 09	.....	.....	1,000 00	
51 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304 79	
201 00	1,932 87	206 00	1,726 87	.....	1,726 87	630 20	.....	.....	
462 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199 05	1,003 26	120 00	
.....	2,264 56	202 48	2,062 08	62 41	1,999 67	675 00	.....	250 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371 45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,114 61	
355 09	1,524 55	211 24	1,313 31	.....	1,313 31	1,274 78	.....	249 77	Manitou-
.....	342 56	.....	342 56	.....	342 56	315 56	.....	27 00	lin.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
98 90	768 61	150 00	618 61	.....	618 61	143 50	.....	20 69	
109 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522 76	.....	.....	
.....	682 98	.....	682 98	.....	682 98	.....	.....	4 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	99 95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 03	
953 55	4,123 91	1,287 51	2,836 40	.....	2,836 40	1,693 12	1,456 60	813 51	Middlesex
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
496 16	2,624 25	600 00	2,024 25	.....	2,024 25	.....	.....	209 21	
359 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,373 95	
575 40	3,633 24	750 00	2,883 24	126 64	2,756 60	1,369 46	53 20	66 05	
744 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384 05	1,325 52	146 84	
.....	4,566 40	985 00	3,581 40	590 70	2,990 70	500 00	.....	353 10	
33 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	705 30	
123 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,009 75	
454 94	1,446 99	774 60	672 39	.....	672 39	939 44	.....	601 40	Muskoka.
.....	363 31	.....	363 31	.....	363 31	315 56	.....	47 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	
34 65	744 63	21 02	723 61	.....	723 61	469 54	.....	53 00	
110 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265 21	.....	41 38	
.....	1,314 05	37 56	1,276 49	.....	1,276 49	150 00	.....	123 21	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	277 90	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312 94	
893 58	4,624 83	2,456 83	2,168 03	.....	2,168 03	3,405 27	.....	1,525 22	Nipissing.
.....	396 46	.....	396 46	.....	396 46	315 56	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 90	
164 00	1,616 83	145 00	1,471 83	.....	1,471 83	1,171 10	.....	.....	
123 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483 98	.....	.....	
88 50	2,047 75	446 35	1,601 40	10 14	1,591 26	150 00	.....	599 70	
82 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	671 85	
49 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334 55	
445 40	1,094 23	422 66	671 57	.....	671 57	475 55	430 87	134 62	Norfolk.
.....	545 23	.....	545 23	.....	545 23	.....	.....	502 25	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's service.
NORFOLK:			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Simcoe.—						
Con.	Local Master	Judge Robb	37 28			32 78
	Crown Attorney	T. R. Slaght, K.C.	650 74		2,095 68	557 29
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,444 94			899 49
	Local Registrar	C. C. Rapelje	393 60	675 00	2,636 42	831 90
	County Court Clerk	"	341 73			243 12
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,226 09			739 89
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM:	Sheriff	I. O. Proctor	2,475 43		2,475 43	1,571 12
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Benson	commuted	†880 00		
Cobourg	Local Master	Judge Ketcham	150 28		150 28	85 48
	Crown Attorney	Wm. F. Kerr	744 84		1,953 48	570 54
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,208 64			783 00
	Local Registrar	John T. Field	188 90	750 00	3,525 35	938 90
	County Court Clerk	"	372 95			372 95
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,213 50			2,213 50
ONTARIO:						
Whitby	Sheriff	John F. Paxton	1,771 43		1,771 43	1,463 42
	Surrogate Judge	G. Y. Smith	591 75		616 75	591 75
	Local Master	"	25 00			
	Crown Attorney	J. E. Farewell, K.C	398 19		1,666 39	316 19
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,268 20			809 37
	Local Registrar	L. T. Barclay	36 00	675 00	2,032 15	711 00
	County Court Clerk	"	203 85			178 35
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,117 30			1,054 20
OXFORD:						
Woodstock	Sheriff	James Brady	2,004 31		2,004 31	1,841 55
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Finkle	1,000 00		1,000 00	
	Local Master	W. T. McMullen	219 30		312 00	194 90
	Deputy Registrar	"	92 70			78 30
	Crown Attorney	R. N. Ball	480 90		480 90	462 40
	Clerk of the Peace	F. R. Ball, K. C.	906 98		906 98	642 90
	Dep. Cl'k of the C'n	James Canfield	991 50	450 00	4,246 40	1,046 00
	County Court Clerk	"	572 30			340 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,232 60			1,870 30
PARRY SOUND:						
Parry Sound	Sheriff	Sam'l Armstrong	2,270 27	500 00	2,770 27	2,160 05
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCurry	40 50	*315 55	356 05	356 05
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	W. L. Haight	646 09	250 00	1,258 25	692 35
	Clerk of the Peace	"	362 16			215 59
	Local Registrar	E. Jordan	71 40	600 00	986 58	671 40
	District Court Clerk	"	21 75			21 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	293 43			293 43
PEEL:						
Brampton	Sheriff	Robert Broddy	1,494 89		1,494 89	999 88
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McGibbon	398 95		516 65	398 95
	Local Master	"	117 70			22 60
	Crown Attorney	W. McFadden, K.C	974 55		2,472 41	563 77
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,497 86			1,250 61
	Local Registrar	J. B. Dixon	479 75	600 00	2,283 54	905 75
	County Court Clerk	"	197 28			197 28
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,006 51			1,006 51

*From 14th May, 1906—6 Ed. VII., c. 19, s. 16.
†Commutation increased to $1,000.00 from 1st October, 1906.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
10 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 28	Norfolk.
199 75	2,333 76	499 45	1,834 31	.....	1,834 31	96 00	547 74	7 00	
677 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 90	1,310 70	43 34	
159 10	2,387 80	140 70	2,247 10	99 42	2,147 68	675 00	.....	393 60	
84 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341 73	
328 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,226 09	
562 76	2,133 88	956 91	1,176 97	.....	1,176 97	1,164 45	987 69	317 29	Northumberland and Durham.
.....	880 00	.....	880 00	.....	880 00	880 00	.....	.....	
.....	85 48	.....	85 48	.....	85 48	.....	.....	150 28	
191 72	2,079 18	326 52	1,752 66	.....	1,752 66	672 84	64 00	8 00	
533 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 55	931 75	107 34	
.....	3,525 35	741 20	2,784 15	235 24	2,548 91	750 00	.....	188 90	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372 95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,213 50	
401 58	1,865 00	694 83	1,170 17	.....	1,170 17	743 21	511 67	516 55	Ontario.
.....	643 91	3 00	640 91	.....	640 91	.....	.....	591 75	
52 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	
149 05	1,885 49	319 66	1,565 83	.....	1,565 83	370 69	.....	27 50	
610 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193 80	1,054 65	19 75	
.....	1,970 55	421 00	1,549 55	4 95	1,544 60	675 00	.....	36 00	
6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 85	
21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,117 30	
47 36	1,888 91	940 00	948 91	.....	948 91	944 74	492 94	566 63	Oxford.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
4 00	283 00	100 00	183 00	.....	183 00	.....	.....	219 30	
5 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92 70	
223 95	686 35	8 00	678 35	.....	678 35	219 90	.....	261 00	
295 80	938 70	17 75	920 95	.....	920 95	59 65	736 83	110 50	
160 00	4,168 30	322 45	3,845 85	722 92	3,122 93	450 00	.....	991 50	
142 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	572 30	
610 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,232.60	
446 05	2,606 40	1,220 54	1,385 86	.....	1,385 86	2,432 88	.....	337 39	Parry Sound.
.....	356 05	.....	356 05	.....	356 05	315 55	.....	40 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
82 60	1,075 00	377 61	697 39	.....	697 39	851 09	.....	45 00	
84 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 35	.....	24 80	
.....	986 58	6 42	980 16	.....	980 16	600 00	.....	71 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293 43	
386 17	1,386 05	512 16	873 89	.....	873 89	900 62	412 40	181 87	Peel.
.....	421 55	.....	421 55	.....	421 55	.....	.....	398 95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 70	
64 00	2,037 54	164 88	1,872 66	.....	1,872 66	919 35	.....	55 20	
159 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 85	1,180 74	155 27	
.....	2,184 54	152 50	2,032 04	56 40	1,975 64	600 00	.....	479 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197 28	
75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,006 51	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
PERTH:						
Stratford ..	Sheriff	John Hossie	1,951 65		1,951 65	1,347 58
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barron	commuted	873 00	1,723 00	
	Local Master	"	commuted	850 00		
	Crown Attorney	G.G.McPherson, KC	634 95		2,333 35	490 25
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,698 40			1,109 04
	Local Registrar	W. C. Moscrip	301 35	675 00	3,253 40	976 35
	County Court Clerk	"	484 20			484 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,792 85			1,792 85
PETERBORO':						
Peterboro'	Sheriff	James A. Hall	1,635 25		1,635 25	1,229 67
	Surogate Judge	Judge Weller	720 75		1,072 15	720 75
	Local Master	"	351 40			351 40
	Crown Attorney	R. E. Wood	593 57		1,577 91	481 12
	Clerk of the Peace	"	981 34			537 29
	Local Registrar	John Moloney	198 00	675 00	1,981 71	873 00
	County Court Clerk	"	214 40			214 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	894 31			894 31
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL:						
L'Orignal	Sheriff	Albert Hager	1,623 24		1,623 24	1,108 08
	Surrogate Judge	J'ge Constantineau	240 00		240 00	240 00
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	John Maxwell	258 22		992 20	196 53
	Clerk of the Peace	"	733 98			548 12
	Local Registrar	Joseph Bélanger	16 30	675 00	1,563 38	689 45
	County Court Clerk	"	246 65			245 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	625 43			623 28
PRINCE EDWARD:						
Picton	Sheriff	†James Gillespie	1,145 19		1,145 19	972 71
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Morrison	334 75		337 25	334 75
	Local Master	"	2 50			2 50
	Crown Attorney	J. Roland Brown	126 67		811 42	75 30
	Clerk of the Peace	"	684 75			455 13
	Local Registrar	N. Gilbert	87 60	600 00	1,568 16	687 60
	County Court Clerk	"	190 55			190 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	690 01			690 01
RAINY RIVER:						
Kenora	Sheriff	John W. Humble	1,839 56	1,000 00	2,839 56	2,026 43
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chapple	11 00	*315 55	489 95	329 55
	Local Master	"	160 40			99 20
	Crown Attorney	P. E. Mackenzie	625 62		1,198 17	218 20
	Clerk of the Peace	"	322 85	250 00		378 40
	Local Registrar	C. W. Chadwick	40 65	700 00	996 90	740 65
	District Court Clk	"	102 95			102 95
	Surrogate Registrar	"	153 30			153 30
RENFREW:						
Pembroke	Sheriff	‡Wm. Moffatt	1,674 95		1,674 95	1,503 95
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Donahue	535 50		614 36	535 50
	Local Master	"	78 86			78 86
	Crown Attorney	J. R. Metcalf	135 68		748 35	135 68
	Clerk of the Peace	"	612 67			375 81
	Local Registrar	H. W. Perrett	76 35	600 00	1,583 90	676 35
	County Court Clerk	"	265 52			265 52
	Surrogate Registrar	"	642 03			642 03

* From 14th May, 1906—6 Ed. VII., c. 19, s. 16.
†James Gibson appointed Sheriff 21st January, 1907.
‡Samuel J. Dempsey appointed Sheriff 6th February, 1907.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
632 66	1,980 24	580 25	1,399 99	.....	1,399 99	1,032 10	469 64	449 91	Perth.
.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	1,723 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
238 40	2,595 18	423 00	2,172 18	17 21	2,154 97	567 70	.....	67 25	
757 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 55	1,476 11	90 74	
.....	3,290 20	1,103 77	2,186 43	87 28	2,099 15	675 00	.....	301 35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484 20	
36 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,792 85	
453 68	1,683 35	682 62	1,000 73	.....	1,000 73	825 03	473 57	336 65	Peterboro.'
.....	1,072 15	.....	1,072 15	.....	1,072 15	.....	.....	720 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351 40	
92 00	1,581 38	210 92	1,370 46	.....	1,370 46	547 37	46 20	.....	
470 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 60	775 24	118 50	
.....	1,981 71	394 20	1,587 51	8 75	1,578 76	675 00	.....	198 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	894 31	
52 72	1,160 80	778 64	382 16	.....	382 16	478 93	377 03	767 28	Prescott
.....	240 00	.....	240 00	.....	240 00	.....	.....	240 00	and
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Russell.
.....	744 65	41 83	702 82	.....	702 82	128 50	73 22	56 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 46	635 22	4 30	
.....	1,632 43	304 20	1,328 23	.....	1,328 23	675 00	.....	16 30	
2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246 65	
71 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625 43	
181 76	1,154 47	764 50	389 97	.....	389 97	518 49	504 18	122 52	Prince
.....	344 53	.....	344 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	334 75	Edward.
7 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	
16 00	876 67	101 90	774 77	.....	774 77	121 67	.....	5 00	
330 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 90	618 33	6 50	
.....	1,568 16	94 55	1,473 61	.....	1,473 61	600 00	.....	87 60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	690 01	
614 01	2,640 44	929 85	1,710 59	.....	1,710 59	2,544 41	.....	295 12	Rainy
.....	436 55	5 00	431 55	.....	431 55	315 55	.....	14 00	River.
7 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 40	
304 85	1,101 73	31 99	1,069 74	.....	1,069 74	610 62	.....	15 00	
200 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	567 35	.....	5 50	
.....	996 90	25 65	971 25	.....	971 25	700 00	.....	40 65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 30	
88 31	1,592 26	563 00	1,029 26	.....	1,029 26	473 00	698 00	503 95	Renfrew.
.....	641 46	.....	641 46	.....	641 46	.....	.....	535 50	
27 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 86	
20 00	826 52	76 41	750 11	.....	750 11	135 68	.....	.....	
295 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 00	490 47	58 20	
.....	1,583 90	96 00	1,487 90	.....	1,487 90	600 00	.....	76 35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265 52	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642 03	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
SIMCOE:						
Barrie	Sheriff	W. McL. Harvey	2,614 36		2,614 36	2,240 28
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Ardagh	commuted	585 00		
	Local Master	J. R. Cotter	298 30		3,085 36	298 30
	Deputy Registrar	"	331 76	61 50		393 26
	Crown Attorney	"	571 05			439 75
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,822 75			1,462 94
	Dep. Cl'k of Crown	* E. A. Little	77 55	500 00	3,266 83	577 55
	County Court Clerk	"	787 35			787 35
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,901 93			1,901 93
STORMONT,						
DUNDAS AND	Sheriff	W. R. Mack	2,481 38		2,481 38	1,868 41
GLENGARRY:	Surrogate Judge	Judge O'Reilly	654 25		999 74	654 25
Cornwall	Local Master	"	345 49			313 69
	Crown Attorney	James Dingwall	202 54		1,047 99	174 21
	Clerk of the Peace	"	845 45			576 65
	Local Registrar	J. A. McDougald	105 15	750 00	3,084 90	855 15
	County Court Clerk	"	571 10			571 10
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,658 65			1,658 65
THUNDER						
BAY.	Sheriff	A. W. Thompson	2,987 71	1,000 00	3,987 71	2,755 85
Port Arthur	Surrogate Judge	Judge O'Leary	79 25	†315 55	512 00	394 80
	Local Master	¶ "	117 20			112 10
	Crown Attorney	W. F. Langworthy	815 32	250 00	1,462 72	803 82
	Clerk of the Peace	"	397 40			292 03
	Local Registrar	James Meek	428 10	450 00	1,958 67	854 60
	District Court Cl'k	"	585 65	150 00		650 44
	Surrogate Registrar	"	344 92			344 22
VICTORIA:						
Lindsay	Sheriff	John McLennan	1,298 36		1,298 36	1,168 25
	Surrogate Judge	‡ Judge Harding	301 25		387 80	301 25
	Local Master	"	86 55			72 15
	Crown Attorney	A. P. Devlin	153 99		809 37	147 99
	Clerk of the Peace	"	655 38			461 13
	Local Registrar	D. R. Anderson	163 05	675 00	1,851 49	838 05
	County Court Clerk	"	330 13			330 13
	Surrogate Registrar	"	683 31			683 31
WATERLOO:						
Berlin	Sheriff	John Motz	2,334 24		2,334 24	1,808 20
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chisholm	801 50		801 50	
	Local Master	J. J. A. Weir	64 26		64 26	58 46
	Crown Attorney	W. H. Bowlby, K.C.	386 75		1,532 60	307 25
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,145 85			1,101 65
	Local Registrar	§John McDougall	162 80	675 00	2,629 11	837 80
	County Court Clerk	"	319 05			319 05
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,472 26			1,472 26
WELLAND:						
Welland	Sheriff	James Smith	1,986 62		1,986 62	1,572 20
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Wells	607 45		727 00	607 45
	Local Master	"	119 55			96 35
	Crown Attorney	T. D. Cowper	457 50		2,268 21	291 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,810 71			1,165 72
	Local Registrar	J. E. Cohoe	401 05	800 00	2,558 30	1,174 30
	County Court Clerk	"	378 15			350 30
	Surrogate Registrar	"	979 10			915 40

*Appointed 16th July, 1906. †From 11th May, 1906—6 Ed. VII., c. 19, s. 16.
‡Acting. Judge McMillan appointed 12th December, 1906.
¶Appointed Local Master 13th March, 1907. §Died 17th December, 1906.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
495 34	2,735 62	1,331 82	1,403 80	.....	1,403 80	848 90	726 89	1,038 57	Simcoe.
.....	585 00	.....	585 00	.....	585 00	585 00	.....	.....	
.....	3,499 50	167 89	3,331 61	78 05	3,253 56	.....	.....	298 30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 50	.....	331 76	
252 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530 35	.....	40 70	
652 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411 38	1,411 37	.....	
.....	3,266 83	1,064 42	2,202 41	.....	2,202 41	500 00	.....	77 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	787 35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,901 93	
704 51	2,572 92	854 56	1,718 36	.....	1,718 36	785 15	697 41	998 82	Stormont
.....	1,036 44	46 20	990 24	.....	990 24	.....	.....	654 25	Dundas
68 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345 49	and
198 40	1,422 26	46 34	1,375 92	.....	1,375 92	157 31	12 02	33 21	Glengarry.
472 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 85	680 11	95 49	
.....	3,084 90	579 00	2,505 90	151 77	2,354 13	750 00	.....	105 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,658 65	
845 82	3,601 67	1,408 03	2,193 64	.....	2,193 64	2,808 19	.....	1,179 52	Thunder
.....	508 50	43 30	465 20	.....	465 20	315 55	.....	79 25	Bay.
1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 20	
204 97	1,413 53	81 00	1,332 53	.....	1,332 53	1,065 32	.....	.....	
112 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	397 40	.....	.....	
10 00	1,907 71	201 75	1,705 96	20 59	1,685 37	450 00	.....	428 10	
37 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	585 65	
11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344 92	
179 01	1,347 26	309 05	1,038 21	.....	1,038 21	575 15	429 73	293 48	Victoria.
.....	373 40	.....	373 40	.....	373 40	.....	.....	301 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 55	
33 90	815 23	120 00	695 23	.....	695 23	144 19	.....	9 80	
172 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 11	562 08	46 19	
.....	1,851 49	4 20	1,847 29	34 72	1,812 57	675 00	.....	163 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	883 31	
526 04	2,334 24	881 02	1,453 22	.....	1,453 22	965 59	472 24	896 41	Waterloo.
.....	801 50	.....	801 50	.....	801 50	.....	.....	801 50	
19 70	78 16	.....	78 16	.....	78 16	.....	.....	64 26	
132 00	1,585 15	200 00	1,385 15	.....	1,385 15	367 75	4 00	15 00	
44 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 50	1,000 00	57 35	
.....	2,629 11	400 00	2,229 11	88 43	2,140 68	675 00	.....	162 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,472 26	
414 58	1,990 78	706 60	1,284 18	.....	1,284 18	694 10	527 13	765 39	Welland.
.....	763 30	.....	763 30	.....	763 30	.....	.....	607 45	
59 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 55	
150 00	2,301 50	320 00	1,981 50	.....	1,981 50	457 50	.....	.....	
694 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144 45	1,666 26	.....	
14 60	2,493 63	441 00	2,052 63	60 52	1,992 11	800 00	.....	401 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378 15	
39 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	979 10	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
WELLINGTON:						
Guelph....	Sheriff	A. S. Allan	2,109 46	.....	2,109 46	1,607 88
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Chadwick	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Local Master.....	A. M. McKinnon	commuted	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
	Local Registrar ...					
	Crown Attorney ..	H. W. Peterson.	578 60	.....	2,576 90	445 60
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,998 30	.....	.....	1,795 24
	County Court Clerk	Wm. Carroll....	322 50	.....	2,273 45	291 15
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,950 95	.....	.....	1,883 97
WENTWORTH:						
Hamilton .	Sheriff	J. T. Middleton.	3,967 60	.....	3,967 60	3,017 86
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Snider ...	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
	" ..	Judge Monk.....‡	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Local Master and Deputy Registrar..	‡J. E. O'Reilly	commuted	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00
	Crown Attorney ..	S. F. Washington K.C.	2,794 27	.....	4,631 09	1,677 77
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,836 82	.....	.....	973 94
	Dep. Clerk of Cr'n	T. H. A. Begue, K.C.	112 65	500 00	4,521 89	612 65
	County Court Clerk	"	1,216 38	.....	.....	1,216 38
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,692 86	.....	.....	2,691 96
YORK:						
Toronto	Sheriff	*F. T. Daville...	6,699 12	.....	6,699 12	5,412 79
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judg. Winchester	2,600 00	.....	.....	2,600 00
	" ..	Judge Morgan ..	1,600 00	.....	.....	1,600 00
	" ..	Judge Morson ..	1,500 00¶	.....	.....	1,500 00
	Crown Attorney ..	H. L. Drayton ..	5,016 72	.....	5,016 72	3,590 84
	Clerk of the Peace.	H. E. Irwin, K.C.	6,488 90	.....	6,488 90	4,562 47
	County Court Clerk	John Richardson	3,910 40	....	3,910 40	3,909 00
	Surrogate Registrar	Joseph Tait.....	9,613 93	.....	9,613 93	9,613 93
TORONTO:						
City.....	Sheriff	Fredk. Mowat ..	13,981 03	.....	13,981 03	11,911 11
	Crown Attorney ..	†J. W. S. Corley	commuted	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00

* Appointed 30th June, 1906. † Appointed 25th April, to take effect from 1st May, 1906.
‡ Died 27th February 1907, Judge Monk, Local Master, *pro. tem.*
¶ $1,600.00 from 1st March, 1906.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
444 83	2,052 71	531 00	1,521 71	.....	1,521 71	894 89	517 64	696 93	Wellington.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
.....	2,000 00	10 00	1,990 00	.....	1,990 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	
140 00	2,686 93	337 00	2,349 93	34 99	2,314 94	578 60	.....	.....	
306 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 56	1,700 00	158 74	
43 90	2,324 93	299 67	2,025 26	55 05	1,970 21	.....	.....	322 50	
105 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,950 95	
813 45	3,831 31	1,922 88	1,908 43	.....	1,908 43	2,405 15	523 36	1,039 09	Wentworth.
.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
.....	3,500 00	189 50	3,310 50	.....	3,310 50	3,500 00	.....	.....	
535 50	4,098 25	1,138 43	2,959 82	141 96	2,817 86	2,454 87	.....	339 40	
911 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 90	1,179 32	276 60	
.....	4,520 99	1,078 00	3,442 99	521 50	2,921 49	500 00	.....	112 65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,216 38	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,692 86	
1,099 86	6,512 65	3,171 96	3,340 69	.....	3,340 69	4,284 00	784 49	1,630 63	York.
.....	.....	.....	2,600 00	.....	2,600 00	2,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	
1,277 38	4,868 22	942 12	3,926 10	513 05	3,413 05	4,347 62	357 08	312 02	
1,948 98	6,511 45	1,985 41	4,526 04	813 02	3,713 02	1,212 60	5,056 51	219 69	
1 10	3,910 10	1,883 85	2,026 25	55 25	1,971 00	.....	.....	3,910 40	
.....	9,613 93	2,060 18	7,553 75	2,576 87	4,976 88	.....	.....	9,613 93	
2,264 49	14,175 60	5,946 46	8,229 14	.....	8,229 14	5,071 40	*979 24	7,930 39	Toronto.
.....	3,500 00	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	

*$345 50 payable by City of Toronto. $88 payable by The Dominion.

APPENDIX G.—Table shewing the business of the High Court of Justice in York County compiled from statements furnished by the officers at Osgoode Hall.

Writs of Summons issued		1,479
Actions entered in Procedure Book commenced by writs issued during the year 1906		1,080
" " " " " previous years		53
" " otherwise than by writ		111
Praecipe Orders issued		903
Court " "		419
Chamber " "		2,648
Records passed		419
Actions entered for trial with Jury		143
" " without a Jury		245
Actions tried with a Jury		115
" " without a Jury		274
Judgments entered in default of appearance or pleading		137
" " without trial		201
" " after trial		168
Total judgments entered		506
Judgments dismissing actions		65
" under Con. Rule 603		49
" " " 938		35
" in mechanics' lien actions		11
" of reference		24
" entered in respect of Writs issued in the year 1897		1
" " " " " 1902		5
" " " " " 1903		2
" " " " " 1904		18
" " " " " 1905		131
" " " " " 1906		293
" entered on motion		56
Amount recovered on Judgments (exclusive of costs)	$21,205 46	
Amount of Taxed costs (including disbursements) on judgments of all kinds	$4,438 30	
Writs of Execution Fi. Fa. issued		217
" renewed, and Alias and Pluries Writs		153
Special writs (Habeas Corpus, etc.)		32
Amount of Jury fees paid City Treasurer	$447 00	
Petitions under The Quieting Titles Act		16

Accountant's office:—

Amount of moneys paid into Court	$1,334,956 51	
" " " out of Court	$1,434,491 48	
Number of directions issued for payments of moneys into Court	1,267	
" " cheques issued	3,650	
" " certificates issued	182	
" " new accounts opened	760	
" " individual accounts	803	
		1,563
Orders issued by the Master in Ordinary, in Winding up Matters		28

References brought into the office of the Master in Ordinary:—

Trustees accounts	1
Partition	2
Foreclosure and sale	15
Administration	2
Title	0
Partnership accounts	5
Alimony	1
Winding up	16
Lunacy	5
Executors	0
Mechanics' liens	1
	48

APPENDIX G.—Table shewing the business of the High Court of Justice in York County, etc.—*Continued.*

References before Official Referees :—

Actions referred by Trial Judges	44
Trustees' and Executors' accounts	0
Partnership	0
Winding up	4
Lunacy	3
Accounts	4
Settled estates	0
Mechanics' liens	0
As to heirs, etc	2
Title	1
Partition or sale	4
	62

Fees paid in law stamps (Stamps cancelled by Taxing officers not included) :—

Central office		$7,987 65
Registrar's Office { For Fee Fund $1,143 10 / For Shorthand Reporters' Fund 722 00 }		1,865 10
Accountants' Office		1,091 90
Official Referees' Offices		311 00
Office of the Inspector and Referee (Quieting Titles)		305 00
" Master in Ordinary		1,073 40
" Master in Chambers		2,115 80
" Registrar of the Court of Appeal		644 50
Total		$15,394 35

APPENDIX H.—Table shewing the number of actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal and the disposition thereof, during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

Trial Judges.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	Total.
Actions disposed of by the Judges of the King's Bench	93	156	249
" " " " Chancery	106	133	239
" " " " Common Pleas	63	224	287
" " " " Exchequer	99	220	319
Totals	361	733	1,094

Judges in Chambers.	Allowed or varied.	Dismissed.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Toronto :—				
Appeals from the Master in Chambers	18	48		66
" Local Masters and other officers acting in Chambers	19	15		34
Appeals from Official Referees	2	3		5
" Local Taxing Officers	5	4		9
" Taxing Officers at Toronto	1	2		3
Motions other than appeals				1129
Ottawa :—				
Appeals from Local Masters and other officers acting in Chambers	1	1		2
Appeals from Taxing Officers	1			1
Motions, other than appeals	11	2		13
London :—				
Appeals from Local Masters or other officers acting in Chambers				
Motions, other than appeals	22		5	27
Totals	79	75	5	1289

Weekly Courts.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Toronto :—				
Appeals from reports of Local Masters and Official Referees	15	12		27
Appeals from awards and motions to set aside awards	5	3		8
Motions, other than appeals	723	72	9	804
Enlargements				318
Number struck off the list, no one appearing				26
Ottawa :—				
Appeals from reports of Local Masters and Official Referees	1	2		3
Motions, other than appeals, including motions to confirm reports of Local Master	19	2		21
London :—				
Motions, other than appeals	23	2	1	26
Totals	786	93	10	889

Master in Chambers :—	
Motions in respect of pleadings, for particulars, and discovery	184
Motions in respect of venue	47
Motions for judgments and orders	218
Motions, setting aside judgments or orders, and staying trials	129
Motions, other than above	308
Total (*ex parte* motions not included)	886

APPENDIX H.—Table showing number of actions tried, etc.—*Continued.*

Divisional Court.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Varied.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Appeals from Trial Judges	42	139	12	6	199
Appeals from Weekly Courts and Chambers	6	60	2	.....	68
Appeals from County and District Courts	15	58	5	.....	78
Appeals from Surrogate Courts	3	9	.....	.....	12
Appeals from Division Courts	3	6	.....	.....	9
Appeals under special statutes	2	8	2	.....	12
Motions to quash convictions	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Motions, other than above	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Totals	71	280	21	6	522

Court of Appeal.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Varied.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Appeals from Single or Trial Judges	12	19	7	9	47
Appeals from Divisional Court	6	23	2	1	32
Appeals from Board of County Judges	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Appeals from Official Arbitrator	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Appeals from Drainage Referee	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Election trial appeals	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Habeas Corpus appeals	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Reserved or criminal cases	3	4	.....	1	8
Stated cases	.....	1	.....	2	3
Totals	21	52	10	13	96

APPENDIX "I."

Officers Appointed During the Year Ending December 31st, 1906.

Sheriffs.

David Edgar Bastedo, of the Town of Bracebridge, in the Provisional Judicial District of Muskoka, Esquire, to be Sheriff in and for the said Provisional Judicial District of Muskoka, in the room and stead of Henry Burfield Bridgland, Esquire, resigned, said appointment to take effect on and from the first day of May, 1906.—*Gazette*, 19th May.

Frank Turner Daville, of the Town of Aurora, in the County of York, Esquire, to be Sheriff in and for the said County of York, in the room and stead of Joseph Henry Widdifield, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette*, 14th July.

Judges Surrogate Court.

His Honour Edison Baldwin Fraleck, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Junior Judge of the County Court of the said County of Hastings, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Hastings, in the room and stead of Thomas Appleby Lazier, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette*, 24th March.

Local Registrars.

John Alexander Victor Preston, of the Village of Grand Valley, in the County of Dufferin, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Registrar of the High Court, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, in and for the said County of Dufferin, in the room and stead of John McLaren, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette*, 10th March.

Deputy Clerk of the Crown, etc.

Edward Alfred Little, of the Township of Innisfil, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, to be Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the County Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, in and for the said County of Simcoe, in the room and stead of John McLean Stevenson, Esquire, deceased —*Gazette*, 4th August.

Crown Attorneys.

John William Seymour Corley, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Crown Attorney in and for the said City of Toronto, in the room and stead of James Walter Curry, Esquire, resigned, the said appointment to take effect on and from the 1st May, 1906 —*Gazette*, 5th May.

Moses McFadden, of the Town of Sault Sainte Marie, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be District Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the said District of Algoma, in the room and stead of Nelson Simpson, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette*, 6th October.

Police Magistrates.

Charles Trim, of the Village of Milverton, in the County of Perth, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Milverton.—*Gazette*, 6th January.

Alpheus Field Wood, of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Townships of Marmora, Madoc, Elzevir, Rawdon, and Huntingdon, and the said Village of Madoc, in the said County of Hastings.—*Gazette*, 13th January.

Alfred Hunter, of the Village of Harrowsmith, in the County of Frontenac, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said County of Frontenac.—*Gazette*, 20th January.

Frederick Baldwin Lovekin, of the Village of Newcastle, in the County of Durham, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Newcastle and for the Township of Clarke, in the said County of Durham.—*Gazette*, 7th April.

James Robert Gorrell, of the Village of Westport, in the County of Leeds, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Westport, without salary, in the room and stead of Duncan G. Ripley, Esquire, appointed by Order-in-Council of 27th May, 1904, but who has not taken out his commission.—*Gazette*, 14th April.

Henry Willis, of the Township of Leeds, in the County of Leeds (Seeley's Bay Post Office), Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Electoral District of the County of Leeds.—*Gazette*, 28th April.

Thomas Peare Morton, of the Town of Rainy River, in the District of Rainy River, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Rainy River, having jurisdiction in such Town and generally, in the said District of Rainy River under directions from time to time in that behalf, in the room and stead of Donald Robertson, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette*, 2nd June.

William Taylor, of the Village of Streetsville, in the County of Peel, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Streetsville.—*Gazette*, 30th June.

Robert Crawford, of the Town of Brampton, in the County of Peel, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Brampton, in the room and stead of James William Main, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette*, 30th June.

Silas Jerome Andrews, of the Town of Clinton, in the County of Huron, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Clinton.—*Gazette*, 14th July.

Benjamin Mosier, of the Village of Merrickville, in the County of Grenville, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Merrickville, and the Township of Montague, in the room and stead of Ferdinand Albert Tallman, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette*, 14th July.

William Wallace O'Brien, of the Town of Fort William, in the District of Thunder Bay, to be a Police Magistrate for the territory in the District of Thunder Bay not including the Town of Fort William, along the line of the Superior section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, also for such portion of the territory in the District of Rainy River along the main line of the said Railway as is accessible to the said Town of Fort William, at such salary as may be provided by the Legislature for the purpose.—*Gazette*, 8th September.

JOHN TELFORD, of the Town of Hanover, in the County of Grey, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Hanover.—*Gazette*, 8th September.

WILLIAM RICHARD DAVIS, of the Town of Mitchell, in the County of Perth, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Mitchell, and in and for the Townships of Logan, Hibbert and Fullerton, in the said County of Perth.—*Gazette*, 6th October.

ANDREW ELLIOT, of the Town of Sault Sainte Marie, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Sault Sainte Marie.—*Gazette*, 20th October.

RICHARD HENRY HOLLAND, of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham, Esquire, Police Magistrate for the said Town of Port Hope, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Electoral District of East Durham. *Gazette*, 20th October.

FRANCIS D. MOORE, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said County of Victoria, in the room and stead of John McSweyn, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette*, 3rd November.

Associated Coroners.

GEORGE WILBUR GRAHAM, of 249 Avenue Road, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette*, 13th January.

FRANCIS WALKER ERNEST WILSON, of the City of Niagara Falls, in the County of Welland, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Welland.—*Gazette*, 13th January.

ENOCH LEE ROBERTS, of the Town of Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Norfolk.—*Gazette*, 13th January.

FRANCIS RUSHTON SEAGER, of the Townshrip of Moore (Brigden P. O.), in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lambton.—*Gazette*, 20th January.

ROBERT THOMAS PORTER, of the Town of Walkerton, in the County of Bruce, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Bruce.—*Gazette*, 27th January.

SAMUEL MOORE, of the Village of Horning's Mills, in the County of Dufferin, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Dufferin.—*Gazette*, 27th January.

JOHN F. HART, of the Village of Athens, in the County of Leeds, one of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.—*Gazette*, 3rd February.

WILLIAM JOHN CHAMBERS, of the Village of Tiverton, in the County of Bruce, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Bruce.—*Gazette*, 3rd February.

GEORGE HOYLE COWAN, of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lennox and Addington.—*Gazette*, 3rd February.

JOHN BUCHANAN REID, of the Town of Tillsonburg, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Oxford.—*Gazette*, 3rd February.

Robert John Gardiner, of the Village of Seeley's Bay, in the County of Leeds, one of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the County of Frontenac.—*Gazette*, 10th February.

Robert John Gardiner, of the Village of Seeley's Bay, in the County of Leeds, one of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.—*Gazette*, 10th February.

James Blaine Hall McClinton, of the Village of Elmvale, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Simcoe.—*Gazette*, 24th February.

James Irwin Cassidy, of the Village of Moorefield, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Wellington.—*Gazette*, 3rd March.

Herbert George Downing, of the Village of Otterville, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Oxford.—*Gazette*, 10th March.

Frederick Winnett, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette*, 17th March.

William John Malcolm Armstrong, of the Village of Mitchell, in the County of Perth, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Perth.—*Gazette*, 24th March.

Joseph Michael Tweedale, of the Village of Port Burwell, in the County of Elgin, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Elgin.—*Gazette*, 24th March.

William John Robinson, of the City of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Wellington.—*Gazette*, 24th March.

Hugh Lang, of the Village of Granton, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Middlesex.—*Gazette*, 24th March.

Alfred S. Lockhart, of the Township of Portland, (Harrowsmith Post Office), in the County of Frontenac, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Frontenac.—*Gazette*, 31st March.

Charles Walden Thompson, of the Town of Clinton, in the County of Huron, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Huron.—*Gazette*, 31st March.

James Henry McGarry, of the City of Niagara Falls, in the County of Welland, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Welland.—*Gazette*, 7th March.

Alfred Egbert Morgan, of the Village of Adelaide, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Middlesex.—*Gazette*, 7th April.

George Vernon Harcourt, of the Town of Powassan, in the District of Parry Sound, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Parry Sound.—*Gazette*, 7th April.

Gawn Shaw Cleland, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette*, 28th April.

Frederick James Thorpe Old, of the Village of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Welland.—*Gazette*, 5th May.

George B. Smith, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette*, 5th May.

Albert Erasmus Schultz, of the Village of Elmira, in the County of Waterloo, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Waterloo.—*Gazette*, 2nd June.

Charles John Currie, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette*, 23rd June.

Frederick James Sheahan, of the Village of Delhi, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Norfolk.—*Gazette*, 30th June.

Morton Wynne Berwick, of the Village of Grand Valley, in the County of Dufferin, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Dufferin.—*Gazette*, 28th July.

Robert George Ross McDonald, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lambton.—*Gazette*, 11th August.

William Spankie, of the Village of Wolfe Island, in the County of Frontenac, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Frontenac.—*Gazette*, 18th August.

Robert Arthur Alexander, of the Town of Grimsby, in the County of Lincoln, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lincoln.—*Gazette*, 25th August.

Frank Martin, of the Village of Dundalk, in the County of Grey, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Grey.—*Gazette*, 22nd September.

Lollard McLeay, of the Village of Gravenhurst, in the District of Muskoka, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Muskoka.—*Gazette*, 22nd September.

Matthew Donald McKichan, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of York.—*Gazette*, 29th September.

Frank Martin, of the Village of Dundalk, in the County of Grey, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the County of Dufferin.—*Gazette*, 6th October.

George Nixon Fish, of the Village of Brougham, in the County of Ontario, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Ontario.—*Gazette*, 1st December.

Hugh Ryerson Bright, of the Village of Drayton, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Wellington.—*Gazette*, 1st December.

Oscar Lafayette Berdan, of the Town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Middlesex.—*Gazette*, 1st December.

John Gardiner Clarke, of the Town of Meaford, in the County of Grey, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Grey.—*Gazette*, 15th December.

Walter Dales, of the Village of Warren, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Nipissing.—*Gazette*, 22nd December.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Registry Offices

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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ANNUAL REPORT

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1906

GUELPH, 28th February, 1907.

TO THE HON. J. J. FOY,
Attorney-General,
Toronto, Ont.

SIR:—I now present my Report as Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1906.

The work done and business transacted in the various Registry Offices during that year is summarized in the tabulated statement appended to this Report. From this Statement it appears:—

Number of Instruments registered in 1906	161,063
Gross amount of fees earned by Registrars in 1906	$257,322 27
And the net fees were	$123,194 04

The work in the various offices has been conducted on the whole in an intelligent manner and in a way satisfactory to the public.

The number of complaints made to me has not been greater than usual, and these are largely due to new questions which are continually arising owing sometimes to changes in the law, but generally to the diversified nature of the business which requires to be transacted in Registry Offices.

I think it well to repeat in a formal way here, for the further information of the Registrars, some of the directions which I have given from time to time during the past year; thus:—

1. Where possible, such a description of the land affected by the Instrument should be given in the Abstract Index as will readily identify its location. It is somewhat difficult to carry this out in practice, especially where the description is a long one, by metes and bounds. Still, in many cases Registrars can more clearly comply with the provisions of Section 36 than I sometimes find they do.

2. I recommend, where there are special recitals in an instrument, attention to the fact should be called by a note in the Column for Remarks in the Abstract Index.

3. Care should be taken also to note the amount or nature of the consideration in Conveyances, as well as Mortgages. In some of the Indexes that have been in use for a good many years Column 8, in the form of Abstract

Index (Schedule E, Registry Act) is headed in such a way as if that column was only intended to be used for showing the amount of Mortgages. On reference to the form Schedule "E" it will be seen that Column 8 should be headed "Consideration in Conveyance or amount of Mortgage money." One of the examples is as follows:—"$1.00 and natural love and affection." Where the consideration is partly a pecuniary one and partly the premises, or in other cases part money and part assumption of Mortgage, the actual fact should be noted and so otherwise.

4. An instrument executed by Executors or Trustees or others acting in a representative capacity should be entered in the Alphabetical Index, under the name of deceased, as well as under the name of the Executors.

5. The Registrar or Deputy should sign the marginal notes of registration in the Registers as soon as instruments are copied; that is, as soon as each instrument is copied, without waiting until the instrument has been compared.

6. There should be no erasures in Registry books by scraping out words or figures which have been entered in error. The correction should be made by drawing the pen through the erroneous words or figures and interlining the correct words or figures. Such corrections, if made after an instrument has been entered in the Abstract and Alphabetical Indexes and has been copied into the Registry books, should be made in red ink, and in such a manner as to comply with Section 94 of the Act.

7. Not only where a Conveyance is subject to a Mortgage, but where a Mortgage is subject to another Mortgage, the fact should be noted by the Registrar in the Column for Remarks in the Abstract Index.

8. In some cases impressions made by rubber stamps used to stamp Certificates on Instruments or in the margin of Registry books are not perfectly distinct. Care must be taken to see that all such Certificates are perfecly distinct and legible.

9. Instruments sometimes are entered in too close or in a crowded manner in the Abstract Index. Registrars should take whatever space is necessary to make proper entries in good, legible writing, and if they take more lines than one they can bracket them together.

10. Where a Conveyance makes special reservations in favor of the Grantor such as the reservation of a life estate, or any other reservations, or contains any condition or special clause, care should be taken to note the facts in the Abstract Index.

11. In entering Certificates of Vesting Orders a note should be made in the Abstract Index showing whose interest is vested. Sometimes Vesting Orders vest the interest of only some parties to the action. A like course should be followed in entering Sheriff's Deeds. The entry should show whose interest the Sheriff purports to have sold.

12. Where plans and books of reference are deposited in a Registry Office by Railway Companies and the like it is not necessary, nor is it expedient, to enter the same in the Abstract Indexes against the various Lots purporting to be affected.

13. In entering an instrument by or in favor of a Company in the Alphabetical Index it is well to enter it under the principal word in the name of the Company.

14. In entering a Conveyance or Grant in the Abstract Index the word "Deed" should not be used. It is too general a word. It includes generally all kinds of instruments under seal. Where it is a "Conveyance" or "Grant" these words may be used, or the letters "B. and S." may be used, although a little old-fashioned. These, however, are the letters given in Schedule "E" of the Registry Act.

15. Where a Conveyance is to two or more persons as joint tenants that fact should be noted in the Abstract Index.

16. Where a Conveyance is made under a Power of Sale the fact that it is under such Power of Sale should be noted.

17. Special care should be taken to see that the requirements of the Act with regard to affidavits of execution are complied with. Where an instrument purports to be executed, for instance by several Grantors, and only some of them executed it, or the execution by only some of them is proved, special attention should be called in the Abstract Index to the fact that the instrument does not purport to be executed by all the Grantors, or that the execution by certain of the Grantors has not been proved. Further, where an instrument purports to contain covenants on the part of the Grantee and the Grantee has not executed the instrument, attention may properly be called to the fact of the non-execution of the Instrument by the Grantee.

18. In some cases I have found special receipts endorsed on instruments, and those receipts have been copied into the Register as part of the instrument, and yet the affidavit of execution does not show that the receipt was signed by the party purporting to have executed the same. In such cases I think the receipt or endorsement has not been proved, and ought not to be treated as registered, and it ought not to be registered in the Registry Books, and in the Certificate of Registration it should be noted that the receipt, etc., has not been registered.

19. Where a Conveyance is made with the approval of the Official Guardian or of the Attorney-General, or other public official, that fact should be noted in the Abstract Index.

20. Where a plan forms part of an instrument the plan, or a copy thereof, should be entered or inserted in the Register into which the instrument is copied.

21. Mortgages endorsed "Not to be registered in full" should be authenticated more fully than they sometimes are. I find the endorsement merely signed by a Solicitor or Agent, without showing or stating that he is the Solicitor or Agent for the Mortgagee, I think such an endorsement is incomplete.

22. Where a Conveyance or instrument purports to convey a right of way or to be subject to a right of way or other easement, the fact should be noted. Also where it expressly covers machinery the fact should be noted.

23. The attention of Registrars is again called specially to the provisions of the Act of 1905, 5 Edward VII., Chapter 13, Section 12, under which, where not only an original Will, but the exemplification of a foreign Will is registered an affidavit is required to be filed by the executors or the administrators or their Solicitors, etc., showing that an account has been filed with the Surrogate Court Registrar, pursuant to Section 5, Subsection 3, of The Succession Duty Act. An impression prevails both among some members of the legal profession and some Registrars that the amendment referred to only applies to exemplifications of foreign wills. It also applies to original wills.

24. Care should be taken by Registrars to see that the copying of instruments into the Registers is done neatly, as well as correctly, and the Registers should be kept free from ink blots.

25. Registrars should decline to register Statutory Declarations purporting to set up claims of title to property, such as that a person has acquired a title by length of possession: or by a Mortgagor that he has paid off a Mortgage. Except where specially authorized, as under the Act of 1899, Statutory Declarations should not be registered. They may be deposited in the Registry Office, under The Custody of Title Deeds Act.

As this is the year in which a new Revision of the Statutes of Ontario will be made, I have submitted for your consideration a number of amendments to the Registry Act, which have suggested themselves to me from my experience in its operation, or have been brought to my attention by members of the profession

I append to this Report, as usual, notes of some of the decisions and opinions which I have been called upon to give since my last Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

DON. GUTHRIE,

Inspector of Registry Offices.

NOTES OF DECISIONS BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

Fees for Certified Copies of Railway Plans deposited under Dominion Railway Act—Form of Registrar's Certificate.

I have to consider some matters in difference which have arisen between the Solicitor for a Railway Company and the Registrar of the County of S—, touching form of certificate and the proper fees to which the registrar is entitled in connection with copies of plans, and the certifying of them, being plans deposited by the Railway Company under Section 127 of the Railway Act of Canada.

The Solicitor states that, pursuant to this section, he sent to the registrar a tracing and blue print of part of the G.B. and S. Railway location plan. He says the blue print plan was sent to be deposited in the Registry Office, and the tracing was to be returned with the "Statutory Certificate," the contents of which are set out in sub-section 2 of Section 127; and he further says the Registrar declined to give the Certificate in the form required by him unless he was paid the sum of $10.00, instead of the 50-cent fee which he (the Solicitor) claims the Statute provides. He further says that, as the copy of the plan was furnished by him, and not by the Registrar, he does not think the charge of $10.00 is a proper charge.

In answer to the statement of the Solicitor, the Registrar has written me as follows:—

"The first Plans, Profiles, and Books of Reference we ever received for deposit under the Dominion Railway Act, came to us from Mr. M——, who informed us that you had given him, as decision, that the proper fee to charge in such cases was $1.00 for each deposit and 50 cents for each certificate. We accepted that statement as correct, made the deposit as requested, and upon the copy of the plan returned endorsed a certificate giving the particulars of the date, time, etc., that the deposit was made. In each case we stated in the certificate about as follows:—'I hereby certify that an instrument *purporting* to be a copy duly certified of this plan was deposited in the Registry Office for the County of Simcoe at o'clock M., this day of , A.D. 19—, as No. .'

"That form of certificate is endorsed upon the Plan in question. We have used it in every case since plans have been sent to us under the Dominion Railway Act. It has been received by the Solicitor for the C.P.R., the G.T.R., and J.B. Company have also accepted it without question. The resident engineer of this division of the G.T.R., with whom the writer has discussed the point in dispute, quite agrees with our interpretation of the Section, and says we give them all they are entitled to receive for the amount paid.

"Mr. M. now insists that we shall alter the form of Certificate, and that in future it must read as follows:—'I hereby certify that this plan is a *true and correct* copy of the plan of which it purports to be a copy, and which is deposited in the Registry Office for the County of S. (giving date, etc.).'

"In order to give Mr. M. that form of Cerificate it would be necessary to compare every *line, letter, and figure* on his plan with the Plan deposited. We require to be particular about this, because, as you will observe, that our Certified copy of plan is by the Railway Act made evidence in any Court or elsewhere. Some of these plans are about thirty feet in length, and contain an immense amount of data, and would require several days to

make a thorough comparison. The plan in question is about four yards long, and we estimate that it would require more than one day to compare it with the one deposited. For this service we ask $10.00. This sum, of course, includes the Deposit Fees. You will not require to be reminded that, after paying over the refund out of that amount, we will scarcely have sufficient left to pay a clerk for the time required to perform the work.

"We feel certain that Mr. M. has not understood the decision he claims to have received from you, and that you did not inform him that he could get a *certified copy* of one of their plans for 50 cents. This is about what his present contention amounts to. If a certified copy is required, we think Section 127 of the Railway Act of 1903 contemplates that an extra fee shall be paid in addition to the 50 cents for a certificate. The words are: 'And such additional sum for *any* copy of plan or profile *furnished* by him as is *reasonable* and customary in like cases.' We submit that $10.00 is a reasonable sum to charge under the circumstances for the plan in question, and personal inspection of it, we think, would satisfy you as to this.

"It may be claimed that the plan we have on deposit is what is known as a 'Blue Print,' or mechanical copy of the plan to be endorsed as a copy.

"If such should be claimed as a fact, you have my contradiction. The deposited plan is not a Blue Print copy of the plan to be endorsed. We know this from our examination of it, and this again indicates that we should be careful about certifying. This, however, is beside the point in dispute. Mr. M. evidently professes to hold the opinion that under the Dominion Railway Act he can deposit as one Instrument a plan (of any length) a book of reference and a profile of a Railway for $1.00, and upon payment of an additional 50 cents be supplied with a copy of these, certified and sealed by the Registrar as true and correct.

"We take issue with him upon this point, and cannot so construe the provisions of the Railway Act, nor think that such was the intention of Parliament."

In reply to this statement of the Registrar, the Solicitor points out that he does not consider the Registrar has questioned any of the facts stated by him. He says the whole question at issue is, whether when he furnished a copy of the registered plan and asks to have it certified as a true copy, under section 127 of the Railway Act, the Certificate to be given by the Registrar should be in accordance with sub-section 2 of that section, and whether the Registrar should be entitled to make a charge of $10.00 for giving such certificate instead of a fee of 50 cents, which, in the Solicitor's opinion, is the fee provided for by the Act.

The Solicitor says with regard to so much of the Registrar's letter as is intended to show that 50 cents is an inadequate fee in the case of the plan in question, that it has not been his practice to insist strictly on the precise provisions of the tariff, when he feels that such insistance would work a hardship on the Registrars, and if the Registrar in this case wished to deal with the matter on that basis, he has no objection to discussing it with him.

Then he adds as follows:—"But what I particularly wish to point out is that these copies, when certified in accordance with the provisions of sub-section 2, are receivable as evidence, and that the certificate that the copy 'purports to be' a true copy is valueless, or at least of exceedingly doubtful value for that purpose. Why should we take from the Registrars a certificate which does not comply with the requirements of the Act, and therefore does not answer the purpose for which the clause was enacted?

"If my interpretation of the Section is correct, and the fee provided for is inadequate, the proper course is for the Registrars to ask Parliament to amend it. I do not wish to establish a precedent which will multiply by twenty the cost of these certificates."

I am of opinion as follows:—

1. I think the Solicitor is right with regard to the form and contents of the certificate to which he is entitled, verifying the copy, under sub-section 2.

2. I am, however, of opinion that the Registrar is substantially right in his connection that he is entitled to be paid more than the 50 cents fee for a certificate.

In connection with a question as to copies of ordinary registered documents, which arose several years ago, I had then occasion to consider whether or not a Registrar was entitled to charge as for a copy of an instrument, when he did not, in fact, make the copy. It was a case where the instrument was registered without a duplicate original, and where the Solicitor had brought or sent to the Registrar a typewritten copy of the Instrument, and had requested the Registrar to certify it as a true copy, which the Registrar did; but upon returning it so certified to the Solicitor he charged him for making the certified copy. The Solicitor was willing to pay for the Certificate, but not for the copy. In that case the Registrar took the ground that it was part of the emoluments of his office to make copies of registered instruments and charge therefor; that he had the trouble of comparing it, and the responsibility of certifying it. In that case I gave my opinion in favor of the Registrar. I did not think that the Registrar was bound to certify a copy prepared elsewhere than in his own office, and that if he did so, I thought he was entitled to attach a condition that he should retain the right to have the same emolument or fee as if he himself had done the work. I have adhered to that decision in some subsequent cases.

3. Referring to Section 127 of the Railway Act, it requires the Registrar to receive Plans, Profiles, Books of Reference, etc., required by the Act to be deposited with him, and to endorse thereon the day, the hour and the minute when the same are deposited. Then it provides that any person may make extracts therefrom and copies thereof, paying the Registrar therefor at the rate of 10 cents for each 100 words so copied or extracted, and 10 cents for each copy made of any plan or profile. The Registrar is, under this part of the section, entitled to be paid for copies made by others; and so the Section goes on further to provide that the Registrar shall, at the request of any person, certify copies of any such Plan, Profile or Book of Reference, or Document so deposited in his office, or of such portions thereof as may be required *on being paid therefor at the rate of ten cents for each 100 words copied, and such additional sum for any copy of plan or profile furnished by him as is reasonable and customary in like cases, together with 50 cents for each certificate given by him.*

4. The Certificate of the Registrar under Sub-section 2 of Section 127 is required to set forth that the plan, profile, or document, a copy of which, or any portion of which, is certified by him is deposited in his office, etc., and that he has carefully compared the copy certified with the document on file, and that the same is a true copy of such original. And it is declared that such certified copy shall in all Courts be evidence that such original document was so deposited at the time stated and certified, and shall be prima facie evidence thereof that the original was deposited, and that the same was signed, certified, attested and afterwards executed by the persons by whom and in the manner in which the same purports to be signed, certified, attested, or executed as shown or appearing by such certified copy;

and that in case of a plan that such plan is prepared according to a scale and in manner and form sanctioned by the Board. Bearing in mind what the duties are of the Registrar, and his responsibility and the importance of his certificate, a fee of 50 cents is not adequate remuneration. But, of course, if he is not entitled to more, it will be for the Legislature, if it sees fit, to make provision for better compensation.

5. Sub-section 1 of Section 127 provided for two sorts of fees, namely: First, for the fees of a Registrar for copies or extracts at the rate of 10 cents per folio, and 10 cents for each copy made of any plan, or profile—that is, copies or extracts made by persons who resort to the Registry Office and do the copying and extracting there. The second part of this sub-section provides for the fees of the Registrar when he certifies to copies of plans, etc. Under the second part, I think the Registrar would be entitled to charge at the rate of 10 cents for every 100 words copied that is to be certified to. It does not say by whom copied. And such additional sum for any certified copy of plan or profile furnished by the Registrar as is reasonable, etc., *together with* 50 cents for each Certificate. There does not appear to be any provision for a fee for a Certificate except as additional to other charges? Doubtless the charges previously fixed in respect of copies.

When a plan purporting to be a copy of a deposited plan is given to the Registrar to be certified, he compares it with the original plan on file, and satisfies himself that it is a true copy, or amends it to make it so, and then authenticates it by his certificate, and gives it to the applicant. I think this may be considered a certified copy plan furnished by him within the meaning of the Act. The copy receives its value by reason of the work of the Registrar done preliminary to the granting of his certificate, as well as from the certificate itself.

7. Section 127 makes no provision for the Registrar's fee for receiving and preserving in his office plans, etc., required by the Act to be deposited in his office, nor for his trouble in endorsing the day, hour and minute when the same were so deposited. As it does not say that he is required to perform such service gratuitously, then, under sub-section 16 of Section 118 of the Registry Act of Ontario, he would be entitled to reasonable fees therefor, the amount of such fees to be fixed and named by me. I think, where a Railway Company deposits a plan under the Railway Act of Canada, and asks for a certified copy of it, as the Railway Company's Solicitor has done here, I should be disposed to allow the Registrar for the transaction something more than $1.50.

8. On the whole, I am of opinion that the Registrar is entitled for the certified copy plan to reasonable compensation in addition to the 50-cent fee for the Certificate.

9. It seems to me what the Statute really contemplates regarding certified copies of plans is that usually the parties applying for such will submit a copy to the Registrar; that he will then do the necessary work of comparing and verifying them, and, if necessary, amending them, and that his fee for all this is to be reasonable, in view of the circumstances, and to be in addition to 50 cents for the Certificate; not that he is to get no fee, except 50 cents for a Certificate.

If the applicant for a copy plan did not furnish a copy for verification, and the Registrar had to prepare the copy, then it would only be reasonable that the Registrar should receive a larger fee for his services than he would be entitled to receive where he was furnished with what purported to be a copy.

As the principal question here is of general importance I have gone into the matter somewhat fully.

As to the amount of fee I should allow, I think from the description of the work to be done by the Registrar here, and the time it will take, a reasonable fee will be $7.50, to include the certificate and the deposit of the plan, etc. What is a reasonable sum will depend upon the circumstances of each particular case.

AN INSTRUMENT MAY BE ENDORSED AS A MORTGAGE "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL," ALTHOUGH IT IN SOME RESPECTS RESEMBLES A RENT CHARGE.

A question in difference has been presented to me for decision which has arisen between Mr. P., Solicitor, O., and the Registrar of the County of D.

The question is this: Mr. P. wishes to register an instrument in short form, he contending that it is in substance a Mortgage, and the Registrar's view being that it is not such an instrument as may be endorsed for registration in short form.

The instrument has been sent to me, and I find it is a document of a somewhat mixed character. By it one H., the father, conveys his farm, to his son, and he takes back this instrument, whereby the son grants to him an annuity or rent charge of the sum of $100, payable half-yearly, charged upon the lands. The son covenants to pay the money, and gives the father the right of distress in default; but then it goes on to say that in case of default the father shall have all the rights and remedies for the recovery of the money in arrear as if the son were Mortgagor and the father Mortgagee of the premises. It further provides that all the thereafter covenants and provisoes shall be read as if made in pursuance of the Act respecting short forms of Mortgages. There are then covenants similar to those in Mortgages, and there is a power of sale, right to distrain, declaring the Mortgagor until default shall have quiet possession of the lands, etc., just as in the Act respecting Short Forms of Mortgages.

The instrument contains a clause by the father assigning the farm stock and implements to the son on certain conditions, and it declares that the money, $600.00, payable for the stock, shall be a charge and lien upon the lands.

Mr. P. also contends that the instrument may be registered in short form under section 11 of the Statute Law Amendment Act of 1905.

No doubt the clause giving a charge on the land in favor of the father for the price of the chattels, if it stood alone, would make the instrument one which might be endorsed for registration in short form under the recent Act. The affidavit of execution, however, in that case would have to comply with the provisions of Section 43 of the Registry Act.

The main question, however, is whether the rest of the instrument, viz., the annuity or rent charge or Mortgage part of it, is such an instrument as may be so endorsed.

On the whole, I think, in view of all the special provisions referred to, the instrument may be treated as being, in substance and effect, a Mortgage, and may be endorsed "Not to be registered in full." That gives effect also to the intention of the parties.

AN ENDORSEMENT "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL" ON AN ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE IS SUFFICIENTLY AUTHENTICATED BY BEING SIGNED BY THE SOLICITORS FOR THE ASSIGNEE, DESCRIBING THEMSELVES AS SOLICITORS FOR THE MORTGAGEE.

A novel and somewhat nice point has been referred to me under the following circumstances:—

Messrs. M. & C., Solicitors, offered for registration to the Registrar of the County of E. an Assignment of Mortgage. The original Mortgage was from J. A. McD. to C. P., and the Assignment was made by C. P. to M. H. The Assignment is endorsed "Not to be registered in full," M. & C., Solicitors for Mortgagee."

The contention of the Registrar is that this endorsement is not sufficient. It appears to him that the Morgagee is C. P., and that the Assignment must be endorsed not by the Mortgagee's but by the Assignee's Solicitors. He considers that the Assignor is the Mortgagee, and an Assignor cannot make such an endorsement.

The Solicitors contend that under section 11, 5 Edward VII., chapter 13, they have a right to say, acting for the Assignee, that they are the Mortgagee's Solicitors, and that the Mortgagee in this case is their client, the Assignee. They say that the word "Mortgagee" by the Statute includes the "Assignee" of a Mortgage, and upon an Assignment being made the Assignee became the Mortgagee. That the word "Mortgagee" properly described the Assignee, and that the wording of the Statute covers it.

The endorsement is made under the special provisions of section 61 of the Registry Act as amended by 5 Edward VII. By this amendment the word "Mortgagee" includes the "Assignee" of a Mortgage, and the word "Mortgage" includes an "Assignment of Mortgage."

These words, "Not to be registered in full," are lawfully endorsed on the Assignment of Mortgage, and they seem to me to be lawfully authenticated by the signature of the Solicitors for the Mortgagee, because the word "Mortgagee" includes the Assignee of a Mortgage, by virtue of the very clause which authorizes the use of the words on an Assignment of Mortgage.

But I agree with the Solicitor's contention for another reason. I do not consider after the Assignment that the original Mortgagee was Mortgagee any longer of these lands. Her Assignee became Mortgagee in her place. The Mortgage, the debt, and the Mortgaged premises have been assigned to her, and she alone is entitled to the position and rights of Mortgagee.

In Fisher on Mortgages, third edition, page 6, the transferee of a Mortgage is referred to as the "new Mortgagee."

My decision, therefore, in this matter is in favor of the view of he Solicitors.

Registration of Instrument Covering Lands in More than One Registry Division—Must Be Registered in Full in Each Division.

A matter in difference has arisen between Messrs. M. & Co., Solicitors, and the Registrar of Y., which has been submitted to me.

The Solicitors applied to the Registrar to have registered an Assignment of Mortgages, covering amongst other lands certain lands in the Township of Y. This instrument was executed in the year 1868. It affected lands elsewhere than in the Registry Division of E; that is, in P. and H.

The Solicitors contend that it was not necessary to copy in the books for the County of Y. those parts of the Assignment affecting the lands in other Counties. They think that they should not be asked to pay for more than is necessary to describe the lands situate in the Township of Y., which description is not lengthy.

As Section 61 of the Registry Act does not apply to this Instrument, the question must be dealt with under Section 60. That section provides that unless where otherwise provided the instrument shall be registered at full length. Section 64 and sub-section 2 of Section 66 also go to show that the copies of Instruments contained in the Registry Books are intended to be full copies. There is no provision for permitting the Registrar to copy part of such an Instrument, or to leave out part.

I must, therefore, hold that the Instrument in question is one that requires to be copied at full length, and fees will be made up accordingly.

Entries on Abstract of Lots Identical—Fees for Abstract—Form of Discharge of Mortgage.

The Registrar of the N. R., of the County of W., has referred to me some matters and questions in difference between himself and Mr. H. W., of E.

On the 6th of August last, Mr. W. sent for registration a Deed and two Mortgages affecting Lot No. 19, Tenth Concession of the Township of P., and he also requested the Registrar to send him an Abstract of the Lot, which was a 200-acre Lot, subsequent to Y 23, No. 9429.

On the 10th of August Mr. W. sent a Discharge of Mortgage on the same Lot from E. M. to T. L., which he desired to have registered, and he enclosed $6.10 fees, as follows:

Deed L. to L.	$1 40
Mortgage L. to M.	1 00
Mortgage L. to L.	1 00
Abstracts	2 10
Post	10
Discharge of Mortgage No. 9429	50
	$6 10

On the 15th of August Mr. W. received back the Discharge of Mortgage from the Registrar, with a letter from the Registrar to the effect that the Discharge was incomplete, as it merely gave the names of the Mortgagor and Mortgagee, without making any reference to their place of residence.

The Registrar, in returning the Discharge as defective, informed Mr. W. that I had stated to him in my recent visit of inspection that something more was required than the mere names of the Mortgagee and Morgagor in such a Discharge.

On the 15th of August Mr. W. wrote to the Registrar, stating that he would submit the discharge of Mortgage to me, and also the Abstract which the Registrar had sent to him. He then contended that the Discharge was all right, and, further, that the Registrar had no right to make two Abstracts instead of one. He also objected that the Abstract was not in proper form, because it did not show how the Registrar's fees were made up, as required by law.

Subsequently on the 18th September Mr. W. sent the Discharge of Mortgage amended, having added after the name of Miss M., the Mortgagee, the word "E——" as her place of residence, and after the name of the Mortgagor the words "of P——," as his place of residence, and Mr. W. stated his objections as follows:

1. With regard to the Abstract of Title that the entries were almost the same, and that the Registrar should have sent one Abstract, and not two, as required by 62 Victoria, Chapter 16, Section 18.

2. That the Abstract did not show on the face of it how the fees were made up, as required by Section 118, sub-section 5, of the Registry Act.

3. That the printed words on the Abstract were altogether more numerous than are necessary or useful; and he refers to the heading of Schedule "E" of the Act.

4. That the fees for the Abstract should not have exceeded $1.60.

On the 25th September Mr. W. again wrote to the Registrar, acknowledging a letter from him of 24th inst. returning the Discharge of Mortgage and the Abstract, but with the request that the Registrar should submit the matter of his objections to me for my ruling, and for that purpose he returned the Discharge and Abstract.

On this occasion he stated his objections as follows:

In the matter of the Discharge he claimed that the Discharge was in the form of Schedule "L," or to the like. And he declined to insert any more words unless obliged to do so.

He said that the folios in the Discharge were about 3—that is, 300 words—and he claimed that the Discharge was in proper form, and as he understood it the fee for registration should not exceed 50 cents.

With regard to the Abstract, he pointed out that the Abstracts were almost identical, and if No. 9492 had been added to the Abstract for the East half of the Lot no more would have been required; and he repeats his other objections.

The Registrar's position is as set out in his letters to me of the 2nd and 17th October. He explains that the Lot was divided in 1883 into East and West halves and conveyed to different parties, and in the Books of the Registry Offices they opened separate pages for each half; but after Mr. W. called his attention to the matter he finds the searches were charged in each case, and he supposes it was not necessary to search the same numbers for each Lot. He thought Mr. W.'s offer in one of his letters to pay $1.60 for the Abstract would be about right, and so he amended his charges.

As to the number of printed words on his Abstract forms, the Registrar says that the heading and certificates upon his form of Abstract are the same as he has always used, and he has not heretofore had his attention called to it as being more than is necessary.

He says regarding the particulars of the fees he entered them on the Abstract when Mr. W. requested to have it done. It is only customary, he believes, to enter the total fee, but when he is asked for particulars he gives them, as he has done in this case.

I am of opinion as follows:—

1. The form of Discharge of Mortgage was insufficient when it was first sent by Mr. W., because it did not state in any way the place of residence of the Mortgagee and Mortgagor. The form of Schedule "L" given in the Registry Act begins:—"I, , of ," and when it refers to the maker of the Mortgage it says:—"A certain Mortgage made by , of ." I am of opinion, however, that as Mr. W. afterwards amended it by inserting the places of residence, he has made it sufficient. There does not seem to be any requirement in the form for stating more than the place; it does not appear that the County in which the place of residence is shall be stated.

2. I think 50 cents is a sufficient fee for registration of the Discharge.

3. I find on the Abstract of the East half eight entries; six of them are identical with the entries on the Abstract of the West half. As I understand it, the Lot was originally granted by the Crown as a whole Lot of 200 acres, and it does not seem to have been subdivided by a plan into smaller Lots or sections. I do not think it was necessary to give an Abstract of each half Lot. And this is especially so here, where, with one or two exceptions, the entries are identical. Indeed, the six entries that are identical seem to have been conveyances of the whole 200 acres.

4. I think with regard to the formal beginning and ending of the Abstract the Register should follow the requirements of Section 27, sub-section 2, of the Act.

5. Sub-section 5 of Section 18 of the Registry Act provides that fees for every Abstract shall appear on the face thereof, and shall show the items making up the amount of such fees. This is not limited to the case of a request by the applicant for the Abstract for such memorandum of fees.

6. The proper fees for the abstracts appear to be as follows:—

Search (eight entries)	$ 45
Abstract, first 100 words	25
Three additional folios	45
	$1 15

and I decide the matters referred to me accordingly.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE MADE TO TWO MORTGAGEES (EXECUTORS), ONE OF WHOM DECEASED—WHO SHOULD EXECUTE SAME?—QUERY, IS AFFIDAVIT RE SUCCESSION DUTIES REQUIRED?

A matter has been referred to me touching the question of the registration of the exemplification of the Will of the late Dr. C. S. H., of N. W. T.

The Solicitors for his Executors desire to have it registered in the Registry Office of the County of W. without having attached to it an Affidavit showing that an account has been filed with the Surrogate Court pursuant to sub-section 3 of Section 5 of the Succession Duties Act, and the Amendment to Section 70 of the Registry Act, passed in 1905, Chapter 13, section 12.

They state the matter as follows:—

"Dr. H. resided at B., N.W.T., and Probate of his Will was granted by the Supreme Court of N.W.T. on 9th September, 1903. An exemplification was issued, and a sworn copy was registered in the Registry Office for W. T. on 12th January, 1905. We desire to register a sworn copy with the Registrar at B——, in order to enable the executors of C. S. H. to discharge a Mortgage taken by him and his brother, T. A. H., as executors of his father's estate.

"The Registrar of Deeds at B—— says he connot register a sworn copy of the Exemplification of the Probate, because we had not attached to it an affidavit showing that an account had been filed with the Surrogate Registrar, pursuant to Section 5, sub-section 3, of the Succession Duties Act, and he points to the Amendment to Section 70 of the Registry Act, passed in 1905 (Chapter 13, Section 12), requiring evidence of the filing of such account.

"We think that the Exemplification of the will having been already registered in the Registry Office for the W. D. of the City of T., on the 12th January, 1905, which was several months before the amending Act was passed, we are entitled to have the will registered in another Registry Office, and that the amendment to the Act in 1905 was meant to apply only to a case in which a will had not been registered in any Registry Office under the Law as it existed before that amendment.

"In this case it would be extremely awkward if we were now compelled to procure the affidavit required by the amendment to the Act of 1905. Dr. H. left no estate in Ontario; no application has been made to any Surrogate Court in this Province, nor is it proposed to apply to any Surrogate Court in this Province unless we are compelled to do so for the purpose of filing an account to satisfy this Amendment to the Registry Act. Should we be compelled to make such application it will be shown that there is no estate, and the only object of the whole proceeding will be to file an account showing no estate, for the purposes of this Amendment to the Registry Act, which seems to us somewhat absurd.

"Dr. H. was one of the executors of his father's will, and, as such, took with his co-executor a mortgage upon some property of Miss T., in G. The Mortgage, which it is desired to discharge, was taken by the executors, C. S. H. and T. A. H., simply in their own names, and it did not show that it was taken by them as executors and trustees. The surviving executor, T. A. H., cannot, under the circumstances, alone give a discharge of the mortgage, and the executors of C. S. H. must join in the discharge, and in that discharge will have to be recited the fact of his will being registered, and it was for this purpose that we sent the will to the Registrar at B. for registration.

"In January, 1905, it became necessary to discharge another mortgage on some property in T., taken under similar circumstances; of course, no

objection was raised there to the registration of the Exemplification of the Will.

"We shall be glad to know, under the circumstances, if we cannot register a sworn copy of the Exemplification of the Probate issued out of the Supreme Court of the N.W.T., or at least a certified copy issued by the Registrar of the W. D. of the City of T., without our having to make an unnecessary application to some Surrogate Court in the Province for the Probate of the Will of C. S. H., who owns no estate in the Province. Such an application would practically be a sham application to enable us to file an account under the provisions of the Amendment to Section 70 of the Registry Act; it would entail considerable expense and delay, which will cause a good deal of financial loss; the Agent in G. advises us that $5,000.00 of sales is being prejudiced.

"Our contention is that where, before the amendment of the Amendment came into force, an Exemplification of a Will had properly been registered in any Registry Office for the Province, the Amendment of the Section did not apply to such a case, and a Will so registered might be registered in any other Registry Office in the Province.

"In any event, the terms of the amending section do not apply to the case of a certified copy of a Will registered in another Registry Office."

The Registrar says the Solicitors' letter fully sets out the facts. His opinion is that the Exemplification or cerified copy should be treated as an Instrument requiring the special Affidavit under the Act of 1905; but he has some doubt on the subject, and concurs in seeking my opinion.

The circumstances in this matter are special and peculiar.

If it should appear to be necessary that the Executors of the deceased Mortgagee should execute the Discharge I agree with the Registrar in thinking that it is somewhat doubtful whether or not registration of the Exemplification of the will of the deceased Mortgagee can be affected without an affidavit under the Act of 1905. At the same time I think there is a good deal of force in the view presented by the Solicitors to the effect that the Act does not apply to such a case as the present, the will having been duly registered in another Registry Office before the Act came into force, and the registration sought, now, being in its nature merely incidental and supposed to be required only for the purposes of complying with the provisions of section 78 of the Registry Act.

But is it really necessary that the Executors of the deceased Mortgagee should execute the Certificate of Discharge along with the surviving Mortgagee? It may perhaps be expedient that they should do so in order to facilitate the passing of the title to the mortgaged premises. I presume from the facts stated that the Mortgage does not contain anything to the effect that the Mortgagees were tenants in common, or entitled to the Mortgage money otherwise than jointly. Is not the surviving Mortgagee lawfully entitled to receive the Mortgage money, and, therefore, to discharge the Mortgage under Section 76 of the Rgistry Act? I think he is. See Dilke vs. Douglas, 5 Ontario Appeal Reports 63; Bell and Dunn on Mortgages, page 395; Bicknell's Practical Statutes, page 608, and R.S.O., Chap. 121, sections 12 and 13.

On the whole, I recommend the Registrar to accept for registration a Certificate of Discharge executed by the surviving Mortgagee; and if the Solicitors so desire it may also be executed by the executors of the deceased Mortgagee. In which case I think the Exemplification of the will of the deceased should first be registered; but, under the circumstances, I recommend the Registrar not to require the special affidavit under the Act of 1905.

NOTES OF OPINIONS GIVEN BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

What is a Sufficient Description of Lands in an Instrument for Registration Purposes?—Course to Be Pursued Where Description Is Insufficient.

To the Registrar at M.

Re R. and P.

In answer to your letter of 22nd May, I have to say as follows:—

1. The description of the first parcel, namely, the part of lot No. 25, in the Fifth Concession of G., may be accepted as sufficient, although it is not entirely free from objection; still, it has, by usage, become somewhat common to refer as this instrument does, for a description of the particular portion of the Lot conveyed, to what is contained in some other registered conveyance.

2. The last part of the description, however, is insufficient to enable you to put it on in the Township of G. The last description is: "The property conveyed by registered instrument No. 252 conveyed by the Corporation of G. to J. W.'

There are several courses which may be taken in connection with the registration of this deed with respect to the last described property:—

(*a*) You cannot now register the instrument in the General Register, but the Solicitor may attach a Statutory Declaration under the Act of 1899, giving the particular description of the property conveyed by the Registered Instrument 252.

(*b*) Or he may amend the deed by adding the proper description and then having the deed re-executed and re-sworn.

WHERE A MORTGAGE HAS BEEN ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL" AND IS REGISTERED IN SHORT FORM—DUTY OF REGISTRAR WHERE THE MORTGAGEES AFTERWARDS REQUEST THE MORTGAGE TO BE REGISTERED AT LENGTH.

To the Registrar at A.:

Re B. Mortgage.

I am in receipt of your letter containing mortgage, B. to the M. Company, also the letter of the Solicitors for that company, stating that they wish to have this mortgage registered at length.

You request my opinion as to what course you should take with respect to this application.

In sub-section 4 of Section 61 of the Registry Act it is provided that after the registration of any Mortgage in short form, the Registrar, upon application of any person claiming to be interested in the mortgaged lands, and upon payment of the fees prescribed, less the amount already paid for registration, shall cause such mortgage to be copied out in full in the book kept for that purpose in the Registry Office.

I recommend you, under this subsection, to have the mortgage copied out in full, in the proper book for the Township of P.; and, in addition to the ordinary marginal entry, you may add the words, "Copied out in full, this day of , upon application of the Mortgagees." You can give a certificate written under your previous certificate on the back of the mortgage, certifying that upon application of the Mortgagees, you have caused the Mortgage to be copied out in full, in Book for the Township of P., on the day of .

I think it would be well, also, in your abstract index, at the place where you have entered the mortgage, to make a further entry in the Column for Remarks, to this effect:—"Mortgage copied out in full, , May, 1906, at the request of the Mortgagees."

I do not think you need re-enter it in the Alphabetical Index. You will, of course, enter the additional fees in your fee book.

MORTGAGE ASSIGNED TO Q., A TRUSTEE OF THE ESTATE OF MORTGAGEE—AFTER DEATH OF TRUSTEE WHO SHOULD SIGN DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE?

To the Registrar at P. H.:

I return proposed discharge of mortgage C. to H.

I understand the original mortgage was made to S. P., now deceased, and was assigned by his Executrix to the late T. D. Q., who was assignee of the estate and effects of S. P. I am uncertain from the papers whether the Executrix of S. P. assigned the mortgage to the late Mr. Q. as Trustee of her husband, or in his individual capacity. If it appears that the mortgage was assigned to him in his representative capacity as Trustee, then I think upon the Registration of the Order of the Court appointing his executors to be Trustees of the P. Estate, the discharge would be sufficient without registering the Will of Mr. Q. If, however, the Mortgage was assigned to him by Mrs. P., and the assignment does not show that it was assigned to him in his representative capacity as Trustee, then I think it would be well to have done the following:—To have registered the Assignment from Mrs. P. to Mr. Q., and set forth in the discharge the particulars of the registration of such Assignment, and also to have registered the Will of Mr. Q. and set forth particulars of the registration thereof.

I think the Order of the Court should be registered by a Statutory Declaration under the Act of 1899, describing the lands affected.

Lastly in the event you suppose may happen, namely:—that you find other lands affected than those to be described in the first Statutory Declaration, I observe that the parties concerned may, under the Act of 1900, (Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 19, 63 Victoria, sec. 2, sub-sec. B) have it registered by another Statutory Declaration describing the other hands.

FEES WHERE A PERSON DESIRES PRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL INSTRUMENT BUT CANNOT FURNISH THE NUMBER OF THE INSTRUMENT.

To a Barrister at C.:

Your letter of 22nd May, addressed to the Inspector of Registry Offices, Toronto, has been forwarded to me here.

The circumstances stated by you are to the effect that you applied for the production by the Registrar of the Mortgage which you wished to see, but you could not furnish the number of the Instrument. You could, however, give the names of the Mortgagor and of the Mortgagee, and the number of the Lot and Township Concession in which the mortgaged land is situated.

The Registrar, I understand from you, claims that he has to search in Abstract Index to find the number of the Instrument, and, therefore, has a right to a fee of 25 cents for a search in addition to 10 cents for the production of the original Instrument. This contention of the Registrar I think is correct.

You could for 25 cents make a search of the Lot in the Abstract Index, and you would be entitled to four references without additional charge, but these references are to the copies of the instruments in the books. Where you require the production of the original instrument you have to pay 10 cents for it in addition to the charge for search where a search becomes necessary to ascertain the No. of the Instrument in order to procure its production.

A MORTGAGE NOT SIGNED BY THE MORTGAGEE CONTAINING A CLAUSE PERMITTING REGISTRATION OF A PLAN OF LANDS MORTGAGED—INSUFFICIENT—ACT REQUIRES CONSENT OF MORTGAGEE TO BE ENDORSED ON PLAN AND SIGNED AND PROVED.

To the Registrar at H.:

The case you state for my opinion is as follows:—"I am asked to file a plan without the endorsed consent of an existing Mortgagee; for the reason that the Mortgage itself contains a clause permitting the registration of the

plan. The Mortgagee, however, does not sign this mortgage and I shall be glad to have your approval before accepting the plan, under the circumstances."

I do not consider the clause in the Mortgage consenting to the registration of the plan is sufficient, at least, under the circumstances stated. Section 102, sub-sec. 4, of the Registry Act, expressly requires the consent of the Mortgagee to be endorsed on the plan and signed by the Mortgagee, and the signature to be duly verified by affidavit.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND IN INSTRUMENT—FORMERLY IN A TOWNSHIP, NOW IN A TOWN—MUNICIPALITY—TO REGISTER INSTRUMENT BOTH IN BOOKS FOR TOWNSHIP AND TOWN.

To a Barrister at S.:

I return the Deed W. A. E. to the E. Company of Land, in the Town of S. It was registered on the 2nd June, 1906, in Book 6 for S. as No. 2626. The Registrar appears to have also registered it in Book 3 for the Township of McK. as No. 525.

The question you raise is whether it was necessary to register it in the Book for the Township of McK., and you object to fees for double registration.

As I have considered and decided similar questions before, I do not think it necessary to delay giving my opinion on the present question. It appears on the face of the Deed to be a Deed of Land now wholly situated in the Town of S. The lands are described in the Deed as:—

Firstly:—Certain Lots on a registered plan of part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession of the Township of McK, in the Town of S.

Secondly:—"Part of Lot 5 in the 4th Concession of the Township of McK., in the said Town of S.," and being a strip of land between the C. P. R. railway and J. C., and then it goes on more particularly to describe that piece of land.

Thirdly:—A part of R. Street as shown on a registered plan.

Fourthly:—Another part of R Street shown on a registered plan.

I understand that the whole of Lot 5 in the 4th Concession, of the Township of McK. now forms part of the Town of S. The land no longer forms part of the Township of McK.

I consider, therefore, it was not necessary that the Deed should be registered in the Book for the Township of McK. It does not affect any land now situate in that Township. The reference to the Township of McK. is merely inserted by way of aiding the description; that is the part secondly described. That description, however, shows the land is now in the Town of S.

I shall send a copy of this letter to the Registrar and ask him to preserve it for reference for use in similar cases which may arise in the future. I would also suggest to you and other gentlemen who draw conveyances in S., that it might be well if you would say in such description, as is done in other places, thus: "Part of Lot No. 5, in the 4th Concession, formerly in the Township of McK. now in the said Town of S."

The description to my mind is clear without such words, but their introduction hereafter may prevent questions arising such as have arisen more than once as you say in the past in connection with descriptions of property in S.

Omissions in Certificate of Final Order of Foreclosure — Defective Certificate Registered—Re Registration of Order By Proper Certificate Recommended.

To a Barrister at O.:

Your letter of 8th instant, addressed to me at Toronto, has been forwarded to me here.

The case you state is that a final order of foreclosure granted by the Master of the High Court at O. was registered in the City Registry Office by Certificate, 9th January, 1903, but in the Certificate there were blanks left for the names of three persons made parties in the Master's Office.

These names appear to be duly entered in the original Order itself, but to have been omitted in that part of the Certificate which states the names of the defendants whose interests were foreclosed.

What you now ask is to know whether the Master may be permitted now to go to the Registry Office and fill in the blanks in the Certificate.

I regret to say that I have no authority to permit that.

I think your better course is to take out and register a proper certificate.

I return the original Order and the copy form of Certificate.

MORTGAGE BY COMPANY TO SECURE PAYMENT OF BONDS CONTAINING SPECIAL DISCHARGE OF PRIOR MORTGAGE, ETC., MAY NOT BE ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL."

To the Registrar at St. C.:

Re Mortgage, or Mortgage and Release, C. C. C. M. Co. to the R. T. Co.

I return this instrument, received with your favor of the 6th July.

I am of opinion that where the Instrument is a Mortgage by a Joint Stock Company to secure a series of Mortgage Bonds, it may be endorsed "Not to be registered in full," and I have given this opinion in other cases, notwithstanding the fact that the Instruments have contained many special covenants and provisions. I have deemed such clauses as incidental to a Mortgage security of that Description; but the Instrument before me is, so far as it affects land in your county, not a Mortgage of these lands. It is for recited reasons a special discharge of Mortgage, and it is an express reconveyance of the property in your county to the Company. I am of opinion, therefore, that this Instrument is not, so far as the M. lands are concerned, an instrument that may be endorsed for registration in short form.

I am sending a copy of this opinion to Messrs. M. and M.

MORTGAGE TO A RESIDENT OF QUEBEC—DISCHARGE BY PERSONS WHO WERE APPOINTED BY QUEBEC COURT AS SUCCESSORS TO TESTAMENTARY EXECUTORS—COURSE TO BE PURSUED.

To a Barrister at S.:

Re M. and G.

I duly received your letter of 9th instant, and also one from the Registrar of P.

I have considered the matter and perused the Assignment of Mortgage, and I think that it will be sufficient for the purposes of the Discharge of Mortgage if the Orders of the Quebec Court, to which you refer in your letter, are registered. This may be done by a Certificate, signed by the proper officer of the Court, and under the Court's seal, and if the lands affected cannot be described by local description in the Court's Certificate, then you may, under Section 1 of Chapter 16, 62 Victoria 2, attach to the Court Certificate a Statutory Declaration by one of the parties, according to the terms of that section. I have in similar cases treated any of the parties to the Court proceedings as parties entitled to make a Statutory Declaration. The Declaration can be made before a Notary Public in Quebec. Upon registration of the foregoing and of the present Assignment I think a Statutory Discharge of the Mortgage by the Assignees of the Mortgage under the present Assignment can be registered.

Of course, there may be some other way of overcoming the difficulty.

I have also thought it possible, if the Act of the Quebec Legislature passed on the date stated, recognizes by name the gentlemen who now assign the mortgage as being the lawful executors of the late Mrs. M. that might possibly be sufficient. It is possible, also, that that Act recites the Court Order. I have not seen the Quebec Act, however.

Course to Be Pursued Where, Through Inadvertence, a Discharge of Mortgage Was Registered Which Was Signed By Heirs of Deceased Mortgagee, and Not By His Executor or Administrator.

To the Registrar at C.:

I am in receipt of your favor dated 25th inst., regarding a Discharge of Mortgage registered by you in 1905. I recommend you to note in the column for remarks in your Abstract Index that this Discharge is not signed by a legal personal representative of the Mortgagee, but is only signed by persons representing themselves to be heirs of the mortgagee, and you will note this also in the place where the Mortgage is entered in the Register, and you will also in any certificates you give as to the discharge of Mortgage or Abstracts of Title be careful to note the same thing.

Very likely the persons who signed the Discharge are the persons virtually entitled to the Mortgage money, but in law the estate of the mortgagee should be represented either by an Executor or by an Administrator.

I think if you notified the Mortgagor or his Solicitor of the difficulty he might bestir himself, because it is a matter affecting his title

Discharge of Railway Mortgage Signed By Survivor of Two Mortgagees (Trustees).

To the Registrar at S.:

Re Discharge of Railway Mortgage.

In answer to your letter of 11th inst., I have to say that a surviving Trustee would, generally speaking, have a right to sign the Discharge of Mortgage made to himself and some other as Trustees. I think the better way will be for you to receive the instrument, register it in the general Register as the Mortgage was registered there, and in any certificate of discharge that you give on the Mortgage yourself, or otherwise, call attention to the fact that the Discharge purports to be signed by M. H. T. as surviving Trustee.

Registration of Conveyance Made in 1858, Where There is No Memorial.

To the Registrar at B.:

In answer to your letter of 20th inst., I have to say that I think you may register the Deed executed in 1858, provided there is an affidavit of execution thereof, or other proper proof, such as a Judge's Order, without a memorial; but in that case you will have to retain the original Deed in the Registry Office.

Registration in 1898 of Appointment of Substituted Trustee Who Executes Discharge of Mortgage Made to Original Trustees, for Purposes of Discharge—Appointment May Be Registered in Another Registry Division By Copy Certified By First Registrar.

To the Registrar at N.:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, touching a Discharge of Mortgage you have received from Messrs. A. C. and D.

The question you have submitted for my opinion arises under these circumstances: A Discharge of Mortgage is executed by Certain Trustees of one J. A., deceased. One of the Trustees executing the Discharge was not an original Trustee, but was substituted for two of the original Trustees. The instrument appointing this new Trustee was not registered in your office prior to the Registration of the Discharge. It appears, however, that the Instrument appointing the new Trustee was duly registered in the Western Division of T., on 13th April, 1898, in the General Register. It is now sought for the purpose of discharging a mortgage in your office to register this appointment by means of a copy certified by the Registrar of the Western Division T. This may be deemed a continuation or extension of the original registration. I think, on the whole, that you may, for the purposes of the Discharge of Mortgage by the new Trustees, accept the certified copy for registration and register it in the General Register. In giving Certificates of Registration of Discharge of the Mortgage referred to you should name the persons by whom the discharge purports to be signed.

This opinion is not to be acted on in other cases unless they are really similar in their circumstances.

CONVEYANCE OF ONE SET OF LOTS OF SAME NUMBERS ERRONEOUSLY ENTERED IN ABSTRACT INDEXES ON TWO SETS OF LOTS, AS LAID OUT ON TWO DIFFERENT PLANS—CORRECTION OF ERROR.

To a Registrar at T.:

Re Lots 109 and 110, Plan 93, etc., T.

I am in receipt of your letter of 14th January and of the sketch. From what you say it seems to be clear that the Lots 109 and 110 intended to be conveyed by the Deed S. to H. No. 54632, were Lots 109 and 110 on Plan 74, and as the Deed was properly entered on these Lots and a complete chain of title under that Deed to these Lots appears, I agree with you in thinking that the Deed was not intended to convey Lots 109 and 110, on Plan 93. It was only intended to convey one set, not two sets, of Lots of these numbers, 109 and 110.

So far as I have the power, therefore, I authorize you to make the necessary correction in the Abstract Index for lots 109 and 110 on Plan 93—that is, treat the entry of the Deed as having been made in error on these Lots on Plan 93; and correct the error in the usual manner, in red ink. Of course, if there was any subsequent Deed from H. or parties claiming under him, of Lots 109 and 110 on Plan 93, it would not be right to make the correction without notice to them, but as I understand from your letter that the correction referred to would not prejudice in the least anyone's title to Lots 109 and 110 on Plan 93; but that, in fact, it would remove doubts, I give authority to correct the error.

REGISTRATION OF ORDER OF HIGH COURT APPOINTING NEW EXECUTOR—WHERE NO LANDS DESCRIBED IN ORDER—HOW TO BE REGISTERED.

To a Barrister at O.:

The matter you have submitted for my opinion in your letter of the 2nd instant is stated by you as follows:

"We obtained an Order of the High Court of Justice some days ago removing an executrix from her office and appointing another party in her

place. This was the whole contents of the order. We proposed to register the Order in the General Register, as the estate in question consists of a great many small pieces of the property and small mortgage loans. The Registrar held that he could not accept the Order without a Statutory Declaration describing all the properties affected by the said Order. He referred to the wording of 62 Victoria, Chapter 16, Section 1, as follows: 'From and after the first day of July, 1899, the General Register Book shall be used for recording Wills, Probates, Grants of Administration, etc., etc.' We asked the registrar to register the Order in question in the General Registrar, as it is part of the Probate, though, of course, no part of the original grant.

"We can see no reason for registering such an Order against each individual piece of property belonging to the estate and allowing the regular Probate to be registered in the General Register.

"We would be obliged if you would give us your opinion on this matter."

There is no doubt a good deal of force in what you say, namely, that the Order may be considered a continuation of the Will, as it merely substitutes one party as executor in place of another; but, on the whole, I think the Order does not come within the class of instruments enumerated as now capable of registration in the General Register.

I do not, however, think it necessary that a Statutory Declaration should describe all the properties affected by the Order.

In cases, which are not infrequent, of the registration of Orders of Court, or of Deeds of Appointment, whereby new Trustees are appointed, I have considered that it would be sufficient for the purpose of discharge of Mortgages to describe by Statutory Declaration one parcel of property affected either by Mortgage or otherwise, and register the order or appointment against that particular property in the proper separate Registry Book, and afterwards in discharging mortgages in the same Registry Office, it would be a sufficient compliance with the law to refer in the Discharge to and give particulars of the date, etc., of the registration of the Order or Deed of Appointment in the Separate Register.

Perhaps, also, you would consider such registration would be sufficient for your purposes in this case in respect to conveyances of land. Where an instrument has been registered in a Separate Book, that registration can, if necessary, be recited or referred to in Conveyances as readily as can registration in the General Register.

EXPLANATIONS AS TO LEGISLATION REGARDING PARTICULARS REQUIRED TO BE STATED IN CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE WHERE IT IS NOT EXECUTED BY ORIGINAL MORTGAGEE.

To a Registrar:

I have considered your views as set out in your letter of 10th January. The object of the legislation now embodied in Section 78 of the Registry Act was, amongst other things, to provide that the Will or Instrument showing the right of executors, etc., to discharge a mortgage by certificate should be registered in the particular Registry Office in which the mortgage was registered prior to registration of Certificate of Discharge. But this provision does not relate to a Common Law Reconveyance. That, as you know, might, and may be, registered without any document showing the right of the parties to grant the Reconveyance being registered.

At first under the Act of 1895 there was no provision for requiring the Statutory Discharge by an Executor, etc., to give particulars of the Registration of the Will, etc., and Registrars were left to find out for themselves in what Book or Books the Will had been registered.

For the purpose, amongst others, of relieving Registrars of the trouble this put on them of having to make searches to see whether the Will had been registered, and, if so, where, the Act was further amended in 1899 to require that particulars should be given in the Statutory Certificate of Discharge of the registration of the Instrument under which the parties executing such Discharge claimed title. But it was not intended to require, nor does it require, that the Probate of the Will, etc., be registered in any particular Book of the Registry Office. It is sufficient that the Probate, etc., shall be registered in the same Registry Office in which the Mortgage was registered. Particulars are to be given so that the Registrar and parties making searches may know to what Book or Instrument to turn for information if they so desire. Where a Probate is registered in the General Register only, the Will does not appear in the Abstract Index as an Instrument affecting the Title to a particular Lot, yet that registration suffices, under Section 78, for the Discharge by Certificate of all mortgages in favor of a Testator in the same Registry Offices. In like manner registration of Probate, etc., in one of the separate Registry Books is also sufficient for the like purposes under section 78.

Section 3 (*b*) of 63 Victoria, Cap. 19, was passed partly with the view of meeting a suggested case of an insolvent making an Assignment for the benefit of his creditors without describing any particular real property, or not describing all his real property. It was suggested that after such an Assignment had been registered against a particular property by one Statutory Declaration it might be discovered that the insolvent had other property. By this clause (*b*) an Assignee is enabled to register the Assignment against any other property which he discovers the Insolvent has an interest in, and others than Assignees may find it useful to avail themselves of its provisions. As you will notice, these provisions are permissive.

Release Under Seal of Lands from Obligations Created By Bond—Releasor Not Shewn to Have Right to Bond—Difference Between a Statutory Discharge of Mortgage and a Release of Mortgage and Reconveyance Executed Under Seal.

To a Registrar at St. C.:

I return Release J. to J. It is a release executed under seal, purporting to be a personal Release from the conditions of a Bond, and also to be a Release and Discharge of the lands from the obligation or Bond, and from all claims of the parties of the First part against the lands.

In my opinion, you have nothing to do with any question as to the right of the parties of the first part to grant a Release. It is your duty, the Release being sufficiently proved, to register it as you would any other Deed or Instrument under seal.

There is a marked distinction between a Certificate of Discharge of a Mortgage, which is a mere creature of the Statute, and a Release or Discharge or Reconveyance under seal. The provisions of Section 78 of the Registry Act have no application except to a Statutory Certificate of Discharge of Mortgage.

Registration of Instrument Appointing New Trustees—Does Not Contain Local Description of Lands—Statutory Declaration Attached Effect of Such Registration in Regard to Other Lands.

To a Registrar:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 21st instant. The specific case you state for my opinion is as follows:—

"An instrument appointing new Trustees and affecting lands without local description is brought in for registration purposes, and to which is attached the Statutory Declaration required by Clause 3, under Section 1, Cap. 16 of 62 Vic. (2), and which letter will describe a parcel of land sufficient for registration in the appropriate Separate Registry Book. I apprehend no difficulty with this instrument, and registration will be effected in that Separate Registry Book.

"Subsequently a Discharge of Mortgage executed by the new Trustees is brought in for registration, and which will make mention of the appointment as required by Section 7 of the same Act.

"It is contended by the Solicitors that this Discharge will be sufficient for its purposes without the Declaration mentioned in 63 Vic., Cap. 19, Sec. (2), Clause (*b*), and this is my difficulty. May I ask you to decide whether upon presentation of such a Discharge of Mortgage (or for that matter other documents depending upon such an appointment or other instrument without local description) for registration, there should as well be registered the Declaration last mentioned, or that such declaration and registration are unnecessary?"

In answer to these questions I have to say:—

1. With regard to Certificates of Discharge of Mortgage I am of opinion that if the Certificate recites the registration in your office, of the Instrument appointing new Trustees, and mentions the date of such registration, and the number of such Instrument, and the names of the parties to it, etc., that will be sufficient in so far as the registration of such instrument in your office is concerned, to entitle parties to register such Certificates of Discharge in respect of any and every Mortgage made to the same Testator; and no further Statutory Declaration under, and no further registration in your office of, the Instrument of Appointment of new Trustees is necessary for the purpose of discharging by Certificate any such Mortgage in your office.

If new Trustees should execute a conveyance of any land belonging to a Trust it is quite optional with them either to recite in it particulars of the Instrument appointing new Trustees and its registration, or to make the conveyance without such recital, and, indeed, without registration of the Instrument appointing new Trustees. For there is nothing in the Registry Act requiring prior registration of any Instrument of Appointment of New Trustees in so far as registration of a Conveyance of land by them is concerned. Of course, such a conveyance, like every other conveyance, now must either describe land by proper local description, or, if it is a general Conveyance, it must have attached to it a Statutory Declaration describing by proper local description particular lands in order to entitle it to registration.

For your present purposes this opinion will, I trust, suffice. If in any case in future you have any difficulty in applying the above opinion, please write to me the particulars and I will deal with that case.

Registration of Wills—Comparing Copies With Originals.

To the Registrar at H.:

The question which you submit for my opinion is stated by you as follows:—

"Copies of Probate of Wills are tendered with the requisite affidavit of comparison and the original Probate. Is it necessary that I should, notwithstanding the affidavit, compare word for word the copy and original, or am I not relieved by the Affidavit?"

In the case of registration of Probate of Will or Letters of Administration with the Will annexed or exemplification thereof, and where there is deposited with you a copy with an affidavit verifying such copy, I think you need not in that case compare the copy.

In regard to registration of original Wills I think it will be better for you to compare the copy.

Documents Relating to Titles Deposited With Registrars Under "The Custody of Title Deeds Act" Are Not, Except Where By Statute Expressly Authorized, to Be Entered or Noted in Abstract Indexes—Registration of Statutory Declarations.

To a Barrister at T.:

I have your letter of 24th instant.

I agree with the County Registrars to whom you refer, who decline to enter in their Abstract Indexes papers relating to titles, which are deposited in the Registry Office under "The Custody of Title Deeds Act." Indeed, I think a Registrar is, in general, not warranted in entering such documents in the Abstract Index. That Abstract Index is intended only for Instruments registered, and documents deposited under the Custody of Title Deeds Act are not registered; they are deposited for safe custody. There are some exceptions under Sections 6 and 9 of the Custody of Title Deeds Act.

You will notice that Section 11 of this last mentioned Act expressly says that the deposit of any document under that Act shall not be deemed a Registration thereunder, within the meaning of the Registry Act, etc.

I have had cases before me where Solicitors have endeavored to Register under the Registry Act such things as Statutory Declarations by Mortgagors declaring that they had paid and satisfied Mortgages, and again by parties declaring that they had acquired a title to lands by length of possession, and so on. I have held that Statutory Declarations, unless where expressly authorized, cannot be registered, nor should the Registrar note them in the Abstract Index.

Where it is desired to refer, in, for instance, a Conveyance of land, to Instruments which have been deposited under the Custody of Title Deeds Act, the fact of such deposit can, if deemed necessary or expedient, be set forth by way of recital.

ERRONEOUS DESCRIPTION OF LAND IN WILL—SUGGESTION.

To a Deputy Registrar:

Re Will of E.

I am in receipt of your letter herein.

It appears to me, both from the Will and Codicil, that the land intended to be devised by the Testatrix to M. R., wife of U. R., consists of property of H. Street, in Smith's Survey, as the same is described in the Conveyance thereof from one J. McN. to her, which conveyance is said to bear date the 30th day of August, 1893. I presume this Conveyance is registered against Lots 116 and 117 on Smith's Survey, and that these lands are on H. Street.

Under these circumstances I do not think you should create a blot on the title of the owner of Lots 16 and 17, Smith's Survey, these Lots not being on H. Street at all, by registering this will against them.

I suggest, however, that the Executor consider whether it would not be well for him to give a Deed of Disclaimer, or Quit Claim, to the actual owner of Lots 16 and 17 in Smith's Survey, so that if any question should hereafter arise the difficulty might be removed. The Deed could shortly recite the error in the description.

The will may be registered in the general register by treating the devise to Mrs. R. of the house upon H. Street as not containing a sufficient local description, and then it may be registered against the land on H. Street by a Statutory Declaration made by the Executor properly describing the land under the Acts of 1899 and 1900. I assume, also, that you intend to register the will against the lots in the Township and against Lot 65 in F. Survey in the City, all locally described in the Will.

I do not think you can register a Statutory Declaration by the Executor, as you suggest, stating the fact that the testatrix never owned, or had any claim to, Lots 16 and 17, on H. Street, in Smith's Survey, etc. Such a Declaration may be deposited with you, however, under the custody of Title Deeds Act, but if the course be taken which I have indicated in the earlier part of this letter it would not be necessary to deposit such a Declaration under the last mentioned Act.

INSTRUMENT REGISTERED WITH DEFECTIVE AFFIDAVIT AS TO ITS EXECUTION BY ONE OF SIX GRANTORS—COURSE TO BE PURSUED.

To a Registrar at A.:

Briefly, the points stated by you for my opinion in your letter are as follows:—

A deed purporting to be by six grantors has been registered in your office. There is an affidavit proving the execution of the instrument by five of the grantors, in Manitoba. There is another affidavit intending to prove the execution of the instrument by the sixth grantor, also in Manitoba, but through oversight the witness has not subscribed this last mentioned affidavit, although the Commissioner has done so.

You registered the instrument, not noticing at the time the fact that the affidavit of execution by the sixth party had not been signed by the witness.

I am of opinion that, as you have registered the Instrument, and as it was in perfect condition for registration as far as its execution by five grantors is concerned, it cannot now be returned by you for the purpose of having the imperfect affidavit completed.

You should, however, notice the fact in the Column for Remarks in the Abstract Index that the affidavit of execution of the instrument by the sixth grantor does not appear to be signed by the witness.

If the parties who registered the instrument consider it expedient in order to perfect it to re-register their duplicate, they may do so when they shall have had the affidavit perfected. Under the circumstances, if they desire to take this course I think, perhaps, you should register the perfected duplicate without charge.

It is for you to judge whether the circumstances are such as to induce you to think it will be proper to forego the charge for re-registration.

WILL ERROR IN DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY—WILL IF REGISTERED MUST BE ENTERED AGAINST THE LANDS THEREIN LOCALLY DESCRIBED—SUGGESTIONS.

To a Registrar at N.:

I have considered the matter referred to me for my opinion in your letter, together with the letter of Mr. C. to you touching an error in the Probate of the Will of D. R. The error in the Will is said to consist in a misdescription of the property bequeathed by the Testator to his sister A. It purports to bequeath some forty-six acres of land, which is said, and no doubt correctly, to be the property of another person, and which never was the property of the Testator.

I am of opinion as follows:

The Will, if registered, must be entered against the Lot therein locally described. It may, of course, also be registered in the general register.

I do not think you can register the Statutory Declarations of the Executor and other parties attached to the copy Will, shewing what the property owned by the Testator really consisted of, etc. These Declarations, no doubt, clearly prove that the description of the property in the Will is erroneous, but there is no provision in the Registry Act for receiving such Declarations for Registration. There is a provision (see section 70, sub-section 2, of the

Registry Act) for the special case of a Testator having, after he had made his will, conveyed or parted with the lands in the Will described by local description; but not for such a case as this.

Of course these Statutory Declarations may be deposited with you under "The Custody of the Title Deeds Act."

Having had similar cases before me, I may be permitted to make a suggestion, namely: That the difficulty may be overcome by a Deed in the nature of a deed of Disclaimer and Quit Claim, reciting the error, executed by A. R. and by the executor in favor of the actual owner of the parcel of land described in the will.

The apparent blot on this title caused by the registration of the Will would probably thereby be removed. However, I only throw out this by way of suggestion.

DESCRIPTION IN A WILL OF LANDS SUB-DIVIDED BY REGISTERED PLANS MUST CONFORM TO SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 111 OF THE REGISTRY ACT — WHERE IT DOES NOT CONFORM, WILL SHOULD BE REGISTERED IN GENERAL REGISTER.

To a Registrar:

DEAR SIR,—The case you state for my opinion is as follows:—

"In the case of Wills and Probates, it has been the long continued practice of this Office, where lands are mentioned with local description, sufficient for identification for ordinary purposes, but in which there is no reference to a plan which has been filed (see Section 100, Clause (3) of the Registry Act), to register the same in the appropriate separate Registry Book and enter the same in the appropriate Abstract Index. An entry being, however, also made in the Index to the General Register.

"I do not know how this practice originated, nor do I understand why a distinction should be made as to this requirement of the Act between the Instruments I mention and those made inter vivos, as in these latter the references to place is always and properly insisted upon.

"In my view, if there is no reference to plan in the Instruments in question where there should be such, they should be treated as without local description (Section 29, Clause (1)), and registered in the General Register.

"May I ask you for your advice in this matter."

I have considered the case stated by you, and in answer thereto I beg to say that I think sub-section 3 of section 111, which requires that all instruments affecting the land or any part thereof executed after a plan subdividing land is filed with the Registrar shall conform and refer thereto, applies to wills. By the interpretation clause of the Registry Act the word "instrument" includes wills.

Of course, wills affecting lands without sufficient local description should, if registered, go into the General Register.

I remain,

Yours truly.

APPENDIX.

FEES AND EMOLUMENTS received by the Registrars of Deeds for the Province of Ontario for the are contrasted the amount of Fees, Surplus to Municipalities

SCHEDULE A.

No. of Registration division.	Name of Registration Division.	Name of Registrar.	No. of Municipalities.	Total No. of instruments registered in 1905.	Instruments registered in 1906.			
					Total number.	Fees therefor.	Uncopied.	Copied but not compared.
			1	1a	2	3	4	5
						$		
1	Algoma	C. F. Farwell	18	2,023	2,060	2,457 50	15	
2	Brant	A. Graham	7	2,403	2,799	3,221 95		
3	Bruce	Walter M. Dack	27	3,910	4,316	5,088 85		
4	Carleton	P. J. Coffey	12	2,348	2,682	3,414 60	95	25
5	Dufferin	D. J. Hunter	9	2,245	1,556	1,782 60		
6	Dundas	Thos. McDonald	8	1,152	1,172	1,318 65		
7	Durham, East	Henry Elliott	5	664	733	938 00	32	
8	Durham, West	S. Pollard	5	673	541	829 90	6	
9	Elgin	Jas. H. Coyne	13	3,714	3,708	5,012 70		
10	Essex	J. Wallace Askin	23	4,593	4,622	5,368 65	108	
11	Frontenac	Jas. Duncan Thompson	18	1,530	1,483	1,775 20		
12	Glengarry	John Simpson	8	1,112	1,021	1,508 48		
13	Grenville	John Hollingsworth	9	1,071	1,073	1,516 50		
14	Grey, North	Robert McKnight	13	3,289	3,006	3,391 20	8	6
15	Grey, South	Thos. Lauder	11	2,088	2,069	2,335 20		
16	Haldimand	J. Baxter	14	1,994	1,917	2,431 50		
17	Haliburton	E. C. Young	10	279	326	446 05		
18	Halton	David Robertson	9	1,384	1,381	1,703 40		
19	Hastings	Samuel Russell	31	3,180	3,413	4,103 10	343	
20	Huron	William Coats	25	4,110	4 195	4,713 20	92	
21	Kingston City	J. P. Gildersleeve	1	871	815	982 20		
22	Kent	P. D. McKellar	20	4,459	5,761	6,913 90	151	55
23	Lambton	A. MacLean	20	4,604	4,337	4,831 45	25	
24	Lanark, North	P. C. McGregor	10	929	1,325	1,147 20		
25	Lanark, South	Jas. Armour	9	1,608	1,883	1,705 70		
26	Leeds	Wilmot H. Co.e	16	2,212	2,283	2,624 65		
27	Lennox and Addington	S. Gibson	17	1,344	1,404	1,653 00		
28	Lincoln	Carl E. Fisher	14	2,294	2,628	3,384 10	344	39
29	London City	R. H. Dignan	1	3,925	3,274	3,613 10		
30	Manitoulin	W. R. Abrey	42	644	678	873 00		
31	Middlesex, North and East	John Waters	13	2,823	3,355	3,140 35	90	90
32	Middlesex, West	Stephen Blackburn	10	1,131	1,278	1,604 30	11	11
33	Muskoka	J. Edward Lount	27	1,454	1,381	1,807 40		
34	Nipissing	Charles Lamarche	22	1,608	1,241	1,538 15		
35	Norfolk	A. J. Donly	13	2,034	2,117	2,513 15		
36	Northumberland, East	Arthur Gordon Willoughby	9	2,182	1,981	2,421 10	80	
37	Northumberland, West	F. W. Field	5	735	748	972 25	146	
38	Ontario	Geo. W. Dryden	17	2,304	2,350	2,902 05	4	78
39	Ottawa City	J. P. Fisher	1	3,543	3,934	4,456 70	117	
40	Oxford	Geo. R. Pattullo	16	3,327	3,244	3,725 10	129	
41	Parry Sound	Thos. Kennedy	51	981	1,146	1,560 20		
42	Peel	T. G. Sheppard (acting)	8	1,496	1,437	1,660 60		
43	Perth, North	D. D. Hay	9	2,690	2,767	3,226 25	71	
44	Perth, South	H. Fred Sharpe	7	1,008	457	531 80	21	3
45	Peterborough	B. Morrow	19	2,469	3,086	3,874 30		
46	Prescott	Jno. Higginson	10	1,707	1,734	2,070 15	71	
47	Prince Edward	Walter McKenzie	9	1,139	1,346	1,512 80	157	
48	Rainy River	R. E. Preston	1	379	304	371 25		
49	Renfrew	R. A. Campbell	42	2,636	2,614	2,912 05	43	
50	Russell	Alex. Robillard	6	1,786	1,470	1,756 00	56	10
51	Simcoe	Samuel Lount	26	5,967	6,075	7,407 74	92	
52	Stormont	J. C. Alguire	6	1,233	1,200	1,421 35		
53	Thunder Bay	J. M. Munro	37	2,979	3,791	6,126 45	63	236
54	Toronto, East	Peter Ryan	1	8,980	10,535	12,788 65	777	48
55	Toronto, West	W. Beattie Nesbitt	1	10,738	12,040	4,239 40	50	50
56	Victoria	C. D. Barr	19	1,807	2,016	2,435 65		
57	Waterloo	J. D. Moore	13	4,003	4,279	5,183 75	302	
58	Welland	J. C. Crowe	15	3,309	3,618	4,614 60	299	
59	Wellington, North	Jno. Anderson	11	1,870	1,689	2,037 70	28	15
60	Wellington, South and Centre	N. Higinbotham	11	2,274	2,196	2,631 05		
61	Wentworth	R. K. Hope	11	7,681	8,448	9,624 75		
62	York, E. and W.	Wm. J. Hill	14	4,840	5,414	6,814 00	130	
63	York, North	David Lloyd	10	1,903	1,527	1,828 15		
	Total		795	161,063	169,229	191,633 72	3,956	666

year 1906, made in accordance with the provisions of R.S.O., 1897, cap. 136, sec. 124, with which and Registrars' incomes for the years 1905 and 1904.

SCHEDULE A.

Patents.		Deeds.		Mortgages.		Dis. of mortgages.		Wills.		Leases.		No. of Registration Division.
No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
13	24 75	892	1,364 75	433	458 00	433	220 45	29	59 50	6	12 55	1
....	.....	1,101	1,710 50	652	664 60	682	377 20	86	166 95	6	12 80	2
1	1 85	1,722	2,598 70	1,000	1,086 45	1,062	623 50	135	268 40	3	7 40	3
4	6 35	1,069	1,716 10	647	710 75	633	453 20	89	180 35	2	6 80	4
2	2 80	537	838 10	392	415 20	465	258 40	38	84 65	2	4 85	5
3	4 20	466	709 60	288	327 35	284	158 30	60	127 70	2	4 15	6
..	.....	308	438 45	153	159 55	154	99 45	46	98 00	4	11 45	7
1	3 65	173	418 70	126	130 45	129	86 55	39	80 10	5	13 60	8
....	.....	1,319	2,057 95	935	971 55	919	514 25	113	256 70	23	38 15	9
5	7 75	1,792	2,666 05	1,091	1,185 85	1,028	579 45	89	161 65	107	161 45	10
19	28 15	544	809 95	301	332 10	363	267 75	62	93 05	35	59 30	11
....	.....	343	519 40	269	311 60	229	120 90	51	94 70	6	14 75	12
....	.....	403	630 55	253	296 55	247	137 30	53	87 60	6	11 00	13
1	1 40	1,116	1,653 30	745	787 50	720	382 15	78	157 05	6	11 75	14
3	4 20	727	1,083 05	513	539 55	559	308 40	50	99 90	5	12 35	15
....	.....	681	1,041 25	363	456 05	429	246 35	63	123 85	179	283 35	16
....	.....	180	274 80	59	73 35	45	25 50	13	28 35	.....	.....	17
....	.....	539	841 70	336	361 15	313	199 45	71	132 65	2	5 95	18
6	9 50	1,449	2,181 70	688	727 50	711	384 50	116	241 50	25	50 75	19
....	.....	1,438	2,194 65	1,024	1,062 80	1,105	594 80	232	408 15	7	14 90	20
1	1 55	293	460 20	181	187 50	196	152 10	38	64 75	1	3 45	21
1	1 40	1,671	2,468 70	1,092	1,131 05	1,175	622 30	118	191 80	902	1,338 75	22
1	1 40	1,514	2,231 15	1,080	1,125 55	1,088	571 40	137	247 50	59	92 40	23
1	1 40	300	463 00	170	190 00	172	99 35	39	72 65	2	3 95	24
3	4 40	413	640 70	351	379 55	301	191 30	61	112 65	3	4 80	25
12	17 55	824	1,251 85	507	554 40	522	289 95	138	236 95	26	48 80	26
4	5 60	538	817 95	313	335 60	367	214 75	58	120 00	5	12 00	27
1	2 30	1,122	1,883 65	524	547 35	605	407 85	91	221 00	18	37 55	28
1	1 40	1,220	1,825 65	902	905 90	764	407 60	80	147 35	2	3 85	29
2	2 95	316	470 25	142	161 70	121	67 20	11	18 40	34	62 45	30
....	.....	956	1,477 75	580	603 70	569	316 65	94	184 10	7	13 80	31
....	.....	504	789 70	298	317 05	314	173 00	64	111 20	4	8 90	32
21	29 70	674	1,035 40	249	266 20	249	133 20	29	52 85	5	9 80	33
....	.....	557	907 15	285	325 45	199	115 05	10	14 50	5	10 65	34
4	6 05	803	1,236 05	462	529 55	523	289 50	82	172 65	11	17 50	35
1	.....	533	899 60	301	371 65	361	219 10	50	105 30	12	24 25	36
3	4 95	298	476 00	137	145 35	143	88 60	46	106 50	1	1 65	37
....	.....	942	1,461 60	486	520 35	537	331 85	115	237 90	5	12 80	38
10	11 20	1,449	2,277 65	1,080	1,088 25	990	543 70	74	122 10	4	9 65	39
....	.....	1,133	1,725 00	791	820 25	825	515 15	142	258 70	9	15 15	40
16	23 60	636	981 60	181	198 75	142	116 30	30	47 00	.....	.....	41
1	1 55	531	830 25	297	321 80	347	218 40	76	130 00	2	4 75	42
7	9 80	1,040	1,577 25	754	810 25	653	371 70	84	172 55	9	21 90	43
....	.....	142	211 55	105	111 95	94	55 05	29	64 35	.....	.....	44
....	.....	1,433	2,252 30	656	680 70	625	383 80	57	139 25	4	9 95	45
....	.....	593	934 60	458	548 25	466	259 50	60	117 60	3	6 15	46
2	2 80	530	791 10	329	336 05	319	167 35	55	53 55	7	12 15	47
....	.....	143	215 85	38	42 55	56	28 00	.....	.....	1	1 00	48
5	7 00	1,066	1,617 05	633	670 65	614	339 70	53	102 25	3	4 15	49
....	.....	570	833 55	412	527 70	341	193 70	36	57 10	2	3 70	50
2	4 30	2,436	3,748 54	1,378	1,475 00	1,478	985 65	165	371 60	13	27 75	51
....	.....	430	637 55	325	375 90	299	163 95	56	133 90	4	5 90	52
3	6 10	2,174	3,356 60	640	661 55	398	230 80	28	65 60	1	2 65	53
....	.....	3,536	6,021 45	2,926	2,959 65	2,045	1,181 75	3	6 60	201	562 85	54
1	2 30	4,325	6,981 45	3,820	3,832 35	2,041	1,162 35	274	512 20	8	18 45	55
....	.....	779	1,231 85	467	498 50	521	338 10	72	135 90	5	11 40	56
2	3 55	1,860	2,885 80	1,084	1,093 40	855	506 40	117	219 85	4	8 45	57
7	15 90	1,556	2,376 80	746	834 35	684	419 25	83	148 70	127	212 95	58
....	.....	577	965 80	434	471 20	428	256 00	82	142 35	1	2 45	59
....	.....	851	1,313 40	512	526 55	475	297 25	96	184 05	5	12 70	60
1	2 35	3,041	4,649 80	2,344	2,387 75	1,842	1,040 90	204	359 45	28	60 75	61
....	.....	2,318	3,742 70	1,369	1,434 05	875	509 05	135	248 60	2	5 40	62
2	2 80	583	901 05	367	386 70	332	202 45	70	133 80	4	8 05	63
173	267 90	63,009	99,606 14	40,374	42,769 90	36,451	22,204 85	4,845	9,296 00	1880	3,350 95	

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

No. of Registration division.	Name of Registrar.	Abstracts.		Searches.		Mechanic's liens.		All other instruments.	
		Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			$		$		$		$
1	C. F. Farwell	248	301 90	1,001	417 95	13	3 25	241	314 25
2	A. Graham	174	317 00	1,854	511 80	14	3 50	258	286 40
3	Walter M. Dack	1,359	882 10	922	230 20	18	4 90	375	497 65
4	P. J. Coffey	265	322 55	1,067	459 55	5	2 45	233	338 60
5	D. J. Hunter	155	307 85	444	171 45	1	25	119	178 35
6	Thos. McDonald	23	43 05	397	145 25	.....	.....	69	87 35
7	Henry Elliott	86	109 95	354	144 50	.....	.....	68	86 10
8	S. Pollard	38	42 44	286	84 00	1	50	73	96 95
9	Jas. H. Coyne	123	183 75	1,855	508 95	6	1 60	393	426 30
10	J. Wallace Askin	99	123 25	2,321	1,005 33	40	26 60	470	579 85
11	Jas. Duncan Thompson	112	123 15	1,282	265 65	.....	.....	169	184 90
12	John Simpson	82	119 85	426	134 35	2	50	121	149 25
13	John Hollingsworth	72	106 30	328	106 45	1	25	110	182 35
14	Robert McKnight	514	479 05	1,518	412 65	14	3 50	326	393 75
15	Thos. Lauder	588	473 30	781	195 25	2	50	210	287 25
16	J. Baxter	332	398 39	463	372 95	84	41 17	167	280 65
17	E. C. Young	55	44 00	284	75 70	.....	.....	29	44 05
18	David Robertson	269	146 60	721	456 40	5	1 25	116	161 15
19	Samuel Russell	457	541 40	1,509	373 70	2	50	416	507 15
20	William Coats	1,042	859 55	1,145	344 55	9	2 25	380	435 65
21	J. P. Gildersleeve	42	92 90	581	250 80	3	1 25	102	111 40
22	P. D. McKellar	294	384 70	1,280	706 90	16	4 00	786	1,155 90
23	A. MacLean	164	85 60	1,803	692 00	20	5 00	438	557 05
24	P. C. McGregor	133	92 75	406	113 50	3	1 00	73	94 80
25	Jas. Armour	99	74 90	582	210 50	6	1 50	64	85 40
26	Wilmot H. Cole	172	211 08	1,330	337 90	4	1 00	200	224 15
27	S. Gibson	62	93 35	514	172 75	1	25	118	122 85
28	Carl E. Fisher	750	1,223 85	1,077	607 00	9	3 50	258	318 45
29	R. H. Dignam	76	202 45	1,237	418 90	23	5 75	282	315 60
30	W. R. Abrey	55	52 00	443	116 20	1	25	51	89 80
31	John Waters	127	200 25	676	223 80	3	75	337	117 60
32	Stephen Blackburn	181	230 30	375	175 65	1	25	93	104 10
33	J. Edward Lount	115	78 65	1,291	343 60	4	1 00	150	279 25
34	Chas. Lamarche	189	158 80	290	81 10	36	12 45	149	152 90
35	A. J. Donly	113	145 45	1,375	391 40	.....	.....	232	261 85
36	Arthur Gordon Willoughby	358	419 95	209	75 55	.....	.....	157	210 75
37	F. W. Field	223	345 60	268	86 80	.....	.....	120	150 20
38	Geo. W. Dryden	278	452 20	927	294 00	6	1 50	259	327 05
39	J. P. Fisher	712	587 75	2,676	669 00	34	11 45	293	392 70
40	Geo. R. Pattullo	476	601 90	1,574	426 85	14	3 75	330	386 90
41	Thos. Kennedy	135	149 20	1,635	428 05	2	50	139	193 15
42	T. G. Sheppard	103	183 00	485	162 15	14	9 95	165	211 80
43	D. D. Hay	311	329 40	1,227	344 45	12	3 00	208	259 80
44	H. Fred. Sharpe	53	42 40	294	75 40	.....	.....	87	88 85
45	B. Morrow	246	398 20	1,175	533 55	7	2 50	304	405 80
46	Jno. Higginson	405	695 51	567	407 45	2	50	152	203 55
47	Walter McKenzie	19	60 05	596	146 62	5	1 25	99	118 25
48	R. E. Preston	13	8 75	35	9 10	2	50	64	65 50
49	R. A. Campbell	142	132 05	196	75 00	4	1 00	236	270 25
50	Alex. Robillard	352	403 35	121	47 65	.....	.....	109	140 25
51	Samuel Lount	776	1,158 45	2,400	936 73	49	66 25	554	725 65
52	J. C. Alguire	65	92 35	715	189 30	9	2 85	77	101 30
53	J. M. Munro	656	802 80	2,103	1,154 85	39	9 80	508	793 35
54	Peter Ryan	459	1,213 45	7,656	2,726 40	184	52 40	1,640	2,003 95
55	W. Beattie Nesbitt	220	548 40	10,214	3,899 65	137	35 55	1,434	1,694 75
56	C. D. Barr	99	139 70	1,411	389 95	11	2 95	171	216 95
57	J. D. Moore	246	271 05	959	364 55	9	2 25	348	414 05
58	J. C. Crowe	645	1,112 15	1,815	571 15	47	14 35	368	592 30
59	Jno. Anderson	751	545 25	295	71 35	.....	.....	167	199 90
60	N. Higinbotham	86	116 85	869	266 20	1	25	256	296 85
61	R. K. Hope	1,892	3,422 80	4,039	1,662 20	103	30 05	885	1,093 70
62	Wm. J. Hill	167	440 05	4,055	1,562 70	89	24 00	626	850 20
63	David Lloyd	194	241 45	582	356 00	4	1 55	165	191 75
		18,847	21,117 52	81,306	29,191 28	1132	409 07	17,607	22,058 55

of Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.— *Continued.*

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

Received for work done for municipalities. 26	From other sources not enumerated. 27	Fees earned and not received. 28	Gross amount of fees earned for the year 1906. 29	Gross amount for 1905. 30	Gross amount for 1904. 30a	Deputy Registrars for services. 31	Other charges in connection with office. 31a	No. of Registration division.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	57 91	.....	3,235 26	3,040 81	3,035 43	600 00	538 38	1
.....	27 30	219 92	4,078 05	3,383 45	3,263 70	800 00	1,017 28	2
.....	153 25	939 22	6,354 40	5,949 25	6,486 95	1,000 00	634 65	3
148 00	60 60	90 00	4,257 30	3,722 40	3,360 75	650 00	983 14	4
.....	47 60	.....	2,309 50	2,357 15	2,812 45	790 00	262 56	5
.....	37 45	.....	1,544 40	1,490 05	1,482 66	500 00	7 75	6
.....	.....	43 00	1,243 95	1,116 00	1,269 40	420 00	40 00	7
.....	28 90	74 10	985 24	1,006 60	1,034 70	420 00	20 15	8
860 00	55 36	3 89	5,012 70	5,064 10	5,214 90	777 00	577 57	9
.....	93 05	.....	6,590 28	7,461 55	6,657 95	1 300 00	1,181 58	10
.....	.....	.....	2,164 00	2,283 25	2,298 60	800 00	113 85	11
.....	.....	284 47	1,508 48	1,550 11	1,676 11	390 00	18 00	12
.....	8 15	62 50	1,516 50	1,508 05	1,580 65	700 00	125 00	13
.....	71 60	701 78	4,354 50	4,751 40	4,664 60	600 00	477 75	14
.....	216 95	401 00	3,220 70	3,077 55	2,880 80	600 00	649 65	15
.....	.....	.....	3,244 01	3,226 87	2,784 00	950 00	378 00	16
7 40	8 25	.....	574 05	465 40	480 55	.....	.....	17
....	55 30	335 04	2,361 60	2,694 90	2,779 80	312 00	284 56	18
.....	90 45	246 85	5,108 65	5,282 30	5,042 80	1,300 00	727 45	19
.....	.....	1,421 60	5,917 30	5,851 80	5,757 60	800 00	1,066 50	20
40 25	.....	.....	1,325 90	1,343 10	1,341 60	.....	166 28	21
.....	40 95	633 15	8,046 45	6,008 45	6,123 55	1,000 00	2,048 80	22
.....	44 90	150 00	5,653 95	6,000 70	5,796 60	1,498 00	973 41	23
.....	14 80	.....	1,147 20	1,303 70	1,283 10	49 25	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	1,705 70	1,450 95	1,450 55	200 00	.....	25
.....	114 50	135 00	3,288 13	3,219 60	3,303 70	1,196 00	98 50	26
450 00	40 30	.....	1,939 40	1,834 70	1,684 85	400 00	125 00	27
.....	120 12	436 72	5,372 62	4,463 85	4,345 80	500 00	896 09	28
.....	95 05	.....	4,329 50	4,085 95	3,788 90	50 00	284 00	29
.....	24 90	35 00	1,066 10	1,006 45	1,148 55	300 00	25 00	30
....	.....	.....	3,140 35	3,450 00	3,450 00	520 00	545 00	31
.....	23 20	.....	1,933 45	1,920 70	1,733 80	520 00	555 00	32
.....	77 85	.....	2,307 50	2,295 90	2,095 55	600 00	210 00	33
.....	.....	.....	1,778 05	1,744 15	1,404 85	400 00	550 00	34
.....	29 15	.....	3,079 15	2,992 55	3,198 10	780 00	537 50	35
.....	94 95	15 31	2,421 10	2,328 40	2,291 20	728 00	100 25	36
.....	10 35	191 54	1,426 35	1,282 90	1,138 05	420 00	31 00	37
.....	126 05	.....	3,774 50	3,852 80	3,378 20	520 00	1,051 67	38
.....	.....	.....	6,372 95	259 40	4,945 10	1,108 25	691 28	39
.....	74 15	.....	4,828 00	5,131 50	5,173 60	800 80	478 00	40
....	106 15	109 50	3,234 70	1,753 95	1,605 35	430 50	59 75	41
.....	31 50	16 57	2,105 75	2,262 65	2,318 30	422 50	73 48	42
.....	81 85	496 63	3,981 95	4,028 95	3,769 15	1,000 00	507 65	43
.....	.....	47 05	649 70	.....	1,464 15	520 00	.....	44
.....	49 25	.....	4,855 30	4,063 10	4,012 90	850 00	610 00	45
.....	155 25	1,225 00	3,328 36	2,883 59	2,140 30	650 00	207 00	46
400 00	14 75	.....	1,734 22	1,527 58	1,631 90	600 00	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	371 25	349 80	291 35	75 00	9 75	48
.....	28 15	171 14	3,247 25	3,369 40	3,705 90	720 00	185 00	49
.....	81 35	133 10	2,288 35	2,089 20	1,864 05	550 00	116 20	50
.....	110 85	750 00	9,610 77	9,481 30	7,729 81	1,100 00	2,084 64	51
.....	34 25	70 35	1,737 25	1,777 95	1,973 05	292 00	67 07	52
.....	283 15	.....	7,367 25	6,215 70	4,526 45	575 00	1,464 12	53
765 00	105 60	.....	16,834 00	14,004 50	12,782 10	2,009 40	4,625 45	54
7,050 00	617 60	.....	19,377 35	17,412 30	15,876 55	2,111 65	3,766 65	55
.....	.....	12 75	3,045 30	2,833 05	3,362 55	600 00	776 85	56
.....	32 50	954 50	5,801 85	5,417 50	4,968 45	1,300 00	896 99	57
.....	115 90	1,029 83	6,413 80	6,325 37	5,653 80	1,000 00	1,097 13	58
....	.....	300 00	2,731 10	.....	2,536 35	700 00	1,125 00	59
.....	13 65	.....	3,027 75	3,146 90	3,001 80	520 00	763 95	60
.....	24 00	1,265 75	14,709 75	13,969 60	11,200 90	1,800 00	2,666 50	61
245 75	89 70	.....	8,906 45	7,892 20	7,148 30	1,560 00	1,938 91	62
305 90	.....	26 75	2,425 60	2,998 95	2,140 05	620 00	192 00	63
10,272 30	3,918 79	13,029 11	257,322 27	235,062 28	229,343 86	45,305 35	41,404 69	

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

No. of Registration Division.	Name of Registrar.	Surplus of gross income to municipality under sec. 126, cap. 136, R.S.O., 1897.				Surplus of net income to municipality under ss. 126 and 127, cap. 126, R.S.O., 1897.			
		Amount for 1906.	When paid.	Amount for 1905.	Amount for 1904.	Amount for 1906.	When paid.	Amount for 1905.	Amount for 1904.
		32	32a	33	33a	34	35	36	36a
		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
1	C. F. Farwell								
2	A Graham	331 22	Jan. 14, 1907	88 30	76 37	127 69	Jan. 14, 1907	60 00	60 00
3	Walter M. Dack	1,427 20	Jan. 7, 1907	1,224 62	1,493 47	446 27	Jan. 7, 1907	358 34	447 31
4	P. J. Coffey	402 92	Jan. 15, 1907	216 72	122 15	156 37	Jan. 15, 1907	135 97	90 72
5	D. J. Hunter				31 45				24 20
6	Thos. McDonald								
7	Henry Elliott								
8	S. Pollard								
9	Jas. H. Coyne	755 34	Jan. 14, 1907	779 69	857 65	328 38	Jan. 14, 1907	388 36	400 33
10	J. Wallace Askin	1,545 14	Jan. 18, 1907	1,980 77	1,578 97	169 07	Jan. 18, 1907	312 61	191 20
11	Jas. Duncan Thompson								
12	John Simpson								
13	John Hollingsworth								
14	Robert McKnight	441 80	Jan. 15, 1907	625 70	582 30	175 34	Jan. 15, 1907	216 86	206 31
15	Thos. Lauder	94 14	Jan. 12, 1907	65 51	38 08	37 69	Jan. 12, 1907	33 52	5 35
16	J. Baxter	98 80	Jan. 14, 1907	95 37	28 09	31 72	Jan. 14, 1907		
17	E. C. Young								
18	David Robertson			19 49				27 86	
19	Samuel Russell	804 33	Jan. 11, 1907	891 15	771 40	106 17	Jan. 11, 1907	139 47	380 22
20	William Coats	1,208 65	Jan. 7, 1907	1,175 90	1,128 80	252 65	Jan. 7, 1907	94 61	86 67
21	J. P. Gildersleeve								
22	P. D. McKellar	2,273 22	Jan. 15, 1907	1,254 22	1,261 77	217 32		63 33	82 70
23	A. MacLean	1,076 97	Jan. 2, 1907	1,250 35	1,148 30	71 11	Jan. 2, 1907	99 50	46 65
24	P. C. McGregor								
25	Jas. Armour								
26	Wilmot H. Cole	107 62	Jan. 10, 1907	93 92	110 74	35 01	Jan. 10, 1907	32 17	38 96
27	S. Gibson								
28	Carl E. Fisher	936 31	Jan. 15, 1907	485 54	438 32	320 11	Jan. 15, 1907	243 20	126 50
29	R. H. Dignan	431 80	Jan. 14, 1907	334 38	246 67	581 85	Jan. 14, 1907	362 22	282 66
30	W. R. Abrey								
31	John Waters	164 00	Jan. 9, 1907	241 20	140 00				75 60
32	Stephen Blackburn								
33	J. Edward Lount								
34	Chas. Lamarche								
35	A. J. Donly	65 83		49 25	89 62	19 58		12 58	29 09
36	Arthur Gordon Willoughby				41 50	7 84	Jan. 14, 1907		
37	F. W. Field								
38	Geo. W. Dryden	47 04	Jan. 14, 1907	255 84	125 64	232 35	Jan. 14, 1907	92 35	47 42
39	J. P. Fisher	1,436 47	Jan. 14, 1907	38 57	722 55	368 48	Jan. 14, 1907	6 72	157 45
40	Geo. R. Pattullo	664 00	Jan. 10, 1907	815 75	836 80	59 80	Jan. 10, 1907	108 80	63 35
41	Thos. Kennedy								
42	T. G. Sheppard								
43	D. D. Hay	294 58	Jan. 14, 1907	311 58	230 74	215 94	Jan. 14, 1907	112 26	77 72
44	H. Fred Sharpe								
45	B. Morrow	677 65		325 24	305 16	85 29		151 45	132 74
46	Jno. Higginson	115 60	Jan. 15, 1907	38 35		144 27	Jan. 15, 1907	71 65	
47	Walter McKenzie								
48	R. E. Preston								
49	R. A. Campbell	99 45	Jan. 15, 1907	123 88	211 77	74 85	Jan. 15, 1907	75 40	137 82
50	Alex. Robillard								
51	Samuel Lount	3,056 38	Jan. 11 1907	2,990 65	2,114 90	485 38	Jan. 11, 1907	441 87	101 49
52	J. C. Algnire								12 77
53	J. M. Munro								
54	Peter Ryan					5,579 35		3,798 10	3,755 90
55	W. Beattie Nesbitt				6,362 40	8,779 30		6,362 40	6,362 40
56	C. D. Barr	59 06	Jan. 14, 1907	33 30	122 51	10 93	Jan. 14, 1907		31 43
57	J. D. Moore	1,150 93	Dec. 31, 1906	958 75	734 23	140 79	Dec. 31, 1906	236 25	219 21
58	J. C. Crowe	1,458 90	Jan. 25, 1907	1,412 68	1,076 90	257 93	Jan. 25, 1907	215 32	173 03
59	John Anderson	23 10	Feb. 15, 1907	46 80	3 65	10 60	Feb. 15 1907	31 80	
60	N. Higinbotham	55 55	Jan 10, 1907	52 93	50 36	18 62	Jan. 10, 1907	29 56	22 76
61	R. K. Hope	5,604 87	Jan. 15, 1907	5,239 80	3,850 45	1,107 19	Jan. 15, 1907	1,101 68	755 06
62	Wm. J. Hill	2,703 22	Jan. 10, 1907	2,196 15	366 70	211 30	Jan. 10, 1907	242 17	293 16
63	David Lloyd			49 87½		11 36	Jan. 12, 1907	47 10½	
		29,609 09		25,762 22½	27,400 41	20,867 60		15,705 88½	14,918 18

of Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule A.—*Concluded.*			Schedule B.							
Net amount received by Registrar.			Number and aggregate amount of mortgages registered							
Amount for 1906.	Amount for 1905.	Amount for 1904.	For nominal consideration or amount not specified.	For $1,000 or under.	Over $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000.	Over $2,000 and not exceeding $5,000	Over $5,000.	Total number.	Aggregate amount.	No. of Registration in Division.
37	37a	37b	Class 1. 38	Class 2. 38	Class 3. 38	Class 4. 38	Class 5. 38	39	40	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.							$ c.	
2,096 88	1,885 39	1,848 16	.....	340	56	25	12	433	411,978 38	1
2,260 77	2,100 00	2,100 00	5	375	166	95	11	652	871,379 22	2
2,846 28	2,758 34	2,847 32	8	475	268	226	23	1,000	1,541,167 00	3
2,669 24	2,376 71	2,112 88	13	365	154	99	16	647	920,547 19	4
1,256 94	1,425 70	1,717 00	8	152	80	22	122	192	778,038 62	5
1,036 65	1,074 05	1,070 96	.....	153	70	49	7	279	377,294 56	6
740 95	668 00	652 30	.....	62	29	38	2	131	256,287 43	7
545 09	569 60	579 35	4	56	27	34	5	126	236,062 42	8
2,728 38	2,788 35	2,800 33	7	533	238	137	20	935	1,096,547 02	9
2,394 49	2,712 61	2,446 16	8	641	280	147	15	1,091	1,636,655 23	10
1,250 15	1,294 00	1,305 85	2	172	61	61	5	301	399,207 91	11
1,100 48	1,173 01	1,354 06	1	166	69	30	3	269	314,807 00	12
691 50	881 05	925 45	1	134	73	39	.....	247	312,308 71	13
2,559 51	2,807 99	2,776 14	16	412	204	101	12	745	993,436 39	14
1,839 22	1,801 74	1,548 20	7	259	154	86	7	513	681,106 18	15
1,785 49	1,410 97	1,370 89	.....	211	91	41	20	363	414,704 00	16
574 05	445 40	460 55	.....	50	9	.....	.....	59	31,573 93	17
1,430 00	1,750 80	1,408 41	4	145	64	64	11	288	471,174 66	18
2,170 70	2,447 35	3,200 55	7	440	138	95	8	688	779,963 12	19
2,589 50	2,128 46	2,096 67	23	448	270	264	19	1,024	1,669,033 21	20
1,159 62	1,208 59	1,219 06	1	110	40	23	7	181	251,975 00	21
2,507 11	2,003 32	2,080 82	23	634	251	156	28	1,092	1,391,867 95	22
2,034 46	2,148 02	1,919 92	28	625	243	165	19	1,080	1,335,548 25	23
1,097 95	1,303 70	1,274 36	7	115	27	21	.....	170	168,457 50	24
1,505 70	1,450 95	1,450 55	19	180	88	60	4	351	467,595 14	25
1,851 00	1,789 70	1,739 91	.....	282	115	99	11	507	729,217 10	26
1,434 40	1,299 70	1,159 85	68	31	21	9	1	313	427,127 00	27
2,720 11	2,567 73	2,382 51	2	288	122	99	13	524	725,872 51	28
2,981 85	2,793 35	2,659 57	5	517	233	124	23	902	1,303,760 05	29
741 10	681 45	823 55	1	115	20	6	.....	142	98,222 21	30
1,901 35	2,094 35	2,174 40	.....	243	246	16	7	512	898,521 00	31
1,378 45	1,365 70	1,178 80	2	164	74	41	4	285	358,069 00	32
1,497 50	1,311 05	1,176 30	3	206	23	9	8	249	289,460 80	33
828 05	1,744 15	1,404 85	3	225	32	17	8	285	324,703 82	34
1,676 24	1,613 22	1,761 89	1	289	100	66	6	462	519,143 00	35
1,577 54	1,697 59	1,873 60	1	168	70	41	4	284	350,548 96	36
975 35	846 90	697 80	4	69	37	23	3	136	198,707 92	37
1,923 44	2,119 40	1,926 82	7	258	109	93	19	480	800,164 21	38
2,768 47	2,875 85	2,367 40	8	426	289	272	85	1,080	2,883,820 00	39
2,826 40	2,870 35	2,666 62	3	372	170	196	38	779	1,507,146 00	40
2,125 20	1,392 27	1,226 35	2	143	19	16	1	181	137,219 79	41
2,105 75	1,455 15	1,458 30	2	144	75	62	14	297	777,461 18	42
2,093 78	2,199 03	2,060 96	12	355	194	167	26	754	1,373,956 61	43
404 00	1,178 60	733 75	1	64	16	23	1	105	152,691 75	44
2,502 36	2,353 41	2,281 00	6	402	140	94	14	656	783,251 71	45
2,211 49	2,036 59	1,479 30	6	247	110	85	10	458	812,435 08	46
1,534 22	1,031 90	1,031 90	2	209	64	51	3	329	383,705 00	48
286 50	308 55	248 85	.....	31	5	2	.....	38	29,066 65	47
2,167 95	2,145 87	2,439 13	30	395	108	87	13	633	741,998 17	49
1,489 05	1,460 60	1,287 80	8	252	90	58	4	412	494,390 00	50
2,885 37	2,841 88	2,155 97	20	864	289	178	28	1,379	1,658,286 22	51
1,386 61	1,408 77	1,614 91	.....	231	57	32	5	325	330,339 71	52
5,328 13	4,588 55	3,660 05	9	322	121	129	59	640	2,588,354 34	53
4,619 90	4,412 00	4,417 30	14	951	966	694	301	2,926	8,275,483 00	54
4,719 75	4,782 47	4,706 94	34	1,687	1,420	588	91	3,820	6,174,871 00	55
1,598 46	1,489 60	1,783 00	13	240	115	86	13	467	692,260 87	56
2,313 14	2,551 50	2,511 46	6	521	330	173	54	1,084	1,883,816 04	57
2,601 84	2,502 42	2,403 75	10	440	193	82	21	746	1,480,021 44	58
1,606 10	1,818 10	1,482 70	8	176	122	121	7	434	705,863 00	59
1,669 63	1,766 06	1,654 52	11	219	127	137	18	512	1,877,315 51	60
3,507 19	3,501 70	3,719 06	16	1,239	715	295	79	2,344	10,367,025 00	61
2,493 02	2,565 97	4,606 56	.....	796	347	155	71	1,369	1,990,543 00	62
1,602 24	1,926 65	2,128 95	.....	226	68	63	10	367	50,259,413 00	63
123,194 04	122,001 63	119,642 26	510	210 60	10,602	6,556	1,440	400 79	123,193,267 70	

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Report

OF THE

Secretary and Registrar

OF THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DAY OF DECEMBER

1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1908

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, Etc., Etc., Etc.
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the Report prepared with respect to the chief transactions of the Department of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st day of December, 1906.

W. J. HANNA,
Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, May 15th, 1907.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 16th, 1907.

To the Honourable

WILLIAM JOHN HANNA, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Etc., Etc, Etc.;

Sir,—In submitting his annual report with regard to the details of the various services rendered by the Office of the Provincial Secretary during the year 1906, the undersigned begs leave to invite attention to the fact that there has been a large increase in the work of the department. The continued increase has been greatest in the incorporation and licensing of companies. This is largely due to the activity in Cobalt and other mining operations and to conversion of mercantile and manufacturing businesses into joint stock concerns.

The following table shows the fees as they were received month by month.

Statement of Office Fees received by Months, 1906.

January	$ 14,720 70
February	17,436 15
March	18,046 80
April	20,461 70
May	15,074 31
June	15,739 05
July	9,843 80
August	10,849 15
September	10,771 12
October	14,715 00
November	28,244 95
December	31,151 36
	$207,054 09

Statement of Source of Fees received during 1906.

Letters Patent	$ 181,998 11
Company's Returns	12,590 20
Automobile Licenses and Renewals	5,523 15
Marriage Act Forms	3,878 45
Commissions	1,996 95
Certificates	110 00
Searches, Bylaws, etc	957 23
Total	$207,054 09

Statement showing Authorized Capital and Amount of Fees paid by Different Classes of Companies.

No.	Name	Capital	Fee
		$	$ c.
4	Hospitals, Schools, etc	130,000	400 00
24	Clubs, etc	543,700	2,250 00
28	Oil and Gas	7,020,000	5,067 50
17	Fiscal Companies	960,000	2,000 00
234	Mining Companies	172,850,000	72,474 50
515	Mercantile Companies	62,735,800	72,258 00
822	Companies	$244,239,500	$154,450 00
50	Increase of Capital		$14,155,000
1	Reduction of Capital		$400,000

List of Companies Incorporated during the year 1906

Name of Company	Capital	Head Office.
A.	$	
The Abitibi Mining and Development Company, Limited	100,000	Finch.
Acton Burrows, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Anderson Company, Limited	100,000	St. Thomas.
The Anthony Wire Fence Company of Canada, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
Anthes Furniture Company, Limited	100,000	Berlin.
The Aylmer Cigar Company, Limited	10,000	Aylmer.
Abbott Grant & Company, Limited	50,000	Brockville.
Abitibi and Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	2,500,000	Sault Ste. Marie. Mich.
Annex Realty Company of Hamilton, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
A. R. Speers Company, Limited	100,000	Sault Ste. Marie
A. E. Walton, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Alphaduct Manufacturing Co., Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Alexander Hotel Company, Limited	50,000	New Liskeard.
The Accommodation Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Amalgamated Petroleum Producers, Limited	40,000	Belleville.
The Automobile Company of Hamilton, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Argentite Mining and Smelting Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Armstrong Manufacturing Company, Limited	200,000	Markdale.
The Albert Mining Company, Limited	375,000	Toronto.
The American Silver King Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Haileybury.
The Amalgamated Oil Company of Canada, Limited	1,000,000	London.
Acker English Remedy Company, Limited	200,000	Fort Erie.
A. E. Rea & Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Alexandra Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Amalgamated Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Atlantic Oil Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Allith Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Ancaster Apple Company, Limited	10,000	Hamilton.
The American Machine Telephone Company	450,000	Brantford.
Alexandra Pavilion and Rink Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Alpha Chemical Company, Limited	75,000	Berlin.
Anima-Nipissing Silver Mines, Limited	300,000	Cobalt.
Argentite Townsites, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Algoma Steel Bridge Company, Limited	40,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Arnprior Park Company, Limited	10,000	Arnprior.
The Argyle Realty Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Anthony Blum Gold Mines, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Algoma Custom Smelting and Refining Company, Limited	250,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Alder Street Natural Gas Company of Dunnville, Limited	20,000	Dunnville.
B.		
The Bedford Park Floral Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto,
The Beaches Building Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Brantford Roofing Company, Limited	100,000	Brantford.
Brampton Building and Improvement Company, Limited	40,000	Brampton.
Ben Allen Portland Cement Company, Limited	500,000	Owen Sound.
Brantford Brewing Company, Limited	100,000	T'p. Brantford
The Barnes Hardware Company, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
The Berlin Button Works, Limited	100,000	Berlin.
The Bennett Theatrical Enterprises, Limited	250,000	London.
The British and French Motor Car Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Bartle Sugar Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Belleville Fruit and Vinegar Company, Limited	40,000	Belleville.
The Brussels Oil Company, Limited	100,000	Brussels.
The Bothwell Locomotive Company, Limited	100,000	Owen Sound.
The Beaver Shoe Company of Ottawa, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
Bartle Fruit Growers Syndicate, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Buffalo Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Beaver Silver Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	500,000	New Liskeard.
Brethour Milling Co., Limited	250,000	London.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
B	$	
Brown-Lee Company Limited	50,000	Guelph.
The Beamsville Preserving Company, Limited	60,000	Beamsville.
B. B. Harlan and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Blanchite Process Paint Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Bianchi Zoescope & Zoegraph Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Benson Johnston Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
Bracebridge Curling Company, Limited	10,000	Bracebridge.
The Blakeney Woollen Company, Limited	40,000	Blakeney.
The Belleville-Cuba Company, Limited	200,000	Belleville.
The Berlin Building and Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
Brant-Wood Flour Mills, Limited	200,000	Brantford.
Berlin Machine Works of Canada, Limited	500,000	Hamilton.
Boston Mines, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Boehner Erb Company, Limited	100,000	Berlin.
The British-American Silver Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Benjamin Moore & Co., Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Bailey Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Windsor.
Beaver Lumber Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Bartle Plantations, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Barnard-Argue-Rath-Stearns Oil and Gas Company, Limited	400,000	Chatham.
The Barron Brick Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
Baxter & Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The British American Oil Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Bracebridge Gazette Printing and Publishing Company, Limited	10,000	Bracebridge.
Butterworth & Co., Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The British Canadian Engineering Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Brokers' Agency, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
British-American Cobalt Mines, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
Ballantynes, Limited	200,000	Stratford.
The Brown Company, Limited	40,000	Elora.
Baxter Oil Company, Limited	50,000	Thamesville.
Berlin Electrical Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Boulter, Davies and Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Burroughs Larder Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited	500,000	New Liskeard.
The Big Six Silver Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,750,000	Cobalt.
The Brooks Hudson Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	New Liskeard.
Bechtels, Limited	75,000	Waterloo.
Banner Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Windsor.
The Burlington Masonic Hall Company, Limited	10,000	Burlington.
The Book Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Bucke Silver and Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Ottawa.
Bonanza Reef Extension, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Baltimore Lunch, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
C.		
The Caugh & Schneider Company, Limited	40,000	Mitchell.
Campbell and Tough Stock Scale Company, Limited	50,000	Arnprior.
The Conboy Carriage Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canadian Lock Nut Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
Caulfield, Burns & Gibson, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Aluminum Seal Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Croesus Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
The Clarks Standard Developing Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
The Canadian Cobalt and Silver Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Ottawa,
The Crown Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Leamington.
The Capital Vinegar Works, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
City and Suburban Home Building Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Consumers' Coal Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Capital Scale Brass and Iron Foundry Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
C. W. Bongard Co., Limited	40,000	Toronto.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
C	$	
The Cheapside Natural Gas and Oil Company, Limited	10,000	Cheapside.
Churchill Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Canada Shoe Company, Limited	40,000	Brampton.
Canadian Ramopo Iron Works, Limited	300,000	Niagara Falls.
Crescent Coal and Coke Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Canada Agency Company, Limited	40,000	London.
The Cobalt Silver Queen and Copper Mining Company, Limited.	500,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Credit Cleaning Co., Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Cobalt North Ontario Mining Co., Limited	40,000	Haileybury.
Carbons, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canadian Multi-Phone Company, Limited	200,000	Hamilton.
The Central Oil and Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Consolidated Mines, Limited	2,500,000	Cobalt.
Canadian Ethinite Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Open Call Mining Exchange, Limited	40,000	Cobalt.
The Cobalt Hotel Company, Limited	30,000	Cobalt.
Continental Manufacturers' Syndicate, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Chatham Motor Car Company, Limited	50,000	Chatham.
Cobalt Townsite Mining Company, Limited	100,000	North Bay.
Cobalt Silver Queen, Limited	1,500,000	Cobalt.
Canadian Apple Exporters, Limited	40,000	Trenton.
Canadian Pin Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Cuban Ontario Fruit Company, Limited	40,000	London.
The Cross Lake Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Carbolite Carbolineum Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto,
The Cobalt Chartered Company, Limited	350,000	Haileybury.
Cobalt and Hudson Bay Development Company, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
The Cobalt Standard Mining Exchange, Limited	40,000	Cobalt.
Commercial Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
The Contractors' Supply Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canada Law Book Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Central Foundry, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Cubanadian Fruit Company, Limited	200,000	Hamilton.
The Columbus Cobalt Silver Company, Limited	450,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Central Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	New Liskeard.
The Cavendish Lumber Company, Limited	200,000	Lakefield.
The Cobalt Smelting and Refining Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Nugget Silver, Limited	40,000	Haileybury.
Canada First, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Clear Lake Mining Company, Limited	650,000	Toronto.
Canadian Wire Screen Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Canada Spool and Bobbin Company, Limited	30,000	Walkerton.
Clayton Meat Co., Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Transit Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Chesterfield Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Richard's Landing.
Canadian Wood Products, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Central Ontario Granite and Marble Company, Limited	300,000	Trenton.
The Composite Brick Company of Parry Sound, Limited	20,000	Parry Sound.
The Canadian McVicker Engine Company, Limited	100,000	Galt.
The Cosmopolitan Club, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Rail Joint Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Canadian Castile Soap Company, Limited	100,000	Berlin.
Canada Realty Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Diamond Drilling and Development Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Canadian Axminster Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
Canada Saw Mill Company, Limited	100,000	Blind River.
Charles B. Heath Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
Canadian Industries, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Canada Metal Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Commercial Brick Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
C.	$	
The Canadian Steel Post and Fence Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Steel and Construction Company, Limited	50,000	Midland.
Canada Stove Company, Limited	150,000	Ottawa.
The Crown Hat Company, Limited	50,000	Galt.
Chemical Laboratories, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Coal and Navigation Company, Limited	500,000	Tillsonburg.
Cereals, Limited	200,000	Kingston.
Canada Mines, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Coates Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Charles C. Cummings, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canadian Gas Power and Launches, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Forge Company, Limited	100,000	Welland.
Canada Steam Pump and Machine Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canadian Electrical and Motor Company, Limited	550,000	Toronto.
Canada Minerals, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The City of Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Cobalt.
The Courier Press, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Cleveland Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Cinderella Shoe Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Canada Cloak Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canada and United States Oil and Gas Company, Limited	30,000	Chatham.
The Colonial Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Cobalt.
Cuban Plantations, Limited	200,000	Berlin.
The Cobalt Portage Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Athletic Club, Limited	25,000	Cobalt.
Calcium Products, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Connon Floral Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Crude Oil, Gas and Power Company, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
The Canadian Development Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Native Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Haileybury.
Consolidated Hardware Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Cobalt Union Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Cobalt and New Ontario Prospectors, Developers and Investors, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Canadian Billings & Spencer, Limited	200,000	Brockville.
Cobalt Annex Silver Mines, Limited	500,000	Haileybury.
Cobalt Smiley Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Monarch Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Coin Silver Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Windsor.
The Cobalt Electrical Development Company, Limited	500,000	Haileybury.
Calumet Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Haileybury.
Cobalt Silver Ores, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Cuyahoga Silver Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Coniagas Mines, Limited	4,000,000	St. Catharines.
Cobalt Bullion Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.
The Clifton Sand, Gravel and Construction Company, Limited	250,000	St. Catharines.
C. Ormsby & Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Coleman and Quebec Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The Cobalt Bloom Newspaper Company, Limited	40,000	Cobalt.
The Canadian Clothes Pin Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Arnprior.
Cobalt Silver Prince, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
Cobalt Chief Silver Mining Company, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Cobalt Corporation, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Merger, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Hardware and Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited	40,000	London.
Canada Pulverizer, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Painer Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Campbell-Crawford Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
The Craig Harness Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The Canadian General Industrial and Development Company, Limited	150,000	Chatham.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
C	$	
The Century Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Canadian Realty Company, Limited	50,000	Sault St. Marie.
Collingwood Shipping Company, Limited	90,000	Collingwood.
Consolidated Cobalt Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Silver Crown, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Casey Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
Cobalt, Mining Information Bureau, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Lake Mining Company, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt and Larder Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited	300,000	New Liskeard.
Continental Timber Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Ore Sampling Company, Limited	100,000	Cobalt.
The Canadian School of Telegraphy, Limited	9,500	Toronto.
Cobalt Mines Syndicate, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canadian Amusement Company, Limited	500,000	Hamilton.
The Canada Landed Securities, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
D.		
The Dwyer Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Dominion Wine and Spirit Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Delhi Light and Power Company, Limited	40,000	Delhi.
The Dominion Cooperage Company, Limited	40 000	London.
The Davis Acetylene Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Dominion Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Webbwood.
The Douglas Milling Company, Limited	40,000	Douglas.
The Dutton Athletic Curling and Skating Company, Limited	10,000	Dutton.
Dominion Office and Store Fitting Company, Limited	40,000	London.
Dinorwic and Gold Mines Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Dominion Linen Manufacturing Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Detroit & Cobalt Development Company, Limited	25,000	Windsor.
The Dominion Cobalt Mining and Developing Company, Limited	450,000	Cobalt.
The Dunnville Gas Development Company, Limited	40,000	Dunnville.
Dominion Henderson Bearings, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Dashwood Planing Mill Company, Limited	30,000	Dashwood.
Dieckerhoff Raffloer and Company of Canada, Limited	80,000	Toronto.
The Dominion District Steam Heating Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Deutscher Verlin, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Dominion Carriage Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Deer Park Sanitarium, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Dr. Williams Medicine Company (Africa), Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Dundee Steamship Company, Limited,	100,000	Hamilton.
Detroit and Algoma Silver Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
The Dr. Norvall Medical Company, Limited	10,000	Peterborough.
Dominion Photo Snpply Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Dominion Brush and Mirror Company, Limited	65,000	Toronto J'nctn
The Duff Stores Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Douglas Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Delta Lime Company, Limited.	30,000	Delta.
Dominion Carbonic Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Dominion Envelope Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Dufferin Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
Delaney & Pettit Sand Paper Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Douglas Brothers, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Dominion Heating and Ventilating Company, Limited	40,000	Hespeler.
Davis Silver Cobalt Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited	125,000	Toronto.
Dardanelles (Larder Lake) Gold Mines, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Duluth Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Haileybury.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
E.	$	
The Elevator Specialty Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
E. J. Dignum and Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Evans Company, Limited	100,000	Sudbury.
The Empire Securities, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Evergreen Cemetery Company of West Lorne, Limited	800	West Lorne.
The Eureka Silver Mining Company, Limited	100,000	New Liskeard.
The Erie Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Selkirk.
The Empire Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	London.
Erie Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The E. Long Manufacturing Company, Limited	75,000	Orillia.
E. A. Wood, Limited	20,000	Orillia.
The Exeter Canning and Preserving Company, Limited	40,000	Exeter.
The Exeter Times Printing Company, Limited	10,000	Exeter.
The Erie Natural Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Dunnville.
Erie Evaporating Company, Limited	40,000	Dunnville.
The Exploration Company of Canada, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Empress Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Edward Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Esperanza-Cobalt Mines Company, Limited	1,000,000	Windsor.
Elliott-Fisher, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Electric Publishing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Erie Ice Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
F.		
Fiddes & Hogarth, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Fletcher Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Finch Electric Light and Lumber Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Finch.
Fox Brothers and Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Foster Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Fisher Company, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
Freehold Security Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Falls Power Company, Limited	10,000	Welland.
The Florence Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Flesherton Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	Flesherton.
Findlay Brothers Company, Limited	200,000	Carleton Place
The Findlay Mining Company, Limited	20,000	Windsor.
The Frontier Realty Company, Limited	80,000	Hamilton.
The Fremes & Rosenburg Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Fort Frances Lumber Company, Limited	60,000	Fort Frances.
Forest Reserve Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
F. H. Richardson and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Freeda Larder Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
G.	$	
Gilbert Dunn and Woodland, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Great Western Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited	200,000	Peterborough.
Galt Electric Gas Fixtures, Limited	40,000	Galt.
The Graham Renfrew Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Galt Malleable Iron Company, Limited	100,000	Galt.
The Green Silver Mines Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Gillies Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Haileybury.
G. Duthie and Sons, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Green Rock Mining Company, Limited	600,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Glen Lake Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Gilpin Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Gallagher Iron Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Geo. H. Lees and Co., Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Giant Silver Nugget Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
G.	$	
Great Lakes Portland Cement Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The German Canadian Smelting and Refining Company, Limited.	1,000,000	Toronto.
Grau and Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
Giradot Wine Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Golspie Steamship Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The Golden Reed Mining Company, Limited	1,200,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Glencoe Woollens, Limited	40,000	Glencoe.
Gordon Benson Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Sarnia.
The Great Central Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Petrolea.
Golden Park Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
The Guelph Tailoring Company, Limited	40,000	Guelph.
The Guelph Typewriter Exchange, Limited	40,000	Guelph.
Green-Meehan Mining Company, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
Gilson Manufacturing Company Limited	50,000	Guelph.
Gundy-Clapperton Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Glenary Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Gold and Silver Mountain Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
H.		
The Home Furniture and Carpet Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Hillrust Wine Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Tp. Thorold.
Heyes Brothers, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Hamilton Light and Equipment Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Huron Oil Producers, Limited	60,000	Petrolea.
Hastings Waggon Company, Limited	40,000	Watford.
The Hamilton Anchor Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Hoidge Marble Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Hunter Brothers, Limited	40,000	Barrie.
Hudson Bay Extended, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Haileybury Supply Company, Limited	50,000	Haileybury.
Henry K. Wampole and Company, Limited	500,000	Perth.
Herald Printing Company of Fort William, Limited	40,000	Fort William.
The Haileybury Hall Company, Limited	25,000	Haileybury.
The Haldimand Rural Telephone Company, Limited	3,000	The Gully.
Harriston Furniture Manufacturing Company, Limited	25,000	Harriston.
The Hamilton Golf and Country Club, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Howard Cooperage and Lumber Company, Limited	30,000	Ridgetown.
The Hudson Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Barrie.
Hamilton Terminal Company, Limited	200,000	Hamilton.
Hamilton Mirror Plate Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Hensall Foundry and Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Hensall.
Hurley Machine Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Huronian Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Cobalt.
H. C. Tugwell and Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The H. C. Baird Son and Company, Limited	100,000	Parkhill.
Harley Kay Knitting Machine Company, Limited	40,000	Georgetown.
The Heathcock Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Dresden.
The Hagen Shirt and Collar Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
The Hunter Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The H. E. Simpson Building Company, Limited	50,000	Niagara Falls.
Harris-Maxwell Gold Mining Company, Limtted	100,000	Toronto.
The Hamilton and Lewitt Knitting Company, Limited	40,000	Arnprior.
I.		
The Indestructible Brick, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Imperial Sanitary Laundry Company, Limited	150,000	Windsor.
Imperial Coaches, Limited	225,000	Toronto.
The Imperial Carpet Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Island Aquatic Association, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
Imperial News Agency, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
I.	$	
Iroquois Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
International Electric Company, Limited	100,000	London.
International Publications, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Interocean Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Imperial Blend Tea Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Ivor Match Machine Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Ingersoll Telephone Company, Limited	50,000	Ingersoll.
The Industrial Transport and Storage Company, Limited	25,000	Woodstock.
The Interprovincial Mining Company, Limited	1,500,000	Haileybury.
The International Cobalt and Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Ideal Cylinder Snow Plow Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Ideal Concrete Machinery Company, Limited	75,000	London.
Imperial Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Iroquois Pipe Company, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
The Imperial Raincoat and Cloak Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Independence Cobalt Silver Mines Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
J.		
The Jessie Fraser Copper Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Niagara Falls.
The J. H. Milnes Coal Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
James Lumbers Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
James A. Cline, Limited	100,000	Stratford.
The J. W. Young Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Journal Printing Company of St. Thomas, Limited	50,000	St. Thomas.
J. H. Jackson and Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The J. W. Stone Boat Manufacturing Company, Limited	25,000	Kenora.
The Jenkins Automatic Fender Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
James Turner and Company, Limited	150,000	Hamilton.
J. Vansickler and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The John Morrow Screw, Limited	100,000	Ingersoll.
The Jones Packing and Provision Company, Limited	40,000	Smith's Falls.
The Jury Copper Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Sault Ste. Marie
John Kay Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
J. J. Gibbons, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
K.		
King Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Kerr Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Kakabeka Falls Brewing Company, Limited	100,000	Fort William.
The Keewatin Lumber Company, Limited	250,000	Keewatin.
Kindel Bed Company, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
The Komnick System Sandstone Brick Machinery Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Kaministikivia Club of Fort William, Limited	40,000	Fort William.
Keewatin Silver Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Kerr Lake Lawson Mining Company Limited	1,500,000	Cobalt.
Kennedy Cobalt Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
L.		
Lake Shore Oil and Gas Company, Limited	1,000,000	Brantford.
The London Pant, Overall and Shirt Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	London.
Lloyd-Thompson Wire, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
The Lakeside Canning Company, Limited	25,000	Wellington.
The London Cement Construction Company, Limited	10,000	London.
L. H. Scandrett and Sons, Limited	25,000	London.
The Long Lake Company, Limited	100,000	Cobalt.
The Law Bank Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	Lawbank.
London Machine Tool Company, Limited	200,000	Hamilton.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
L.	$	
L. N. Poulin, Limited	250,000	Ottawa.
L. Duhamel, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
The Lake Abitibi Navigation and Trading Company, Limited	40,000	Parry Sound.
The Lawson Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Eganville.
The Langton Stock Farm Company, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Limited	1,000,000	Tp. Thurlow.
Larder Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Haileybury.
Lamont Commission Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Little Nipissing Silver Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	650,000	Toronto.
The Leach Concrete Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The Lorrain Mining Company, Limited	400,000	Toronto.
Latchford Silver Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Liskeard Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited	200,000	New Liskeard.
The Lake Abitibi Gold Mining Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Lumsden Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
M.		
The Model School of Music, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
M. Rawlinson, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Metropolitan Oils and Soaps, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Maitland River Power Company, Limited	500,000	Goderich.
Murray Printing Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Marter-Hall Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Maybank Bronze Metal Company, Limited	80,000	Morrisburg.
M. Gartlan and Company, Limited	40,000	Stayner.
McConnell and Prospectors Exploration Company, Limited	200,000	Ottawa.
Miller Cartage Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Montreal Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	590,000	Toronto.
The Mines Publishing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Model Incubator Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Mann Brass Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co., Limited	400,000	Toronto.
The Mississauga Golf Club of Toronto, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Mining and Lands Develpment Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
The Montreal River Silver Syndicate, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Mining Development and Securities Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Mount Albert Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Mount Albert.
The Maple Grove Syndicate, Limited	40,000	London.
The Merriton Paper Mill Company, Limited	300,000	Merriton.
The Madison-Williams Manufacturing Company, Limited	75,000	Lindsay.
Masonic Temple Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
McLachlin Brothers, Limited	2,000,000	Arnprior.
Monteith-Nixon, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Miller Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The M. Erb Company, Limited	150,000	Berlin.
The Manufacturers' Natnral Gas Company, Limited	200,000	Hamilton.
Manufacturers' Securities, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
The McGlashan Clarke Company, Limited	100,000	Niagara Falls.
Maple City Oil and Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Chatham.
The Model Paint Co., Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression	40,000	Toronto.
Munro & Donald, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Manson Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Morang Educational Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Modern Bedstead Company, Limited	150,000	Cornwall.
The Marvel Acetylene Generator Company, Limited	10,000	Bradford.
The Manhattan Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Mann Lumber and Cheese Box Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
McCurry Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Meisel Manufacturing Company, Limited	350,000	Port Arthur.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued*

Name of Company,	Capital.	Head Office.
M.	$	
The Massey Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited	10,000	Massey.
McCann-Knox Milling Co., Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Magean Serre Company, Limited	100,000	Sturgeon Falls.
The Morton, Brime Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The McRae Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
N.		
New York and Canadian Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The New System Brick Company, Limited	50,000	Brantford.
The Northern Ontario Copper Company, Limited	500,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Niagara Chemical Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Nipissing Tribune Publishing Company, Limited	10,000	North Bay.
The Northern American Cobalt Refining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Hamilton.
Niagara Falls Realty Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Norwalk Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Northway Bros. & Winger, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Nelson Hardware Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
The New Ontario Stock Exchange, Limited	20,000	New Liskeard.
The National Brass and Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The North Cobalt Land Corporation, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Newbigging Cabinet Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Niagara Racing Association, Limited	100,000	Bridgeburg.
The North Bay Rink Company, Limited	20,000	North Bay.
North Range Nickel and Iron Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Sudbury.
North Ontario Reduction and Refining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
National Limited	75,000	Ottawa.
New Ideal Buckle Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
North Bay Brick and File Company, Limited	50,000	North Bay.
The Niagara District Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Jordan.
Niagara Falls Heating and Supply Company, Limited	50,000	Niagara Falls.
The National Mining and Developing Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
The Nancy Helen Mines, Limited	500,000	Cobalt.
New York and Ontario Oil and Gas Company, Limited	30,000	Chatham.
The New York Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Northern Ontario Consolidated Copper Company, Limited	1,500,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The National Stationery Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Nipissing Power Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Northern Realty Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
North Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Cobalt.
Nova Scotia Silver Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
National Bond and Share Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Norfolk County Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	Waterford.
The National Car Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
Northland Mining Company, Limited	250,000	London.
The Nipissing Construction Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Nepigon Mines Company, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
Ney, Camp and Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
Nipissing Copper and Silver Company, Limited	3,500,000	Toronto.
The National Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
Northern Turpentine Company, Limited	250,000	Ottawa.
National Mercantile Agency, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
O.		
Oriental Textiles, Limited	160,000	Toronto.
The Ontario Sewer Pipe Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Ontario Distributing Company, Limited	40,000	Niagara Falls.
The Oxford Knitting Company, Limited	50,000	Woodstock.
The Ottawa and Suburban Realty Company, Limited	35,000	Ottawa.
Ottawa Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Orme & Son, Limited	250,000	Ottawa.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
O.	$	
The Owen Sound Brick Company, Limited	40,000	Owen Sound.
The Ohio Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	60,000	Haileybury.
Ontario Iron and Steel Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Ontario Land Company, Limited	100,000	Brampton.
The Opinicon Club, Limited	15,000	Chaffey's Locks.
Oil Well Supply Company, Limited	100,000	Petrolea.
The Ottawa Sales Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Ontario Oil Land Refining Company, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
Orr Bros., Limited	120,000	Toronto.
The Ottawa Vinegar Works, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Orillia Trout Club, Limited	10,000	Orillia.
The Ottawa Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Ottawa.
Ontario Torpedo Co., Limited	40,000	Petrolea.
The Ontario Nickel Company, Limited	1,000,000	Worthington.
Ore Contracting Co., Limited	40,000	Bessemer.
The Old Chap Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
Ontario Quebec Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto
Ottawa Fruit and Produce Exchange, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
P		
The Pelican Land Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
P. McIntosh & Son, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Photo-Engravers, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Port Arthur Club, Limited	25,000	Port Arthur.
The Point Au Basil Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	Point Au Basil
The Peterborough Curling Rink Company, Limited	10,000	Peterborough
The Port Arthur Sand Lime Brick Company, Limited	60,000	Port Arthur
The Private Garage, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Peterson Lake Silver Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The People's Bakery of Peterborough, Limited	50,000	Peterborough.
The Parkdale Amateur Athletic Association, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Permanent Ink Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited	40,000	Pembroke.
The Portland Cast Stone Company, Limited	40,000	Guelph.
The Peterborough and Chemong Auto-Car Company, Limited	5,000	Peterborough.
The Pierce Company, Limited	20,000	Haileybury.
The Peterborough Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
Page-Hersey Iron Tube and Lead Company, Limited	2,000,000	Guelph.
The Perth Bolt & Forging Co., Limited	50,000	Perth.
The Peterborough Steel Rolling Mills Company, Limited	200,000	Peterborough.
Pittsburg Coal Company, Limited	100,000	Port Arthur.
The Progress Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Cobalt.
Publishers, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Percival Plow and Stove Company, Limited	200,000	Merrickville.
The Power City Stove Company, Limited	40,000	Niagara Falls.
Provincial Securities Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Purdy, Mansell, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Peerless Larder Lake Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Pontiac and Nipissing Exploration Company, Limited	1,000,000	New Liskeard.
Penn Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Pennsylvania Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Producers' Torpedo Company, Limited	15,000	Leamington.
The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Q		
The Queen City Mining and Development Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Queen City Produce Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Queen City Manufacturers, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
R		
Roy Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Robinson Company, Limited	75,000	Napanee.
The Red Rock Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.
Rutledge and Jackson, Limited	100,000	Fort William.
The Riley Ramsay Company, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
The Roofers' Supply Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Rapid Tool Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
Rideau Realty Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Rainy River Navigation Company, Limited	40,000	Kenora.
Railway Supplies, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Renfrew Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, Limited	20,000	Renfrew.
The Right-of-Way Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
The Rearden Rifle Sight Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Robins Realty Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
Roberts Engraving Company, Limited	40,000	London.
Rochester Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Reliance Moulding Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Rogers Manufacturing Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Rockliffe Property Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
Rochester-Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
The Ruby Silver Mining and Development Company, Limited	500,000	Hamilton.
The Ross Cobalt Silver Mines Company, Limited	1,500,000	Cobalt.
Richard Hall & Son, Limited	150,000	Peterborough.
Robert Fair and Company, Limited	75,000	Peterborough.
The Russell Brick and Tile Company, Limited	100,000	Russell.
S		
The South American Petroleum Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The St. Lawrence Curling Rink and Bowling Company, Limited	1,200	Morrisburg.
Sellers-Gough Fur Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Stamford Park Wine Company, Limited	150,000	Township. Stamford.
The Smith's Falls Foundry and Malleable Company, Limited	100,000	Smith's Falls.
The Section Acetylene Machine Company, Limited	15,000	Belleville.
The Silver-Leaf Mining Company, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
The Silver Star Mining Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
The Standard Envelope Company, Limited	100,000	Perth.
The Savage Mine of Cobalt, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Sanderson, Pearcy & Co., Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Stratford Curling Company, Limited	15,000	Stratford.
St. Mary, Kirkton & Exeter Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	Kirkton.
The Sarnia Tanning Company, Limited	40,000	Sarnia.
The Silverland Development Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Shakespeare Development Company, Limited	300,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The Sterling Silver-Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
The Silver City Mining Company, Limited	350,000	Toronto.
Silverhorn Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Sarnia Match Company, Limited	300,000	Sarnia.
The Silver Bell Mining Company, Limited	250,000	North Bay.
The Semmens & Evel Casket Co., Limited	250,000	Hamilton.
Star Silver Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Shortells, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Silver Cliff Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Ottawa.
Silver Wonder Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
Silver Ledge, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Silver Crown Mining Company, Limited	500,000	North Bay.
The Steep Rock Development Company, Limited	150,000	Fort Frances.
Spilling Brothers, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Sudbury Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Sudbury.
Scannell Bros. & Cooke, Limited	10,000	Ottawa.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office;
S.	$	
Sovereign Perfumes, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Soo-Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Cobalt.
Sutherland's, Limited	150,000	Hamilton.
The Sutcliffe-Edmison Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Sasagenga Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Cobalt.
The Superior Portland Cement Railway Company, Limited	50,000	Orangeville.
Standard Securities, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Schofield Holden Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Superior Oil Company, Limited	500,000	Sault St. Marie
Seaforth Woollen Mills Company, Limited	50,000	Seaforth.
The Supreme Heating Company, Limited	200,000	Owen Sound.
Stephens-Hepner Company Limited	150,000	Port Elgin.
The Steel Fence Post Company of Toronto, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Suburban Homes, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Stratford Steam Laundry Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
San Diego Fruit Company, Limited	150,000	Windsor.
Standard Flax Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Southampton Furniture Company, Limited	200,000	Southampton.
The Summers Theatrical Enterprises, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Spencer Seedless Apple Company, of Toronto, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Sunbeam Specialty Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Scott Machine Company, Limited	40,000	London.
The Standard Gas Holder and Boiler Construction Company, Limited	40,000	Belleville.
The Silver Lion Mining and Developement Company, Limited	500,000	Cobalt.
Superior Barley Mills, Limited	40,000	Ft. William.
The Sherman Cooper Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Superior Dock Coal and Metal Company, Limited	75,000	Sault St. Marie.
South River Skating Rink Company, Limited	2,500	South River.
Sombra Oil and Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Chatham.
The Southern Belle Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
The Standard Instrument and Chemical Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Safety Door Hanger Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The St. Paul Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	600,000	Cobalt.
Stellar Silver Cobalt Corporation, Limited	1,000,000	Sudbury.
The Silverado Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Cobalt
St. Anthony Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
Standard Concrete Construction Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Schultz Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
Supplies, Limited	40,000	Cobalt.
Standard Cobalt Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
The St. Catharines Drilling Company, Limited	40,000	St. Catharines.
The Schomberg Market Association, Limited	25,000	Schomberg.
The Sharpe Lake Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
Silver Horse Shoe Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
T.		
The Toronto Show Case Company, Limited	35,000	Toronto.
The Temagami Silver Mining Company, Limited	150,000	Sturgeon Falls.
Toronto Improvement Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Torentoris Mining Company, Limited	700,000	Sault St. Marie.
Temagami Iron Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Toronto Dwellings, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Terra Cotta Pressed Brick Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The Turner Novelty Manufacturing and Galvanizing Company, Limited	40,000	Chatham.
The Trimble Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Temiskaming Sterling Mining Company, Limited	10,000	Milberta.
Telfer Bros., Limited	150,000	Co lingwood.
The Tilbury Canning Company, Limited	25,000	Tilbury.
Tobey, Limited	50,000	Toronto.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
T.	$	
The Twin City Opera House Company, Limited	50,000	Berlin.
Trethewey Silver Cobalt Mine, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Racquet Club, Limited	5,000	Toronto.
The T. Eaton Drug Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Tilden-Jackson Typewriter Company, Limited	500,000	Hamilton.
Toronto Furniture Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Twin Lake Mining Company, Limited	500,000	New Liskeard.
The Toronto Waterloo Office Fixture Company, Limited	75,000	Waterloo.
The Toronto Daily Standard Publishing Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Temiskaming Hematite Iron Company, Limited	42,000	Toronto.
The Theodore Telier Construction Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Two Lakes Lapper Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Sowerby.
The Toronto Park Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Temiskaming Mining Company, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
The Trout Lake Cobalt Mining Company of Montreal, Limited	3,000 000	Ottawa.
Thrift, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
U.		
Universal Systems, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The University Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
United Coal and Supply Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
United Silver Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
The Union Standard Furnace Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
United States Cobalt Company, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
United Mines of Cobalt, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
V.		
Vigars-Shear Lumber Company, Limited	200,000	Port Arthur.
The Victoria Roller Rink Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Vogue Tailoring Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Violet Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Volcanic Oil and Gas Company, Limited	300,000	Chatham.
Victoria Silver Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Vulcan Company, Limited	100,000	London.
W.		
The Western Ontario Fish Company, Limited	40,000	Kenora.
Will H. Newsome, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Wainfleet Natural Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Port Colborne
The Williamson Marks Mines, Limited	300,009	Toronto.
The Windigo Lake Company, Limited	50,000	New Liskeard.
The Wright Floral Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Wunder Furniture Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
The Windsor Fish Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
The Welland County Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	Stevensville.
The Weston Land and Improvement Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Wonder Land Silver Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Windsor.
The Windsor Dredging Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor,
The Western Unlisted Securities Company, Limited	40,000	London.
The Waterloo Furniture Company, Limited	100,000	Waterloo.
Walterhouse-Johnston Lime Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Watts & Bates, Limited	25,000	St. Catharines.
The Webbwood Athletic Company, Limited	10,000	Webbwood.
Wallstrees Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Windsor.
Wendigon Silver and Copper Mining Company, Limited	400,000	Windsor.
The Welland Drug Company, Limited	100,000	St. Catharines.
N. E. Dillon Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Warren Bros. & Co., Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Wentworth Mineral Water Company, Limited	7,500	Hamilton.

List of Companies incorporated during the year 1936. *Concluded.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
W.	$	
The West Branch Jocko Company, Limited	20,000	Hawkesbury.
The Western and Northern Lands Corporation, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Weir Wardrobe Company of Canada, Limited	100,000	Mt. Forest.
Welland Concrete Company, Limited	20,000	Welland.
West Ontario Oil Company, Limited	100,000	Petrolea.
Wagstaffe, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Waterloo County Golf and Country Club, Limited	40,000	Tp. N. Dumfries
The Wabi Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Cobalt.
Welland Land Company, Limited	40,000	Welland.
The Watchman-Warder Printing Company, Limited	20,000	Lindsay.
The Walterhouse Manufacturing Company, Limited	120,000	Ingersoll.
The Wingham Hospital Company, Limited	10,000	Wingham.
The Wood Products Company of Canada, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The W. I. Kemp Company, Limited	300,000	Stratford.
West Indies Plantations, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Winona Steamship Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Wright Silver Mining Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Williams Copper Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
W. J. McGuire & Sons, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Western Shoe Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
Welland Electrical Company, Limited	175,000	Welland.
Watts Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Wet Process Reduction Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Waterloo Mining Company, Limited	200,000	Berlin.
The Walkerville Carriage Goods Company, Limited	40,000	Walkerville.
Way Muffler Company of London Ontario, Limited	40,000	London.
The White Lily Mining and Milling Company, Limited	1,000,000	Fort William.
The Wentworth Quarry Company, Limited	60,000	Hamilton.
Western Wheat Lands and Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	London.
Y		
The York Dairy, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The York Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	400,000	Toronto.
The Youngstown Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
Z.		
Zone Consolidated Oil Company, Limited	40,000	Thamesville.

APPENDIX VIII.—List of Companies licensed during 1906.

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
A		$ c.	
Anglo-Canadian Leather Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	C. O. Shaw.
Acme Oil Company	Arizona	385 00	A. T Bole.
The American Hotel Supply Company	Illinois	100 00	S. Johnston.
The Arundel Lumber Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	G. H. Perley.
Amalgamated Silver Mines Company	Maine	385 00	A. J. McComber.
American Street Lamp & Supply Company	Delaware	100 00	S. C. Smoke.
American Chicle Company, Limited	New Jersey	125 00	
B			
The Barton-Parker Manufacturing Company	Iowa	100 00	N. Russell.
Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company	Illinois	100 00	S. T. Faram.
The Braddock Development Company	Oklahoma	100 00	G. Reed.
The Borrowers' Agency, Limited	West Virginia	160 00	W. J. Tremeear.
British American Elevator Company	Dominion	50 00	W. Gow.
Butler Brothers-Hoff Company	New York	160 00	E. C. Kenning.
C			
The Canadian Forty Mile Dredging Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	
Continental Finance Company	New York	100 00	P. T. Cronin.
The Coca-Cola Company	Georgia	100 00	R. G. Smyth.
The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. D. Matthews.
Carcrass Syndicate, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. Read.
Cobalt Silver Mining Company (Arizona Cobalt Silver Company)	Arizona	385 00	J. A. McIntosh.
The Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. G. Smith.
Cobalt Securities Company	New York	100 00	R. I. Towers.
Consolidated Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	E. R. Peacock.
The Cudahy Packing Company	Illinois	100 00	A. Dods.
Century Telephone Construction Company	New York	100 00	A. F. Wilson.
Commonwealth Jewel Oil Company	Illinois	100 00	Alex. Farquharson.
The Can-Amer. Mining and Development Company	New York	260 00	Alex. Fraser.
Consolidated Elevator Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	F. W. Young.
Chicago-Cobalt Silver Mining Company	S. Dakota	260 00	F. Denton.
D			
Darling Brothers, Limited	Dominion	50 00	R. Dawson.
The Dominion Gas Improvement Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. Coates.
Dominion Engineering & Construction Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	R. Macdonald.
Dominion Toilet Brush Company, Limited	New York	100 00	J. W. Bradshaw.
The Dominion Foundry Supply Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. F. Gaffney.
Debenham's (Canada), Limited	Imperial	260 00	

List of Companies licensed during 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
E		$ c.	
Electric Heaters, Limited	Dominion	25 00	A. F. Leggatt.
F			
Frank H. Fleer and Company	Delaware	100 00	P. Fleer.
Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Company	Missouri	100 00	A. E. Klepperth.
G			
G. T. Fulford Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	A. D. Langmuir.
Garfield Tea Company	New York	100 00	S. Harrison.
The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited	Dominion	25 00	G. B. Greene.
Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. L. Morton.
H			
Henry Birks & Sons, Limited	Dominion	260 00	C. A. Olmsted.
Hamilton Carhartt Manufactures	Michigan	100 00	C. F. Fell.
Hunt Brothers, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. I. Hunt.
Holbrooks, Limited	Imperial	100 00	H. G. Nobbs.
I			
The Industrial Securities Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	P. D. Crerar.
Imperial Reality Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. W. Woods.
International Marine Signal Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	T. L. Wilson.
International Acheson Graphite Company	New Jersey	100 00	W. H. Arison.
J			
John Millen & Son, Limited	Dominion	160 00	C. Bradfield.
The J. H. Bishop Company	Michigan	260 00	W. J. Burns.
Jones Underfeed Stoker Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. L. Ross.
K			
Kerry Mining Company	New York	100 00	J. W. Russell.
Kamargo Oil Company	New York	100 00	E. B. Calkins.
L			
Lake Huron Company	Maine	160 00	J. L. McDougall.
The Leitch Colliers, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. G. Turriff.
The Lufkin Rule Company	Michigan	100 00	A. R. Bartlett.
M			
The Moffat Fuel Saver, Limited	Dominion	25 00	N. J. Kerr.
Michigan Pulp Wood Company	Michigan	100 00	J. L. Darling.
The Miller Publishing Company	West Virginia	100 00	P. A. Robinson.
Manitou Mines Company, Limited	Arizona	100 00	H. D. Alston.
Mexico Tramways Company	Dominion	50 00	J. S. Lovell.
Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company	Dominion	50 00	Z. A. Lash.
The Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	P. E. McKenzie.

List of Companies licensed during 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
M			
		$ c.	
The Monterey Waterworks and Sewer Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Z. A. Lash.
The Multi Scale Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	J. J. Fox.
N			
National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. S. Elliott.
The Nineteen Hundred Washer Company	New York	100 00	J. E. Bach.
Niagara Frontier Oil & Gas Co.	New York	110 00	W. G. Ryan.
Northern Pyrites Company	New York	160 00	J. S. Lovell.
The National Cash Register Company	Ohio	150 00	F. E. Mutton.
The Northern Engineering and Supply Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	A. H. Vickers.
O			
Ottawa Free Press, Limited	Dominion	50 00	E. N. Smith.
The Ottawa Stone Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	T. G. Brigham.
The Oil Well Salvage Company	Ohio	100 00	A. T. Pales.
Ottawa Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	W. J. Code.
Olympia Gold Mining Company, Limited	Arizona	100 00	E. N. Armour.
Oil Well Supply Company	Pennsylvania	100 00	W. J. Tremeear.
The Ontario Oil and Gas Company (to carry on business in Ontario under name of The Kennedy Oil and Gas Company)	Ohio	100 00	M. Q. Chase.
P			
The Prescott Terminal Company	Dominion	25 00	F. J. French.
Pratt & Whitney Company of Canada, Limited	Dominion	25 00	H. Bertram.
Puebla Tramway Light and Power Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. S. Lovell.
Pintsch Compressing Company	New Jersey	100 00	W. L. Davis.
The Pennsylvania-Ontario Transportation Company	Ohio	100 00	W. N. Fincke.
Penmans, Limited	Dominion	50 00	D. R. Whitby.
Polson Iron Works, Limited	Dominion	50 00	F. B. Polson.
Q			
The Quebec & Ontario Lumber Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	H. W. Gays.
R			
R. A. Lister & Company, Limited	Imperial	100 00	S. A. Lister.
The Read Timber & Lumber Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	C. E. Read.
S			
Saginaw Oil and Gas Company	Arizona	100 00	W. Horne.
The St. Lawrence Transportation Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. S. Lovell.
The Settlers Land Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. S. Lovell.
The Stanley Mineral Spring Company, Limited	Manitoba	100 00	J. A. Wood.

List of Companies licensed during 1906.—*Concluded.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
S			
		$ c.	
The Saint Lawrence River Steamboat Company	Dominion	25 00	J. L. Whitney.
Smart Bag Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	F. J. Kennedy.
Sheldons, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. D. Sheldon.
St. Leon Waters, Limited	Dominion	25 00	G. G. Ruel.
Stanley Smelting Works	Maine	100 00	R. E. Cushman.
T			
Trangott, Schmidt and Sons	Michigan	100 00	N. A. Bartlett.
The Thessalon Lumber Company	Michigan	320 00	F. Ford.
V			
V. J. Hedden & Sons, Limited	New Jersey	100 00	J. D. Montgomery.
Verona Mining Company	New Jersey	100 00	G. H. Smythe.
W			
The William Rogers Manufacturing Company	Connecticut	100 00	George W. Clark.
The Western Canada Cement and Coal Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	H. Fleming.
The Western Counties Electric Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	A. T. Duncan.
Wrought Iron Range Company	Missouri	160 00	J. A. Latimer.
White Pine Lumber Company	Michigan	167 50	J. L. Wells.
Western Oil and Coal Consolidated	Alberta	160 00	A. Mills.

List of Companies whose Powers were extended.

Name of Company.	Date.
A.	
A. F. MacLaren Imperial Cheese Company, Limited	30th March.
B.	
Brantford Screw Company, Limited	12th July.
C.	
Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited	5th January.
Connor Ruddy Co., Limited	18th May.
D.	
The Dominion Pressed Steel Company, Limited	24th April.
F.	
The Fleming Aerial Ladder Company, Limited	22nd June.
H.	
Harding Hall College and Central Conservatory, Limited	21st August.
M.	
Matthews Brothers, Limited	21st February.
The McKinnon Dash and Metal Works Company, Limited	22nd June.
The Milton Pressed Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, Limited	6th July.
P.	
The Petrolea Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited	18th July.
R.	
Real Estate Security Company of Toronto, Limited	19th October.
T.	
The Toronto Bedding Company, Limited	7th September.
The Toronto Junction Lumber Company, Limited	10th Dec.
U.	
The United Arts and Crafts, Limited	21st August,

List of Companies whose Capital was increased or decreased, 1906.

Name of Company.	From	To	Date.
A.	$	$	
Argentite Mining and Smelting Company, Limited	1,000,000	2,000,000	22nd June.
B.			
The Brakehurst Oil Company, Limited	100,000	200,000	20th June.
The Bailey Mining Company, Limited	500,000	1,000,000	17th October.
C.			
The Cowan Company, Limited	100,000	250,000	19th January.
The Collingwood Furniture Company of Ontario Limited	90,000	150,000	24th April.
Coppley, Noyes & Randall, Limited	150,000	300,000	28th May.
Connor Ruddy Co., Limited	40,000	300,000	18th May.
The Canada Corundum Company, Limited	1,500,000	2,500,000	24th August.
The Calder Grain Shocker Company, Limited	30,000	50,000	27th June.
The Cross Lake Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited	1,000,000	1,500,000	26th September.
The Cukra Company, Limited	250,000	325,000	30th November.
The Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Company, Limited	75,000	100,000	14th December.
D.			
The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Limited	1,000,000	1,250,000	28th September.
Dymond Development Company, Limited	1,000,000	1,500,000	26th September.
	250,000	500,000	5th December.
F.			
The Fernhill Land Company of Toronto, Limited	20,000	50,000	5th January.
The Fairgrieve Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	200,000	9th February.
G.			
Gordon MacKay and Company, Limited	750,000	1,500,000	17th January.
Grip, Limited	75,000	100,000	13th June.
H.			
The Haileybury and Cobalt Telephone Company, Limited	5,000	40,000	28th February.
Hamilton Incubator Company, Limited	10,000	40,000	6th June.
Harding Hall College and Central Conservatory, Limited	3,000	40,000	21st August.
I.			
The Iron Ox Remedy Company, Limited	100,000	300,000	13th June.
The Isa Mining Company, Limited	40,000	1,000,000	24th November.
J.			
The Jubilee Mining Company, Limited	500,000	3,000,000	17th January.
Jones Bros. & Co., Limited	60,000	200,000	5th December.
The John McPherson Company of Hamilton, Limited	100,000	500,000	5th December.
K.			
The Kingston Yacht Club Association, Limited	2,000	10,000	14th February.

List of Companies whose Capital was increased or decreased, 1906.—*Concluded.*

Name of Company.	From.	To.	Date.
L.			
The Lucknow Elevator Company, Limited	2,000	7,000	4th June.
The London Foundry Company, Limited	25,000	60,000	6th July.
M.			
Matthews Brothers, Limited	75,000	250,000	21st February.
The Milton Pressed Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, Limited	50,000	250,000	6th July.
The Musson Book Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	12th October.
Maple City Oil and Gas Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	19th December.
N.			
The Noxon Company, Limited (reduction)	500,000	100,000	21st August.
O.			
The Oshawa Steam and Gas Fittings Company, Limited	50,000	100,000	19th February.
Ottawa East Water Company, Limited	40,000	75,000	12th July.
The Ontario Malleable Iron Company, Limited	100,000	250,000	12th October.
Otonabee Power Company, Limited	200,000	600,000	21st December.
P.			
The Peterborough Shovel and Tool Company, Limited	50,000	100,000	10th March.
Poole Publishing Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	4th April.
R.			
The Renfrew Power Company, Limited	50,000	150,000	21st November.
S.			
Scannell Bros. & Cooke, Limited	10,000	50,000	22nd June.
S. Price and Sons, Limited	50,000	75,000	12th July.
The Standard Mining Company of Algoma, Limited	40,000	500,000	12th October.
The Sao Paulo Tramway Light and Power Company, Limited	7,500,000	8,500,000	30th November.
T.			
The Temiscamingue Mining Company, Limited	500,000	1,000,000	30th May.
The Toronto Bedding Company, Limited	50,000	150,000	7th September.
The Tudhope Carriage Company, Limited	100,000	300,000	9th November.
The Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Limited	300,000	500,000	19th December.
The Toronto Junction Lumber Company, Limited.	25,000	100,000	10th December.
U.			
The United Arts and Crafts, Limited	40,000	100,000	21st August.

List of Orders of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council changing the names of Incorporated Companies in 1906.

From	To	Date
A		
Anthes Furniture Company, Limited.	Anthes Manufacturing Company, Limited.	12th July.
B		
Beaver Soap Company, Limited.....	A. Hugi Company, Limited	21st February.
The Bates Manufacturing Company, Limited.	The London Canning and Evaporating Company, Limited.	16th May.
The Beaver Shoe Company of Ottawa, Limited.	Curtiss, Beardsley & Caldwell, Limited.	6th June.
C		
Canadian Wood Products, Limited...	Ontario Wood Products, Limited.....	13th July.
The Couchiching Hotel Company of Fort Frances, Limited.	The Vermillion Hotel Company, Limited.	3rd August.
The Canadian Aluminum Seal Company, Limited.	The Gillette Aluminum Seal Company, Limited.	21st September.
The Cross Lake Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.	Hanson Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.	26th September.
The C. E. Davis Company, Limited.	The Baldwin, Standish Company, Limited.	21st November.
The Canadian Barcalo Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Quality Beds, Limited.....	12th December.
D		
The Dymond Sommerville Company of Strathroy, Limited.	The W. P. Dymond Company, Limited.	2nd March.
The Dominion Harness Company, Limited.	The Dominion Pressed Steel Company, Limited.	24th April.
The Dominion Wine and Spirit Company, Limited.	F. Edwards & Company, Limited. ...	13th June.
The Diamond Park Mineral Water Company of Arnprior, Limited.	Sanitaries, Limited	22nd June.
D. W. Karn Company, Limited.	Karn Piano and Organ Company, Limited.	26th July.
The Dymond Development Company, Limited.	The Capital Cobalt Mining Company, Limited.	5th December.
F		
The Fairgrieve Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Fairgrieve, Limited	9th February.
The Farmers' Canning Company of Bloomfield, Limited.	The Farmers' Canning Company, Limited.	28th February.
Fairgrieve, Limited.....	Ontario Steel Ware, Limited.	19th September.
G		
The Gibson-Whitaker Company, Limited.	The Whitaker Baking Company, Limited.	14th February.
The Green Silver Mines Company, Limited.	The Cobalt Contact Silver Mines Company, Limited.	16th May.
George E. Green, Limited.....	V. E. Ashdown Company, Limited...	10th December.
H		
The Hepburn House Furnishing Company, Limited.	Greenwood and Vivian, Limited.	14th March.
The Hastings Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company of London, Limited.	Forsythe, Morrison and Company, Limited.	24th April.

List of Orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.—*Concluded.*

From	To	Date
J		
J. H. Woods Advertising Agency, Limited.	Woods-Norris, Limited.....	7th November.
M		
The Merchants' Dyeing and Finishing Company of Toronto, Limited.	Burton, Spence & Company, Limited.	10th January.
McPhee Automatic Signalling Company, Limited.	Standard Signal Company, Limited.	21st August.
The McLennan Paint and Colour Company, Limited.	The Dominion Paint Company, Limited.	13th August.
N		
New Century Refrigerator and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	The Hardwood Fittings and Door Company, Limited.	26th March.
The National Drug and Chemical Company, Limited.	Canadian Drug & Chemical Company, Limited.	17th April.
O		
The O. B. Stanton & Company, Limited.	O. B. Stanton & Wilson, Limited. ...	13th August.
P		
The Pelican Land Company, Limited.	The Kenwood Land Company, Limited.	28th March.
S		
The Smith's Falls Foundry and Malleable Company, Limited.	The Rideau Malleable and Foundry Company, Limited.	2nd March.
The S. B. Chandler Dental Depot, Limited.	The International Dental Manufacturing Company, Limited.	21st March.
Sterling Silver Cobalt Mining Company, Limited.	Cobalt-American Development Company, Limited.	9th November.
T		
The Toronto Contracting and Paving Company, Limited.	The Orpen Company, Limited.	12th October.
W		
The Waterhouse Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Thomas Waterhouse and Company, Limited.	28th September.
W. J. McGuire and Sons, Limited....	W. J. McGuire, Limited.....	30th November.

List of Companies whose Preference and Ordinary Shares were re-divided, 1906.

Name of Company.	Date.
The E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Company, Limited	6th March.
The Silver Bar Mining Company, Limited	4th April.
Stratford Horse Show, Limited	28th May.
Argentite Mining and Smelting Company, Limited	17th May.
The Milton Pressed Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, Limited	6th July.
Tretheway Silver Cobalt Mine, Limited	14th November.
The Isa Mining Company, Limited	24th November.
The Silver Lion Mining and Development Company, Limited	5th December.
The Cobalt and Bucke Consolidated Cobalt-Silver Mining Company, Limited	
Cobalt Development Company, Limited	28th December.
Dymond Development Company, Limited	5th December.
Maple City Oil and Gas Company, Limited	19th December.

List of Companies whose Charters were Surrendered, 1906.

Name of Company.	Date
The Harvey Van Norman Company, Limited	24th January.
The Brantford Packing Company, Limited	6th March.
The Beaver Paper Company, Limited	28th May.
The Caledonia Natural Gas Company, Limited	2nd February.
The Coulthard Scott Company of Oshawa, Limited	7th May.
The Crucible Steel Casting Company, Limited	30th May.
The City Railway Company of Windsor, Limited	18th July.
Crown Whitewear Company, Limited	3rd October.
The Chesley Chair Company, Limited	28th December.
The Frost Wire Fence Company, Limited	7th November.
The Grand Opera House Company, of Hamilton	19th February.
The Glencoe Oil and Gas Company, Limited	17th April.
The Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited	28th November.
The Sydenham Mica and Mining Company, Limited	31st January.
The Longford Lumber Company	6th March.
The McDermott-Walsh Soap Company, Limited	19th February.
The News Printing Company of Toronto, Limited	17th April.
The Roseville Joint Stock Manufacturing Company	21st March.
The Wyoming Grain Warehouse Company, Limited	12th May.
The William Cane and Sons Manufacturing Company of Newmarket, Limited	14th September.

List of Extra-Provincial Companies whose Licenses were revoked, 1906.

Name.	Date.
Detroit and Dominion Oil Company	2nd February.
The Welding Compound Company	9th February.
The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company	24th January.
The John Allen Seed Company	19th January.
The Merchants Cotton Company	20th June.
United States Gold Mining Company	
The J. H. Bishop Company	30th June.

Companies whose time of existence was extended, 1906.

Name.	Date.
The Pickerel River Improvement Company, Limited	3rd May.

List of Companies who have established a Reserve Fund and have provided for the Redemption of Preference Stock, 1906.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Journal Printing Company of St. Thomas, Limited	3rd August.

The following Proclamations and Notices were issued during the year 1906 :

Addition to City of Toronto
Convening Legislature.
Incorporation of the town of Bonfield.
Addition to village of Rockland.
Reward for arrest of woman who left child in Presbyterian Church yard, Port Credit.
Incorporation of the town of Webbwood.
Addition to town of Galt.
Addition to town of Steelton.
Statute Law Amendment Act.
Thanksgiving Day.
Erection of village of Chesley into a town.
Devolution of Estates Act.
King's Birthday
Incorporation of the town of Cobalt.
Convening of Legislature.
Examination of the Civil Service of India.

Number of Charters and Licenses issued.

	No. of Instruments.	Fees.
1893	138	$ 8,465.00
1894	139	7,729.00
1895	174	10,000.00
1896	154	14,335.00
1897	358	34,650.00
1898	295	23,820.00
1899	416	60,817.00
1900	438	71,179.00
1901	450	75,782.00
1902	591	95,330.00
1903	578	107,166.00
1904	673	87,177.00
1905	825	108,621.00
1906	1,045	181,998.11

The usual Tables and Appendices accompany this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Assistant Secretary.

1.—Comparative Statement showing the work done in the Provincial Secretary's Office during the years specified.

Work done.	1868	1871.	1875.	1881.	1888.	1891.	1894.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
No. of Fyles *vide* the Office Register	1,172	1,264	1,862	2,408	4,275	4,379	6,292	6,279	6,478	6,301	6,196	6,010	7,033	6,767	6,948	7,297	10,074	11,074
Letters Patent and Licenses	19	24	57	119	117	152	139	154	358	295	416	438	516	530	578	624	762	928
Supplementary Letters Patent, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	16	11	10	18	18	10	29	31	43	90	49	66	117
Marriage Act Forms, etc., issued	.....	.....	28,422	27,822	29,911	28,300	37,459	30,945	34,045	28,697	31,467	67,520	64,948	106,955	121,000	74,112	118,330	80,798
Commissions: Great and Privy Seals	135	190	139	275	534	297	338	185	225	169	284	281	420	234	226	320	365	430
Fees received	$1,938	$2,282	$5,688	$7,021	$9,190	$9,193	$12,400	$18,847	$39,286	$28,520	$67,851	$76,997	$88,643	$107,569 91	$120,513 07	$101,051 91	$131,914 91	$207,054 09
Ontario Gazette: Proclamations pub'd.	.....	16	21	17	13	10	6	6	9	9	9	9	10	17	21	19	14	15
Appointments gaz'd	110	149	94	525	541	468	497	430	401	430	575	465	451	272	230	320	537	626
Public Notices	47	58	80	127	150	179	163	177	400	282	465	472	650	590	668	673	828	1,045

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 8th January, 1907.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith a statement of services rendered by this office during the year 1906.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

To the Honourable
W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Registrar.

Statement of services rendered by the Provincial Registrar's Office during the year 1906.

Documents.	Recorded, compared and indexed.
Special Commissions—Leases	30
Charters of Incorporation	795
Supplementary Charters	75
Licenses to Foreign Companies	105
Commissions under Great Seal	141
Commissions under Privy Seal	91
Commissions to License Commissioners	90
Commissions to License Inspectors	6
Lands, Forests and Mines Patents	1,584
Lands, Forests and Mining Leases	121
Election Writs	2
Certified Copies of Documents	90
Searches made by Public	280
Searches made by Department	1,005

In addition to the foregoing a quarterly return of all the lands sent to the Registrar of each County in which patents have issued giving description of land patented, name of patentee—also, notice of cancellations and surrenders of patents. A large amount of work is done in searching all records of land, patents, charters, commissions and other records—and examining and reporting as to fitness to names of charters and certifying notarial certificates.

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

Thirty-ninth Annual Report

OF THE

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities upon the

Lunatic and Idiot Asylums

being for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1905
of the Province of Ontario, and for the Year
ending 31st December

1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1907.

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TORONTO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, January 22nd, 1907.

To the Honorable WM. MORTIMER CLARK, *etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario*:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-ninth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 31st December, 1906.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, January 15th, 1907.

SIR,—We have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-ninth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for Ontario, being for the official year ending 31st December, 1906.

We have the honor to, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

S. A. ARMSTRONG,

EDWIN R. ROGERS,

Inspectors.

THE HONORABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,

Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Asylums for the Insane and Idiotic.

Heretofore the Reports of the various Institutions under the control of the Department of Prisons and Public Charities have been made on October 1st in each year, while the financial year closed on December 31st. In order to have the Returns uniform, the Asylum year is now closed on December 31st, and a Return covering the last three months of 1905 is submitted herewith.

On the 31st of December, 1906, there were 5,972 patients in residence in the Asylums of Ontario, while on December 31st, 1905, there were 5,848 patients in residence, showing an increase in the twelve months of 124 patients. During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1906, 1,168 patients were admitted and during the twelve months ending 30th Sept., 1905, 1,130 were admitted, an increase in admission of 38 patients.

Hospital for Epileptics, Woodstock.

In the month of April, the Hospital for Epileptics at Woodstock was opened. The object of this Hospital is to secure the curative and economical care and treatment of epileptics exclusive of insane epileptics.

The present Institution has accomodation for 80 patients, and two additional buildings are now being constructed which will afford accomodation for 100 more. Since the opening of the building 58 patients have been under treatment and on the 31st of December, 1906, 45 patients remained in residence.

Before the objects for which the Institution is designed can be attained, regulations must be introduced that will compel the friends and relatives to leave the patients under Institution care for a sufficient time to permit of the treatment being effective. It is found that as the patients improve and the friends see that they can be managed at home, and that owing to the scarcity of help and high wages they can make use of them, they remove them. The Medical Superintendent is helpless and cannot do more that suggest that the patients should remain and the treatment be followed up until such time as, in his opinion, the patient has improved sufficiently to be removed. From this it is evident that at present an opportunity is not given to the medical staff to follow up cases to the satisfactory conclusion that is desirable.

Since the opening of the Hospital great care has been exercised in the selection of patients, so that only those patients who are sane epileptics and susceptible to treatment have been admitted.

The history of all similar Institutions in other countries indicates that success is only reached by gradually establishing these homes for epileptics as Colonies, carefully classifying the patients, and affording opportunities for carrying on suitable industries to occupy their time and giving to them all the advantages to be derived from an outdoor life.

Penetanguishene Asylum.

At Penetanguishene, by converting the upper part of the building that was formerly used in the Reformatory days as a shoe and tailor shop into a dormitory, additional accomodation was obtained for thirty-one male patients. This dormitory has one single room, attendant's room and is fitted up with modern plumbing, making a very complete and well appointed dormitory for the class of patients resident therein.

Toronto Asylum.

In Toronto, the building that was formerly used as a Reformatory for Girls has been made an annex to Toronto Asylum, affording additional accomodation for one hundred and twenty-five female patients. The structural changes that have been made in this building have removed all evidences of the purposes for which the building was designed and it is gradually being made as comfortable as the main building.

To provide inmates for the additional accomodation afforded by these changes, patients were transferred from the other Asylums, and the congested condition which existed throughout all the Institutions was relieved temporarily, at least.

Increased Accommodation.

In spite of additional accommodation for 160 patients being provided, we find that on December 31st, 1906, 66 applicants are waiting admission to the Asylums, exclusive of the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia, with only 22 vacancies.

A census was recently taken in the Asylums of all patients who, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendents, were eligible for admission to the Houses of Refuge in the Province, and it was found that over 900 patients could be safely taken care of in such Houses of Refuge. If the County authorities would undertake to take care of their harmless chronic insane, accommodation sufficient for several years to come would be secured, and the removal of 900 patients above mentioned would leave in the Asylums the acute cases and also a very considerable number of chronics who are dangerous and difficult of control, as well as some who require special nursing and treatment. This would also enable us to admit immediately the acute and dangerous cases which should receive prompt treatment and care.

These quiet chronic patients should be admitted to Houses of Refuge where not only the buildings and equipment but the quality of care and treatment provided will be suitable to the class or classes of the insane to be provided for. A system of inspection under Departmental regulation would prevent the development of abuses and insure to the patients comfort and proper treatment. By removing these chronic insane to the counties to which they originally belonged, the difficulties of probation are lessened and facilities are afforded the friends to visit their helpless ones, which through the expenses incurred in travelling long distances, they are at present deprived of.

Revenue.

The revenue from paying patients during the past year has increased, as the following table will indicate.

Revenue for 3 months ending Dec. 31st, 1905	$54,897 06
Revenue for 3 months ending Dec. 31st, 1904	27,493 46
Increase	$27,403 60

Revenue for 12 months ending Dec. 31st, 1906	$165,404 08
Revenue for 12 months ending Dec. 31st, 1905 (which includes the last three months of 1905)	142,841 78
Increase	$22,562 30

To the revenue for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1906, must be added the sum of $90,258.87, being the amount charged under 6 Ed VII., Chap. 9, against the municipalities towards the maintenance of patients in the Asylums for whom there is contributed from any source a sum less than $1.50 a week, making a total revenue of $255,662.95, or a total increase over the corresponding twelve months of 1905 of $113,221.17. The increase in the number of paying patients is strikingly noticeable :

For 1904, paying patients	1,111
For 1905, paying patients	1,211
For 1906, paying patients	1,732

or an increase for the year 1906 of 521.

While a large portion of the revenue during the past year is derived from the collection of arrears of maintenance, yet, in no case, as far as I am aware, has a collection been made which resulted in hardship to either the patient's estate or to those dependent upon him for support, the Department at all times keeping in mind the charitable objects for which the Asylums are maintained and only asking for payment of maintenance where it is felt that maintenance should properly be contributed.

Estates.

During the past year a very large number of estates have been managed by the Department at but very small expense to the estate and with the ever increasing prosperity of the Province, the number of estates and the responsibilities of the Department will naturally increase. The old prejudice against permitting an estate to be managed by the Department is gradually disappearing as the friends realize that the careful conserving of the patient's interests pending his recovery is the first consideration of the Department and that by Departmental management of the estate the friends or the patient's estate are saved the costs necessarily incurred in the appointment of a committee by the courts.

Deportation.

Following out the practice adopted by other countries of deporting foreigners who are inmates of our Asylums, steps were first taken last September to ascertain what patients were proper subjects for deportation. Under the Dominion Immigration Act it is provided that any person who within two years has become a charge upon the public funds, whether municipal, provincial or federal or an inmate of or a charge upon any charitable institution, may be

deported and returned to the port or place whence such immigrant came or sailed for Canada.

During the past four months 19 patients have been deported to England, Scotland, Sweden, Russia, or the United States and fully 50 more cases are under investigation, the greater number, if not all, of whom will be deported.

By the above Act the expenses of transportation must be borne by the steamship or railway company by which the immigrant travelled to this Province. The Province furnishes an attendant to the port of embarkation or landing as the exigencies of the case may require and pays for any incidental expenses incurred on the way to port of embarkation. The transportation of the attendant is furnished by the transportation companies, thus the expense to the Province is small.

It is estimated that the average life of an insane person in the Asylum is thirteen years and that it costs the Government for maintaining him approximately $2,000 for that period. The pecuniary benefit accruing to the Province as a result of deportation is at once apparent, this year's work alone representing a saving of at least $38,000 based on the above estimate. In addition to the pecuniary advantage, additional accomodation is afforded to our own people who are requiring the care and treatment of our institutions.

I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered me by Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa, who completed all arrangements for the reception of patients on arrival in their own country, in addition to the arrangements for transportation, and who has at all times shown an earnest desire to co-operate with the Department in the deportation of any undesirable immigrant whether insane or otherwise.

Demands have been made from different States of the Union for the admission to our Asylums, of patients who formerly belonged to this Province. One patient has been admitted from Rhode Island and a second from New York State, proper evidence of citizenship having been first produced. In two instances demands were made for admission of patients who at one time resided in Ontario but as the foreign state could not show citizenship, the Department could not accede to the request.

Securing the deportation of a patient, particularly to the United States, when citizenship must be established, involves an immense amount of work, and with the increasing number of insane foreigners greater vigilance must be exercised. By sending these people back to the country from whence they came, it is to be hoped in time greater discrimination will be shown in the selection of immigrants and only those allowed to land in Canada that can show a good bill of health and a clean record.

In several instances we have deported cases who have been in Asylums in England as many as three or four times, and in one instance a patient's admission to the Asylum here was his seventh Asylum residence.

Of 54 male patients admitted to Toronto Asylum no less than 37 were of foreign birth, the majority of these having arrived in Canada recently. The remaining 17 were Canadians. Until regulations are established by the Dominion Government that will require, in addition to the present examination on arrival, the presentation by the immigrant of a certificate signed by proper authorities, showing his previous residence and history, and that mentally and physically he is a fit subject to become a citizen of this country, the increase of insanity and crime will continue and the country be put to an enormous expense in maintaining these defectives.

A few examples will tend to illustrate the above and show the necessity for a careful discrimination and examination:

(1) M. C. An inmate of one of our Asylums, a sexual pervert of the worst possible type. Came here many years ago, and after a residence here for some time he induced his three sisters to come to this country. One of them is now in the Asylum and the other two are easily grouped under the heading "Defectives." A brother is in an Asylum in England, and the parents are reported to be alcoholics.

(2) L. D. Came to this country with her husband and children Was in an Asylum in England, and two, at least, of her children are markedly defective, and if they remain in this country will add in all probability to the criminal or defective classes. Their defect is so marked that it is surprising that on arrival they passed the Inspector if he had any knowledge at all of what constitutes a mentally defective person.

(3) E. B. Age 25. Arrived with his wife in Canada in May, 1906. Now in an Asylum. His wife with a baby two months old is dependent on a local charity for support. The wife is defective as well as her husband. Her habits are most atrocious and she is entirely unfitted for life in this country, and sooner or later must be admitted to an Asylum for the Insane. What can be expected of the offspring of such parents ?

A large number of other examples can be given similar to the above, all of which tend to illustrate the necessity for prompt action being taken to prevent the landing in this country of immigrants of the defective or criminal class, and requiring such thorough examination before their emigration that in the event of their becoming a charge on any of our institutions the previous residence at least will be known, and in the event of deportation the municipality or parish from which he originally came cannot deny his previous residence therein and its responsibility for his future maintenance.

Warrant Cases.

As a result of the Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, providing for a change in the methods of admission of warrant cases, patients are admitted to the Asylums in some cases within twenty-four hours of being certified insane. During the year "The Act respecting Lunatic Asylums, and the custody of insane persons," as amended, has been consolidated and distributed in pamphlet form and by this means the magistrates are becoming more familiar with the procedure necessary to admit a patient to an Asylum, and fewer people are being committed to the jails as a result. At the close of the year there were not six insane persons in the jails or lockups throughout the Province awaiting admission to the Asylums of which the Department had notice. A special effort has been made to give precedence to all warrant cases in admission to the Asylum.

Clinical Records and Fyling Systems.

A new system of case-book or clinical records, together with fyling system, has now been completed and will be installed in all the Asylums of the Province at the beginning of the new year. The system will be uniform throughout and will be in keeping with the most modern practice of recording the history and clinical records pertaining to a patient.

Statistical Tables.

A new set of statistical tables is now under consideration by the Department, as it is felt that the present tables are not in keeping with the advance-

ment made by other countries. These tables have been in use for over a quarter of a century and were some years ago discarded by the British Medico-Psychological Association. The tendency generally throughout all the countries is to secure a uniformity in statistics and in this way increase their efficiency and usefulness, besides for our own Departmental accounting purposes greater uniformity is required.

Legislation.

Many changes in our Act have been suggested, the most important one being the changing of the word "Asylum" to "Hospital" The term "Asylum for the Insane" is gradually being supplemented by the term "Hospital for the Insane." The one who is so unfortunate as to be an inmate of an Institution called an "Insane Asylum" feels when discharged that a stigma has been attached that too often follows him through life. With all the equipment of a modern Hospital, including trained nurses, training schools for nurses etc, our Institutions are deserving of the more appropriate and proper designation of "Hospital" than that of the name "Asylum." which seems to cause a deep-rooted prejudice.

The voluntary system of admission as now being agitated is deserving of careful consideration. When a person is committed to an Asylum, such person loses his or her civil rights and becomes incompetent to transact business of any kind. There are many incipient and mild cases of insanity who would voluntary go to an Institution which would admit them without the certificates of medical men and where they could receive the benefits of treatment directed by skilled, experienced alienists. It is only the wealthy men that can afford to pay the charges demanded by the various private sanitoria for the treatment of such cases and the man in poorer circumstances has only the public asylums as his last resort to which he can be admitted only by sacrificing his rights as a citizen in the transaction of his own affairs and undergoing the medical examination required by the Act.

S. A. ARMSTRONG,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Asylums for the Insane and Idiotic.

The Asylum fiscal year which formerly terminated on the 30th September, having been made to cover the calendar year, the report on this occasion contains the returns for fifteen months.

During the year I have made many visits to the different institutions, and am glad to be able to report a general improvement throughout.

The total population of inmates at the end of 1906 numbered 5,972 as against 5,848 on the 30th of September, 1905, being an increase of 124.

Matron's Department.

The food department of the institutions is, next to the medical treatment, the most important, and a great deal of care has been extended in this direction. The quality of the food is improved, and the care given in the kitchen to its prepartion, has been emphasized, but still much remains to be done in preparing a more economic and careful dietary. Too much thought cannot be given to this subject which means so much in the care of those in our charge. The introduction of up-to-date kitchen appliances and more installation of two steam heated carving tables with covered hot water platters has resulted in a saving in the cost of maintenance and in an improved service of hot meat to the different dining-rooms and cottages, and also a saving in the quantity of meat required per patient. I trust that the introduction of these appliances in all the institutions will be only a matter of a short time.

Power dough-mixers have been installed in some of the institutions. The results are most satisfactory, and the process much more cleanly.

The laundry work of the Institutions has reached immense proportions. Three million pieces per year go through this department. It speaks well for the careful management that the loss of clothing is scarcely noticeable. From the laundry the clothes requiring mending are sent to the sewing room where many patients are employed, and where all the clothing required for female patients is made.

Engineer's Staff.

The introduction of new boilers and steam-heating and smoke-consuming appliances in some of the institutions has made a substanial saving in coal.

To keep the wards and halls warm, to furnish steam for machinery and various kitchen utensils, and to supply hot water for laundry and bathing purposes, represents over 12½ per cent. of the total outlay for maintenance, not considering the salaries of those employed in the work. Any devices such as the placing of steam separators, the covering of steam and hot water pipes, or the utilizing of waste steam, which will effect a saving in this department, are most important. The Engineers and their staffs place all baths and closets and make all repairs to the steam and hot water systems—in fact, do all the general plumbing work of the Institutions.

Outside Department.

Nearly 40 per cent. of the population is employed at outside work. The carpenters have a great deal of work inside as well as outside the buildings, and in conjunction with the masons have done much of the repair work around the Institutions. Several cement walks have been laid by the masons with the assistance of the patients.

The farmers had a good season, as is shown by the revenue to the Provincial Treasury from this source, amounting to slightly over $16,000. This is, of course, in addition to the vast amount of farm produce consumed by the patients, and the grain and roots for use in the stables. The gardens produce small fruits and vegetables in such quantities as to assist materially in varying the dietary of the patients at small expense. The Sewage Farm at London is of special interest. The problem of the most advantageous disposal of sewage seems to have been solved there.

Training School.

The Training School for Nurses is being carried on successfully throughout most of the Institutions, and I hope that before the end of the coming year there will be established in all the Institutions a uniform course of training and study.

The Fires.

During the past year we had two fires but fortunately in neither case was there any loss of life. In connection with the fire at Kingston the thanks of the Department are due the Kingston Fire Brigade for their timely assistance, and to the Penetentiary for placing their laundry at the disposal of the Asylum while repairs were being made.

General.

The visit of the British Medical Association to Toronto was interesting and beneficial to the many who attended and listened to the addresses and discussions on the different subjects brought before the meetings. The Psychological section was entertained by the Provincial Government.

Maintenance Cost.

There is an increase in the total expenditure, as shown by the table on page xlv. of $36,347.14. As shown, over $16,000 of this is due to the opening of the Epileptic Hospital at Woodstock. The population at Toronto Asylum has increased over 12 per cent., while the increase in expenditure is about 10 per cent. This 10 per cent. is not all due to the increased population, for in Toronto, as in all other institutions, very considerable increases have been caused by:—

1.—Advancements in the salaries of nurses and attendants, and in some cases other employees.

2.—Necessary changes in the quantity and quality of clothing supplied the patients.

3.—Outlays for furniture and furnishings, which have added largely to the homelike appearance of the wards.

4.—Necessary and long delayed repairs to walls, ceilings, floors and buildings in general.

5.—The well known advance in the cost of supplies.

Nearly all the foregoing items apply to each Institution.

Consideration of these items and of the stock of certain supplies on hand at the beginning of the two years and of the practice in the past of figuring the per capita cost on the total registration instead of on the actual residence, will fully account for each increase in the per capita cost figures; and more than that, it will show a saving as the result of the installation of certain appliances already mentioned, and of the more careful attention by those in charge of the various branches of the work.

EDWIN R. ROGERS,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

TABLE

Showing the movements of the entire population

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylum January 1, 1906	372	370	742	503	538	1,041	313	292	605	513	573	1,086	308	299	607
Admitted during the year ending December 31st, 1906	113	185	298	105	84	189	57	55	112	85	82	167	52	59	111
Total number on Asylum Register and actually under treatment in each Asylum during the year	485	555	1,040	608	622	1,230	370	347	717	598	565	1,253	360	358	718
Discharged cured	16	44	60	40	25	65	15	22	37	31	31	62	21	16	37
Discharged improved	20	23	43	8	4	12	9	6	15	4	7	11	5	8	13
Discharged unimproved	5	8	13	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	4	6	2	..	2
Total number discharged during year	41	75	116	51	30	81	25	30	55	37	42	79	28	24	52
Total number escaped	2	1	3	2	...	2	3	...	3	1	1	2	3	...	3
Total number died	40	30	70	32	34	66	17	21	38	33	35	68	19	25	44
Total number transferred from one Asylum to another	11	8	19	13	7	20	8	7	15	10	11	21	6	33	39
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year	94	114	208	98	71	169	53	58	111	81	89	170	56	82	138
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1907	391	441	832	510	551	1,061	317	289	606	517	566	1,083	304	276	580

No. 1.

of the Asylums during the year 1906.

Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang. Asylum.			Total number of lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total number of lunatics and idiots.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
333	331	664	....	146	146	92	116	208	2,434	2,665	5,099	378	371	749	2,812	3,036	5,848
70	73	143	....	15	15	35	15	50	517	568	1,085	43	40	83	560	608	1,168
403	404	807	....	161	161	127	131	258	2,951	3,233	6,184	421	411	832	3,372	3,644	7,016
19	31	50	...	....	....	....	3	3	142	172	314	...	...	...	142	172	314
13	10	23	....	1	1	2	....	2	61	59	120	3	2	5	64	61	125
5	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	17	35	2	2	4	20	19	39
37	43	80	....	1	1	2	3	5	221	248	469	5	4	9	226	252	478
2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	13	2	15
28	26	54	....	9	9	4	4	8	173	184	357	40	22	62	213	206	419
5	5	10	....	5	5	....	3	3	53	79	132	...	...	...	53	79	132
72	74	146	....	15	15	6	10	16	447	511	958	45	26	71	405	539	1,044
331	330	661	....	146	146	121	121	242	2,491	2,720	5,211	376	385	761	2,867	3,105	5,972

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums to the 31st

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients in residence.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877	916	903	1,819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878	954	971	1,925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879	1,010	1,044	2,054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880	1,086	1,129	2,215	257	250	597	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881	1,164	1,160	2,354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years	**1,026**	**1,047.1**	**2,073.4**	**250.6**	**236.6**	**77**	**76.4**	**68.4**	**44**	**32.2**	**35**	**68**
1882	1,219	1,238	2,457	.....	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883	1,280	1,300	2,580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884	1,303	1,331	2,634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885	1,384	1,360	2,708	259	198	457	88	101	189	51	39	80
1886	1,409	1,421	2,830	281	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years	**1,311.8**	**1,330**	**3,641.8**	**262.4**	**233.8**	**496.2**	**81.8**	**87**	**118.8**	**33.4**	**40.4**	**73.8**
1887	1,461	1,454	2,915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888	1,491	1,494	2,985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889	1,583	1,585	3,167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890	1,633	1,633	3,266	310	356	666	84	88	170	32	53	85
1891	1,786	1,742	3,006	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years	**1,586.2**	**1,581.6**	**3,167.8**	**314.4**	**305.4**	**619.8**	**88.2**	**85**	**173.2**	**37.8**	**46.2**	**84**
1892	1,768	1,769	3,532	403	389	792	114	94	212	53	50	103
1893	1,818	1,856	3,674	369	384	753	98	101	199	46	60	106
1894	1,876	1,933	3,800	348	341	689	101	121	222	41	57	98
1895	1,978	2,017	3,995	487	481	968	101	106	207	32	52	84
1896	2,029	2,087	4,110	390	373	763	115	127	242	49	58	107
Average of five years	**1,893.4**	**1,932.2**	**3,826**	**354.2**	**393.3**	**793**	**105.4**	**111.3**	**216.3**	**44.1**	**55.2**	**99.3**
1897	2,097	2,157	4,254	507	398	905	107	116	223	42	52	94
1898	3,153	2,215	4,368	349	411	759	122	129	251	54	59	113
1899	2,183	2,258	4,441	368	343	711	116	145	261	48	47	95
1900	2,197	2,288	4,485	352	370	722	121	133	254	28	44	72
1901	1,236	2,368	4,604	372	370	740	145	130	275	26	31	57
Average of five years	**2,193.1**	**2,257.1**	**4,450.4**	**389.3**	**379**	**767**	**122**	**131**	**253**	**40**	**46**	**86**
1902	2,248	2,464	4,712	381	578	959	121	139	260	51	61	112
1903	2,287	2,481	4,768	404	416	820	116	176	322	41	60	101
1904	2,304	2,493	4,797	419	457	876	146	156	302	39	60	99
1905	2,396	2,614	5,010	511	538	1,049	149	166	315	64	57	121
1906	2,845	3,061	5,906	560	608	1,168	142	172	314	64	61	125
Average of five years	**2,416**	**2,623**	**5,039**	**455**	**519.2**	**974.2**	**141**	**162**	**303**	**52**	**60**	**112**

No. 2.

of the Province during each of the thirty years from the 1st October, 1876, December, 1906.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number residents.			Number of lunatics remaining in asylum at the end of each year.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.03	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1,859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	689	1,014	2,003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1,039	1,104	2,143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1,133	1,165	2,298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1,199	1,217	2,416
69.6	**55.6**	**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5.29**	**6.03**	**1,057.2**	**1,086.6**	**2,143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1,249	1,259	2,508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1,274	1,820	2,594
90	64	154	30.15	40.85	36.10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1,320	1,351	2,671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1,356	1,349	2,705
86	55	141	26.18	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1,449	1,450	2,899
90.6	**63.4**	**15.4**	**31.29**	**37.81**	**44.17**	**6.93**	**4.79**	**5.85**	**1,329.6**	**1,345.8**	**2,675.4**
77	66	143	40.16	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1,459	1,468	2,927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.05	4.42	5.22	1,554	1,556	2,110
93	65	158	31.60	39.55	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1,590	1,591	3,181
91	118	209	27.50	24.61	25.55	5.57	7.22	6.46	1,652	1,666	3,318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1,746	1,722	3,468
88.4	**82.9**	**171.2**	**39.40**	**39.40**	**29.61**	**5.58**	**5.19**	**5.38**	**1,600**	**1,601**	**3,201**
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1,776	1,811	3,587
102	108	210	25.56	26.30	26.44	5.61	5.82	5.71	1,839	1,888	3,727
106	82	189	29.02	35.45	32.22	5.65	4.29	4.96	1,913	1,947	2,860
147	118	265	10.74	22.04	21.38	7.44	5.85	6.63	1,996	2,040	4,036
139	86	226	19.22	17.90	18.53	6.85	4.02	5.47	2,027	2,091	4,118
12.4	**93.3**	**217.3**	**27.78**	**29.57**	**28.06**	**6.52**	**4.82**	**5.64**	**1,910**	**1,955**	**3,865**
145	117	262	21.10	29.15	24.97	6.91	5.42	6.13	2,116	2,163	4,279
130	108	238	32.09	31.46	33.04	6.04	4.87	5.45	2,152	2,236	4,388
160	132	292	31.72	23.65	27.24	7.33	5.75	6.57	2,176	2,251	4,427
136	133	269	29.08	27.82	28.42	6.23	5.81	6.02	2,198	2,300	4,498
150	107	257	25.65	28.44	27.00	6.26	4.52	5.58	2,236	2,368	4,604
13.4	**12.0**	**26.3**	**27.93**	**28.10**	**28.13**	**6.55**	**5.22**	**5.95**	**2,175**	**2,264**	**4,439**
158	129	287	27.41	43.09	35.25	6.95	4.97	6.00	2,248	2,414	4,712
150	139	289	28.00	23.63	25.82	6.56	5.60	6.08	2,287	2,481	4,768
172	159	331	34.84	34.13	34.47	7.60	6.50	6.93	2,261	2,446	4,707
141	147	288	29.16	30.86	30.03	5.88	5.62	5.75	2,435	2,657	5,092
213	206	419	45.14	35.64	40.39	7.48	6.73	7.12	2,491	2,720	5,211
167	**156**	**323**	**32.91**	**33.47**	**33.19**	**6.89**	**5.88**	**6.37**	**2,344**	**2,544**	**4,888**

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

County or place.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Brockville Asylum.	Assigned to Cobourg Asylum.	Assigned to Penetang Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	7	12	19	4				6			5	4	19
Brant	4	11	15				13	1				1	15
Bruce	5	11	16	1	14						1		16
Carleton	17	39	56	2					47	1	1	5	56
Dufferin	1	4	5	1			2				1	1	5
Elgin	6	13	18	2	15						1		18
Essex	4	17	21	3	16							2	21
Frontenac	8	47	55	2		45	3	1	1	1		2	55
Grey	8	15	23	1	1		14				3	4	23
Haldimand	6	11	17		1		16						17
Haliburton	1		1										1
Halton	1	5	6	1			4	1					6
Hastings	10	20	30	2		25				2		1	30
Huron	10	19	29	3	25							1	29
Kent	2	14	16		16								16
Lambton	11	19	30		22			1			2	5	30
Lanark	2	13	15						15				15
Leeds and Grenville	1	32	33	1		1			31				33
Lennox and Addington	5	6	11	2		8			1				11
Lincoln	6	6	12	2			8				1	1	12
Middlesex	16	33	49	1	42						5	1	49
Manitoulin	1	1	2					2					2
Muskoka	3	12	15	5				8				1	15
Nipissing	9		9					8		1	1	1	9
Norfolk		1	7				5						7
Northumberland and Durham	8	26	34	8		12		2		6		6	34
Ontario	10	9	19	4			1	8		2	1	3	19
Oxford	6	22	28	1	22		1					4	28
Parry Sound													
Peel	6	11	17	4			1	9				3	17
Perth	6	10	16	1	14						1		16
Peterborough	8	10	18	4			1	10		1	1	1	18
Prescott and Russell	7	9	16						14			2	16
Prince Edward	2	6	8	1		6						1	8
Rainy River	1		1										1
Renfrew	5	15	20			14			1		1	4	20
Simcoe	8	25	33	3			3	18			7	2	33
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	37	40	3					33			4	40
Thunder Bay	5	3	8				1	7					8
Victoria	8	12	20	7			2	8			1	2	20
Waterloo	3	10	13	2			11						13
Welland	5	16	21	3			18						21
Wellington	5	21	26	4			20				1	1	26
Wentworth	8	38	47	1			40				1	5	47
York	56	205	261	215		1	3	21		1	6	14	261
Not Classed	9	5	14	4							9	1	14
Total	314	854	1,168	298	189	112	167	111	143	15	50	83	1,168

TABLE NO. 4.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 31st December, 1906, were originally admitted.

Counties and Places	Admissions of the year	Total Admissions.	Patients in residence 31st December, 1906.									
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	19	132	9	1	.....	4	15	.....	.....	8	8	45
Brant	15	812	2	3	....	84	4	.....	1	1	11	106
Bruce	16	525	2	95	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	20	126
Carleton	56	1,037	5	.....	54	2	.....	161	1	1	23	277
Dufferin	5	456	2	.....	.....	26	2	.....	.....	1	5	36
Elgin	18	608	3	78	.....	3	1	3	2	2	5	97
Essex	21	561	3	80	1	1	1	5	1	2	20	114
Frontenac	55	1,121	4	.....	153	10	2	10	1	.....	27	207
Grey	26	607	9	4	.....	.....	11	3	6	11	17	61
Haldimand	17	436	.....	1	.....	90	2	1	.....	.....	5	99
Haliburton	1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Halton	6	352	7	.....	.....	39	2	.....	2	1	5	56
Hastings	30	725	6	1	85	.....	8	21	2	4	21	148
Huron	29	783	7	117	.....	2	1	5	6	3	17	157
Kent	16	536	1	115	.....	3	2	3	1	...	14	138
Lambton	30	695	2	.....	.....	2	2	6	4	1	19	36
Lanark	15	543	3	.....	29	1	.....	51	.....	7	2	26
Leeds and Grenville.	33	883	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	4	128
Lennox & Addington	11	395	3	.....	52	.....	.....	7	1	.....	18	64
Lincoln	12	508	5	.....	.....	60	1	2	4	1	32	103
Middlesex	49	1731	3	259	1	6	2	15	9	5	.....	297
Manitoulin	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Muskoka	15	138	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	11	12	37
Nipissing	9	79	.....	.....	.....	2	21	2	1	1	13	40
Norfolk	7	337	1	1	1	55	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	59
Northumberland and Durham	34	1129	35		63	3	15	9	21	9	16	171
Ontario	19	703	18	.....	.....	6	56	5	6	9	22	122
Oxford	28	738	2	85	.....	8	3	3	3	3	18	123
Parry Sound	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	2	13	.....	.....	2	8	25
Peel	17	433	17	.....	.....	10	29	1	1	2	13	73
Perth	16	612	2	99	.....	5	5	5	3	2	11	130
Peterborough	18	451	11	1	3	1	55	1	7	.....	12	80
Prescott and Russell	16	277	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	14	80
Prince Edward	8	237	1	.....	27	.....	1	1	1	.....	6	37
Rainy River	1	22	.....	.....	.....	2	7	10	.....	.....	14	33
Renfrew	20	333	1	.....	52	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	63
Simcoe	33	1,131	11	3	1	40	69	4	8	70	43	249
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	40	791	5	....	35	1	.....	98	3	.....	21	163
Thunder Bay	8	51	.....	.....	1	2	14	1	.....	.....	.....	18
Victoria	20	444	16	1	1	5	50	3	7	5	7	95
Waterloo	13	492	9	2	1	92	2	1	.....	.....	15	127
Welland	21	403	6	.....	1	74	.....	2	.....	1	2	86
Wellington	26	842	12	.....	.....	111	.....	2	3	4	12	144
Wentworth	47	1597	4	1	4	232	2	4	9	7	39	302
York	261	4693	588	14	11	40	167	45	32	54	164	1,115
Not Classed	14	20	7	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	17	5	36
Total	1,168	30,499	832	1,061	606	1,083	580	661	146	242	761	5,972

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time lunatics received into the asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	41	35	38	.....	24	32	.....	.....	170
From 1 to 2 months	19	29	11	30	12	16	1	3	121
" 2 " 3 "	21	14	7	15	10	13	.....	4	84
" 3 " 4 "	12	16	6	7	8	11	.....	.....	60
" 4 " 5 "	12	6	6	10	6	5	.....	.....	45
" 5 " 6 "	5	7	2	6	.....	2	.....	2	24
" 6 " 7 "	11	15	2	5	4	11	1	.....	49
" 7 " 8 "	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
" 8 " 9 "	5	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11
" 9 " 10 "	2	3	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	11
" 10 " 11 "	1	3	.....	2	2	2	.....	3	13
" 11 " 12 "	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6
" 12 " 18 "	31	19	10	23	11	11	1	.....	106
" 18 months to 2 years	5	2	2	4	6	5	.....	6	30
" 2 to 3 years	23	6	5	17	7	9	2	3	72
" 3 " 4 "	11	4	2	14	4	7	.....	3	45
" 4 " 5 "	9	.....	2	2	3	4	.....	4	24
" 5 " 6 "	9	.....	.....	4	5	3	1	4	27
" 6 " 7 "	4	4	4	.....	2	.....	2	2	18
" 7 " 8 "	2	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1	9
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
" 9 " 10 "	1	1	1	3	1	.....	1	5	13
" 10 " 15 "	21	4	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	34
" 15 " 20 "	11	.....	1	6	1	2	1	1	23
" 20 years and upwards	37	1	3	2	2	3	4	6	58
Unknown	.....	12	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Totals	298	189	112	167	111	143	15	50	1,085

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 31st December, 1906.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	25	7	8	.....	7	13	.....	1	6	67
From 1 to 2 months	27	13	13	11	4	6	.....	.....	3	77
" 2 " 3 "	20	17	11	9	13	10	.....	.....	7	87
" 3 " 4 "	15	10	7	14	6	9	.....	.....	4	65
" 4 " 5 "	50	14	7	14	12	10	.....	1	9	117
" 5 " 6 "	31	15	7	5	12	13	.....	2	8	93
" 6 " 7 "	5	11	7	7	5	7	.....	.....	8	50
" 7 " 8 "	1	15	3	10	9	8	.....	.....	11	57
" 8 " 9 "	5	11	6	12	6	8	.....	.....	8	56
" 9 " 10 "	6	17	6	14	5	6	.....	.....	5	59
" 10 " 11 "	3	8	5	8	5	6	....	2	6	47
" 11 " 12 "	6	6	4	7	3	7	14	.....	.....	47
" 12 " 18 "	47	49	21	11	38	26	5	10	21	228
" 18 months to 2 years	31	45	22	50	38	30	.....	7	28	251
" 2 to 3 years	66	70	30	43	48	38	2	10	59	366
" 3 " 4 "	38	72	36	72	30	26	4	19	49	346
" 4 " 5 "	49	52	27	47	37	63	121	12	32	440
" 5 " 6 "	26	29	27	54	23	22	.....	17	35	233
" 6 " 7 "	28	39	14	41	34	66	.....	7	35	264
" 7 " 8 "	26	35	19	31	17	26	.....	5	34	193
" 8 " 9 "	31	32	24	50	14	43	.....	9	34	237
" 9 " 10 "	22	35	15	35	20	67	.....	20	35	250
" 10 " 15 "	108	168	103	41	106	150	.....	36	161	873
" 15 " 20 "	75	105	79	166	88	.....	.....	31	91	635
" 20 years and upwards	91	186	105	331	.....	.....	.....	53	69	835
Totals	832	1,061	606	1,083	580	661	146	242	761	5,972

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
From 1 to 2 months	8	.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	16
" 2 " 3 "	11	8	1	6	3	2	.....	.....	31
" 3 " 4 "	13	6	4	4	1	11	.....	.....	39
" 4 " 5 "	8	1	4	3	2	3	.....	1	22
" 5 " 6 "	4	4	3	3	3	8	.....	.....	25
" 6 " 7 "	3	7	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	22
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	2	7	3	2	.....	1	15
" 8 " 9 "	2	5	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	13
" 9 " 10 "	1	3	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....	16
" 10 " 11 "	1	2	1	3	2	2	.....	.....	11
" 11 " 12 "	1	4	6	5	1	1	.....	.....	18
" 12 " 18 "	1	6	3	4	7	4	.....	1	26
" 18 months to 2 years	.....	6	1	7	1	3	.....	.....	18
" 2 to 3 years	1	7	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	17
" 3 " 4 "	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5
" 4 " 5 "	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4
" 5 " 6 "	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	5
" 6 " 7 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
" 7 " 8 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 15 " 20 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 20 years and upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	60	65	37	62	37	50	.....	3	314

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	7								7
From 1 to 2 months	3	2				1			6
" 2 " 3 "	3		2	3		1			9
" 3 " 4 "	3			1		1		1	6
" 4 " 5 "	5	2	2						9
" 5 " 6 "	4					3			7
" 6 " 7 "	2	1	1						4
" 7 " 8 "	1		1			2			4
" 8 " 9 "	1		1	1	1	1			5
" 9 " 10 "	1		1		2	2			6
" 10 " 11 "	2				1				3
" 11 " 12 "		1				1			2
" 12 " 18 "	3	1	1			3		1	9
" 18 months to 2 years	2	4	1	3	2	1			13
" 2 to 3 years	1		1	1	2	1			6
" 3 " 4 "	1		2		1	1	1		6
" 4 " 5 "	1		1		1	1			4
" 5 " 6 "					2				2
" 6 " 7 "									
" 7 " 8 "				1		1			2
" 8 " 9 "		1							1
" 9 " 10 "	1					1			2
" 10 " 15 "						1			1
" 15 " 20 "	2		1	1	1	1			6
" 20 years and upwards									
Totals	43	12	15	11	13	23	1	2	120

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	3	1	2						6
From 1 to 2 months			1	1	1	1			4
" 2 " 3 "	3			1		1			5
" 3 " 4 "						1			1
" 4 " 5 "	3	1		1					5
" 5 " 6 "									
" 6 " 7 "									
" 7 " 8 "					1				1
" 8 " 9 "	1								1
" 9 " 10 "						1			1
" 10 " 11 "						1			1
" 11 " 12 "									
" 12 " 18 "		1							1
" 18 months to 2 years	2	1				1			4
" 2 to 3 years	1					1			2
" 3 " 4 "				2					2
" 4 " 5 "				1					1
" 5 " 6 "									
" 6 " 7 "									
" 7 " 8 "									
" 8 " 9 "									
" 9 " 10 "									
" 10 " 15 "									
" 15 " 20 "									
" 20 years and upwards									
Totals	13	4	3	6	2	7			35

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	8	6	3	6	2	3	1	.....	.....	29
From 1 to 2 months	5	5	1	1.	4	2	.....	.....	1	19
" 2 " 3 "	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10
" 3 " 4 "	4	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	11
" 4 " 5 "	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	7
" 5 " 6 "	1	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	.....	1	12
" 6 " 7 "	6	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	14
" 7 " 8 "	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	7
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	7
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4
" 10 " 11 "	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	2	5
" 11 " 12 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
" 12 " 18 "	5	5	5	7	8	3	1	.....	7	41
" 18 months to 2 years.	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
" 2 to 3 years	8	5	1	3	1	5	1	.....	4	28
" 3 " 4 "	.....	2	2	4	2	5	1	2	1	19
" 4 " 5 "	.....	3	3	1	3	2	5	.....	5	22
" 5 " 6 "	2	4	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	14
" 6 " 7 "	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	9
" 7 " 8 "	1	3	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	13
" 8 " 9 "	1	3	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10
" 9 " 10 "	4	3	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	2	15
" 10 " 15 "	5	6	3	6	6	14	.....	3	11	54
" 15 " 20 "	1	2	3	8	2	.....	.....	1	.....	17
20 years and upwards	9	11	7	7	.....	.....	.....	1	5	40
Totals	70	66	38	68	44	54	9	8	62	419

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Arterial Sclerosis						2				2
Anæmia Pernicious	1					1				2
Apoplexy		1		5	3					9
Acute Mania					1					1
Acute Melancholia					1					1
Abscess									1	1
Asphyxiation			1							1
Aneurism of Aorta		1	1							2
Bright's Disease	4			2		1			2	9
Bronchitis			2							2
Cerebral Haemorrhage				1	1					2
Cardiac Exhaustion		2	3	2		1				8
Cerebral Meningitis						1				1
Convulsions						1			2	3
Chronic Nephritis		1				1				2
Cancer				1						1
Cirrhosis of Liver			1							1
Dementia	1	1	2	1		2	1			8
Dysentery		1	1		3					5
Erysipelas			1							1
Exhaustion of Dementia		1	3	3						7
Exhaustion of Mania	4	6	2	6		4	1			23
Epilepsy	3	6	1	4	5	1	1		2	23
Endocarditis					1	1				2
Exhaustion of Melancholia	4		1	6	1					12
Enteritis				3						3
Enterocolitis				1					1	2
Gangrene			1	1						2
General Debility									18	18
Gastritis									2	2
Heart Disease	10	2	1	6	3	1	2	3	5	33
Haemorrhage of Lungs				1					1	2
Hernia			1							1
Hemiplegia		1								1
Inanition		2					1			3
Intestinal Obstruction				1						1
Marasmus						3	1		1	5
do Senile						1				1
Meningitis						1			2	3
Mycocdemia			1							1
Old age	1									1
Obstruction of Bowels		1								1
Phthisis	2	5			5	8	1			21
Phlebitis						1				1
Pneumonia	5	3			3	3			1	15
do Bronchial						1				1
Purpura Haemorrhagea						1				1
Paresis	12	5		2		3		1		21

TABLE 11.—*Concluded.*

Showing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Paralysis	.....	1	.....	2	6	3	.....	1	.....	13
Peritonitis	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Strangulation	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Suicide	2	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Senile Decay	8	10	4	8	12	4	1	2	.....	49
Septicæmia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Senile Dementia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Softening of Brain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Tuberculosis	10	11	10	8	.....	2	.....	.....	18	59
Toxaemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Tumor	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Typhoid	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	6
Miscellaneous	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Totals	70	66	38	68	44	54	9	8	62	419

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Actors										33
Artists	1								1	22
Agents	2	1		3					6	79
Architects	1								1	56
Actuaries				2					2	12
Basket-makers										3
Bankers										5
Bookkeepers	1	2							3	100
Bakers	1								1	56
Bricklayers										35
Butchers					1				1	24
Blacksmiths	1		1	2		1		2	7	30
Brass-finishers										172
Brewers										10
Builders		1				1			2	20
Barbers	1	1	1			1			4	40
Broom-makers										29
Barristers	2					1			3	32
Bookbinders	2				1				3	16
Brickmakers										12
Bridge-tenders										3
Brush-makers										1
Button-makers										2
Baggagemasters										2
Brakemen				2					2	6
Bailiffs										1
Bartenders						1			1	1
Brokers					1				1	1
Commercial travellers	2	2	1		1				6	68
Cabinet-makers		1				1			2	41
Consuls										9
Confectioners										47
Coopers		1	1						2	48
Carpenters	4	2	1	2	2	3			14	485
Clerks	12				2	4			18	470
Clergymen	3			1		1			5	7
Carriage-makers										24
Cooks	1	1	3						3	41
Carders						1			1	32
Captains of steamboats										7
Cigarmakers										16
Custom-house officers						1			1	13
Coppersmiths										7
Cheesemakers										12
Civil servants						2			2	19
Clock Cleaners										12

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total Admissions.
Carters				1					1	13
Contractors										1
Cloth dressers										11
Chisel-makers										1
Coachmen						1			1	11
Dyers			1						1	6
Domestic servants, all kinds	28	30	6	12	6	13	1	10	106	3,831
Dressmakers	4		1	2	1				8	189
Druggists	1							1	2	54
Dentists	1		1						2	13
Doctors				1					1	5
Engineers		1			1	1			4	89
Editors	1								1	3
Engravers										4
Farmers	21	27	14	24	11	23		10	130	4,508
Fishermen		1				1			2	10
Founders										4
Ferrymen										2
Furriers										10
Fruit canners										2
Florists										3
Gardeners	2			1	1				4	74
Grocers				1	1				2	32
Glass-blowers										4
Gentlemen		3	1						4	69
Glovemakers										12
Gunsmiths										2
Governors										2
Grooms										1
Hucksters										53
Hatters										13
Hostlers										7
Hunters										39
Harness-makers				1					1	
Housekeepers	81	35	36	56	46	54	9	5	322	5,756
Hack drivers										29
Inn-keepers	1	2				1			4	18
Jewelers	1								1	33
Janitors										6
Journalists										2

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Lock-keepers										1
Laborers	16	31	21	24	30	17		15	144	4824
Laundresses	2		1			1			4	41
Ladies		1			1				2	271
Lawyers	2								2	42
Lumbermen		1		1		1			3	38
Lathers										1
Loom-fixer										1
Liverymen										1
Milliners	2		1	1					4	65
Masons										83
Machinists	4	1							5	113
Matchmakers										8
Millers			1	1		1			3	63
Moulders	2			1	1				4	66
Merchants	3	2	3			1			9	109
Mechanics		1		1		2			4	96
Music teachers	1								1	42
Marble cutters	1								1	9
Milkmen										3
Millwrights										3
No occupation	46	11	7	11	1	3	5		84	1,551
Nightwatchmen	1								1	4
Nurses	2	1	2	2	1	1			9	60
Organ builders										3
Piano case-makers										2
Professors of music										14
Plasterers								1	1	5
Pensioners										6
Photographers										18
Prostitutes										13
Painters	2	2	1						5	175
Printers		1	2	1				1	5	94
Pedlars										101
Physicians					2				2	65
Pumpmakers				1					1	5
Plumbers				1					1	4
Patternmakers										1
Policemen										1
Private Secretary										
Porters										1
Proof readers						1			1	1
Railway employees										45

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Spinsters	1	1		2					4	224
Sailors		1	1					1	3	95
Students	4	2	1		1	1			9	198
Spinners										39
Sisters of Charity										9
Soda water manufacturers										2
Stonecutters										27
Showmen										3
Saddlers										17
Shoemakers	3		1	2	1				7	225
Seamstresses	6			1	1				8	72
Slaters										1
Soldiers	1		1	1				1	4	41
Salesmen					2				2	23
Surveyors										7
Sail and tent makers	1								1	5
Shop-keepers										11
Ship-builders					1				1	12
Stenographers										6
Station-masters										1
Teachers	1	2	1			1			5	336
Tinsmiths	1								1	47
Tavern-keepers					1				1	144
Tailors	4	2		2		1			9	102
Tanners										18
Teamsters					1				1	19
Telegraph operators		2		1	1				4	14
Upholsterers										1
Veterinary surgeons										2
Vinegar maker										1
Watchmakers										15
Woodworkers										15
Weavers										47
Wheelwrights										4
Wagonmakers										28
Waiters										
Wives										650
Unknown or other employment	16	15		3	1			2	36	3,005
Totals	298	189	112	167	111	143	15	50	1,085	4,016

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Medical superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Second assist'nt superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Bursar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
" Clerk	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Steward	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Storekeeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	8
Engineer	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10
Stokers	3	7	4	5	3	3	4	2	1	32
Engine driver for laundry	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bricklayer and mason	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	13
Gardener	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant gardener	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Porter	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	9
Baker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant baker	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Tailor	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Teamster	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Night watchers	4	.....	2	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	17
Supervisors	8	8	6	9	6	.....	7	.....	.....	44
Chief attendant	2	4	1	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	13
Ordinary male attendant	19	31	19	25	17	13	16	.....	8	148
Painter and jobber	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Attendant tradesman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Portress and typewriter	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6
Matron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant matron	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	9
Supervisors	8	9	7	10	5	2	6	3	2	52
Ordinary attendants	20	31	16	27	18	12	15	7	11	157
Night attendants	4	3	.....	8	2	2	2	2	.....	23
Trained nurse	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Musical instructress	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5
Cooks	6	7	2	8	4	3	3	3	3	39
Laundresses	7	4	3	5	2	3	3	2	2	31
Housemaids	3	7	.....	4	3	8	2	2	1	30
Seamstresses	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	.....	13
Dairymaids	1	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	10
Third assistant physician	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1st assistant engineer	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	6
2nd assistant engineer	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Engineer (infirmary)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sewage-man	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Butcher	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Yardman	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Farmer	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	1	8
Ploughman	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Farm night watchman	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bandmaster and supervisor	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cowman and dairyman	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Laundryman	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	7
Shoemaker	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stableman and messenger	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	7
Attendant at sewage work	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	112	153	89	141	92	73	80	32	45	817

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (including transfers) during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	12	15	3	12	15
From 10 to 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14	11	3	14
" 15 " 20 "	4	3	7	6	...	6	...	2	2	5	...	5	2	3	5	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	23	17	30
" 20 " 25 "	9	20	29	12	5	17	4	7	11	13	6	19	12	6	18	7	5	12	...	...	...	2	2	4	5	5	10	64	56	120
" 25 " 30 "	14	24	38	12	10	22	7	4	11	6	12	18	6	5	11	8	12	20	..	1	1	6	4	10	4	3	7	63	75	138
" 30 " 35 "	6	16	22	8	13	21	7	8	15	7	7	14	5	6	11	6	11	17	...	1	1	4	1	5	...	7	7	43	70	113
" 35 " 40 "	13	29	35	12	10	22	7	5	12	10	12	22	6	7	13	6	10	16	...	...	...	10	2	12	5	1	6	60	74	134
" 40 " 45 "	10	24	30	12	8	20	6	6	12	9	10	19	5	7	12	12	5	17	...	2	2	2	...	2	5	1	6	65	66	131
" 45 " 50 "	12	19	31	11	13	24	5	6	11	10	12	22	4	3	7	4	7	11	...	1	1	2	2	4	2	...	2	50	63	113
" 50 " 55 "	11	11	22	8	2	10	3	6	9	8	8	16	4	4	8	6	4	10	...	1	1	4	...	4	1	...	1	45	36	81
" 55 " 60 "	7	12	19	4	6	10	1	4	5	3	3	6	2	3	5	4	4	8	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	2	24	34	58
" 60 " 65 "	13	8	21	6	3	9	3	5	8	5	6	11	2	5	7	6	2	8	...	2	2	3	1	4	1	...	1	39	32	71
" 65 " 70 "	3	15	18	7	6	13	5	1	6	5	2	7	1	3	4	4	8	12	...	4	4	...	2	2	1	...	1	26	41	67
" 70 " 75 "	7	9	16	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	5	5	4	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	....	16	20	36
" 75 " 80 "	1	4	5	1	5	6	4	...	4	2	2	4	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	9	13	22
" 80 " 85 "	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	....	8	6	14
" 85 " 90 "	.	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	....	2	...	2	...	...	....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	....	3	3	6
" 90 " 95 "	...	...	....	...	...	....	1	...	1	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	1	...	1
Unknown	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	1	...	1	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	1	...	1
Totals	113	185	298	105	84	189	57	55	112	85	82	167	52	59	111	70	73	143	...	15	15	36	14	50	43	40	83	561	607	1,168

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years																											
From 15 to 20 years	1	3	4	2		2				3	1	4	3		3	1	2	3				3	3	12	6	18
" 20 " 25 "	1	2	3	7	1	8	4	2	6	6	1	7	2	1	3	1	3	4						21	13	34
" 25 " 30 "	6	10	16	5	3	8	1	4	5	3	5	8	4	3	7	1	3	4						20	25	45
" 30 " 35 "	2	7	9		1	2	3	1	4	5	7	12	1	3	4	6	6	12						17	25	42
" 35 " 40 "	1	6	7	4	7	11	2	7	9	2	3	5	1	2	6	1	3	4						14	28	42
" 40 " 45 "	1	3	4	3	6	9	3	2	5	2	4	6		2	2	3	6	9						12	23	35
" 45 " 50 "	2	4	6	7	5	12		2	2	3	5	8	2	2	4									14	18	32
" 50 " 55 "	2	2	4	4		4	1	1	2	3	3	6	4		4	1	3	4						15	9	24
" 55 " 60 "				5	1	6				1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4						9	5	14
" 60 " 65 "		1	1	3		3				1	1	2		1	1	2	1	3						6	4	10
" 65 " 70 "		2	2	2	1	1				1		1				1		1						2	3	5
" 70 " 75 "		2	2				1	1	2					1	1		1	1						1	5	6
" 75 " 80 "		1	1														1	1							2	2
" 80 " 85 "		1	1																						1	1
" 85 " 90 "										1		1												1		1
Totals	16	44	60	40	25	65	15	22	37	31	31	62	21	16	37	19	31	50				3	3	144	170	314

TABLE No. 16.

Showing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years																									2	1	3	2	1	3
From 10 to 15 years																									7	4	11	7	4	11
" 15 " 20 "							1	1	2		1	1													6	2	8	7	3	10
" 20 " 25 "				2		2	1	1	2		1	1		1	1										7	5	12	9	8	17
" 25 " 30 "				1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4				1	1	2							2	2	4	5	9	14
" 30 " 35 "		2	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3		3		4	4							2	2	4	8	12	20
" 35 " 40 "				3	2	5	1	4	5	3	5	8	2	2	4	4	1	5							1		1	14	14	28
" 40 " 45 "	3	2	5	4	1	5	2	2	4	1	4	5	1	3	4	4	1	5		1	1	1		1	6	1	7	22	15	37
" 45 " 50 "	7	3	10	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	4				1		1	4	1	5	7	3	10
" 50 " 55 "	3	7	10	3	5	8	2	2	4	5	3	8	3	2	5	3	3	6		1	1	1		1	1	1	2	17	16	33
" 55 " 60 "	6	3	9	2	1	3	3		3	3	1	4		2	2		2	2							1	3	4	24	20	44
" 60 " 65 "	2	1	3	2	7	9		3	3	5	4	9	1	3	4	5	1	6		1	1	1	2	3				11	10	21
" 65 " 70 "	4	4	8	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6	4	7	11		2	2		1	1	2	1	3	18	25	43
" 70 " 75 "	5	2	7	4	3	7	2	1	3	5	5	10	2	7	9	1	1	2		2	2		1	1				21	20	41
" 75 " 80 "	6	1	7	3	3	6	3	1	4	2	3	5	1		1	2	2	4										20	21	41
" 80 " 85 "	3	3	6	2		2	1	1	2	2	2	4		1	1		2	2		1	1							12	14	26
" 85 " 90 "	1	1	2		1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1													6	5	11
" 90 " 95 "		1	1											1	1					1	1							1	3	4
" 100 " 105 "																													2	2
Unknown																1		1										1		1
Totals	40	30	70	32	34	66	17	21	38	33	35	48	19	25	44	28	26	54		9	9	4	4	8	40	22	62	213	206	419

TABLE No. 17.

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year.

Place of Confinement.	30th September, 1905.			December 31st, 1906.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	379	370	749	391	441	832
" " London	506	542	1,048	510	551	1,061
" " Kingston	319	291	610	317	289	606
" " Hamilton	499	564	1,063	517	566	1,083
" " Mimico	307	298	605	304	276	580
" " Brockville	331	331	662	331	330	661
" " Cobourg	.....	144	144	.....	146	146
" " Penetanguishene	94	117	211	121	121	242
Total insane in asylums	2,435	2,657	5,092	2,491	2,720	5,211
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	372	370	742	376	385	761
Total number in Provincial Asylums	2,807	3,027	5,834	2,867	3,105	5,972
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	3	21	24	7	24	31
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	32	1	33	26	.....	26
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols	14	7	21	6	5	11
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	2,856	3,056	5,912	2,906	3,134	6,040
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	5	12	17	6	10	16
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	6	4	10	.....	1	1
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	22	20	42	17	19	36
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	4	5	9	2	7	9
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Mimico Asylum	3	5	8	4	9	13
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Brockville Asylum	6	3	9	6	6	12
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	137	69	206	213	130	343
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1905, and 31st December, 1906	3,039	3,174	6,213	3,154	3,316	6,470

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year 1906.

Nature of employment.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Mimico Asylum.		Brockville Asylum.		Cobourg Asylum.		Penetang Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.
Carpenter shop	7	1,876	7	2,276	8	2,132	2	644	5	1,330	5	758	.....	.....	4	573	2	537
Tailor shop	6	1,477	4	1,212	4	1,156	3	664	4	994	3	653	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,500
Shoemaker shop	3	804	1	270	3	1,065	4	1,352	2	344	1	248	.....	.....	1	288	.....	.....
Engineer shop	.....	.....	8	2,163	10	2,442	6	2,125	11	3,336	10	2,103	.....	.....	4	1,011	5	16,400
Brush shop	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason Work	1	268	4	1,245	2	124	3	892	3	942	4	396	.....	.....	3	146	2	378
Repairing roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	4,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood yard and coal shed	16	4,579	4	1,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	211	5	1,237	.....	.....	1	272	12	1,312
Baking	4	1,248	6	1,776	3	971	4	1,126	3	1,062	4	1,023	.....	.....	18	4,578	5	1,276
Laundry	35	10,500	42	13,198	26	5,992	34	9,618	20	3,678	39	8,762	7	1,490	.....	.....	21	6,106
Dairy	7	2,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,973	.....	.....	12	2,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,920
Butcher shop	1	312	4	1,342	.....	.....	1	335	.....	.....	3	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	156
Piggery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	719	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	730
Painting	4	1,200	5	1,543	4	1,235	6	1,623	3	707	9	1,433	.....	.....	1	184	1	150
Farm	.....	.....	32	9,789	30	4,728	41	8,783	19	5,102	25	6,059	.....	.....	12	4,775	15	2,184
Garden and grounds	38	7,960	70	1,129	21	2,266	65	17,183	40	11,683	40	7,465	.....	.....	34	5,208	29	4,754
Stables	6	1,800	9	2,606	18	5,302	4	1,346	4	1,265	3	689	.....	.....	3	517	5	1,825
Kitchen	10	2,680	27	8,373	12	4,042	24	8,085	14	5,153	18	4,630	4	1,025	7	2,128	7	2,281
Dining rooms	72	23,092	53	17,708	40	14,185	63	22,488	38	12,330	78	18,012	10	3,043	15	5,502	48	17,160
Officers' quarters	5	1,825	.....	.....	5	1,590	8	2,605	5	1,699	16	2,238	.....	.....	2	248	5	1,721
Sewing	6	1,800	37	11,890	67	12,310	45	13,522	30	8,125	31	8,455	5	1,003	12	3,412	9	2,574
Knitting	2	536	13	3,952	1	636	33	10,328	15	4,268	18	4,215	4	1,321	7	500	25	6,500
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	43	11,521	5	1,335	26	4,887	7	2,198	9	2,608	21	3,781	1	16	9	2,603	50	7,800
Wards and Halls	121	29,948	390	121,357	131	42,295	430	161,220	.....	.....	165	4,431	29	7,763	25	11,896	226	81,968
Storeroom	1	312	5	1,500	.....	.....	1	287	1	307	1	309	.....	.....	2	365	1	305
Not otherwise specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin shop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholstering	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	122	34,390	112	34,582	87	19,651	36	12,833	283	95,901	55	14,180	9	2,773	50	15,669	36	9,318
Totals	523	140,686	840	260,266	507	127,710	829	283,240	515	163,018	593	139,129	69	18,434	210	61,536	521	154,897
Total average per patient		270		393		251		342		316		234		267		293		297

Grand totals: No. of patients who worked, 4,607. Days worked, 1,348,976. Average per patient, 293.

The following table shows the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882.

Year.	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	Hamilton.	Mimico.	Brockville.	Orillia.	Cobourg.	Penetang.
1882	32.15	54.00	45.11	37.61					
1883	30.44	69.89	50.33	62.38					
1884	53.90	86.56	76.59	56.40					
1885	38.40	79.58	61.13	48.82					
1886	41.10	77.84	68.26	62.32					
1887	56.37	77.84	68.26	61.49					
1888	52.09	77.54	65.71	73.95					
1889	51.39	77.30	70.56	57.32					
1890	62.01	75.43	70.27	68.43					
1891	67.04	74.40	87.24	77 27					
1892	75.05	77.20	65.89	76.90	36.11				
1893	73.44	78.71	73.22	77.20	43.26				
1894	77.13	77.41	74.47	76.43	72.12				
1895	91.64	76.11	68.60	76.74	53.08	52.84	38.50		
1896	72.04	75.69	70.00	73.64	71.36	73.42	41.85		
1897	64.99	78.01	69.39	78.24	74.18	52.30	40.67		
1898	66.70	71.16	60.00	76.14	74.23	46.25	38.17		
1899	77.63	74.08	69.46	67.62	74.14	46.50	43.55		
1900	67.05	72.67	67.58	76.38	78.76	61.12	41.80		
1901	59.73	79.31	67.60	77.16	86.18	58.68	43.72		
1902	60.68	69.38	65.21	76.16	83.70	61.65	52.20	50.22	
1903	58.76	68.02	63.72	46.76	87.35	60.54	52.71	45.30	
1904	58.07	68.44	62.00	74.84	80.14	64.68	48.15	41.12	
1905	49.	67.	60.	71.	78.	59.	48.	38.	74.
1906	49.	60.	59.	72.	74.	51.	56.	35.	75.

Employment of Patients.

The following table shows the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed.

Asylums.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	1,040	523	285,263	140,686	49
London	1,230	840	387,407	260,266	67
Kingston	717	507	222,878	127,740	57
Hamilton	1,253	829	396,325	283,240	71
Mimico	718	515	217,672	163,048	75
Brockville	807	593	245,597	139,129	56
Cobourg	161	69	52,964	18,434	36
Penetang	258	210	81,564	61,536	75
Orillia	832	521	274,539	154,897	56
Totals	7,016	4,607	2,164,209	1,348,976	62

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive.

Year.	Lunatics admitted.	Discharged, died and escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	518	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80
1889	514	441	73	14.20
1890	669	492	117	26.46
1891	928	495	433	46.66
1892	792	531	251	32.95
1893	753	533	220	29.21
1894	789	522	167	24.24
1895	968	569	399	41.22
1896	753	582	181	23.72
1897	905	594	311	34.36
1898	759	650	109	14.36
1899	711	672	39	5.48
1900	722	651	71	9.83
1901	742	636	106	14.28
1902	959	851	108	11.26
1903	820	764	56	11.73
1904	876	754	122	11.62
1905	1,049	742	307	29.27
1906	1,055	912	173	16.32

Discharges.

Asylums.	No. of Cures.	No. of Admissions.	Percentage of Cures to Admissions.
Toronto	60	298	20.14
London	65	189	29.07
Kingston	37	112	33.04
Hamilton	62	167	37.12
Mimico	37	111	33.33
Brockville	50	143	35.00
Cobourg	....	15	....
Penetang	3	50	6.00
Totals	314	1,085	28.94

Probational Discharges.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	...	....	....	183	242	425
Discharged, cured	81	108	189	....	....	....
" improved	25	29	54	....	....	....
" unimproved	2	3	5	....	....	....
Died before expiration of leave	1	....	1	....	....	....
Returned to Asylum	23	43	66	....	....	....
Out on probation 31st December, 1906	51	59	110	....	....	....
Totals	183	242	425	183	242	425

Deaths in Asylums.

Asylums.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on Total Population.
Toronto	70	832	8.41
London	66	1,061	6.30
Kingston	38	606	6.25
Hamilton	68	1,083	6.37
Mimico	44	580	7.58
Brockville	54	661	8.17
Cobourg	9	146	6.16
Penetang	8	242	3.30
Orillia, Idiot	62	761	8.14
Totals	419	6,072	6.74

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed.

Assigned causes.	Number of instances in which each was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	40	41	11	65	76
Religious excitement	8	....	8	19	27	46
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	21	20	41	42	16	58
Love affairs, including seduction	7	19	26	2	13	15
Mental anxiety—"worry"	1	9	10	25	36	61
Fright and nervous shocks	....	3	3	3	15	18
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	52	14	66	44	18	62
Intemperance, sexual	....	5	5	4	2	6
Veneral diseases	14	1	15	9	....	9
Self-abuse, sexual	13	2	15	15	1	16
Over-work	5	18	23	19	24	43
Sunstroke	4	....	4	....	2	2
Accident or injury	9	2	11	7	2	9
Pregnancy	....	12	12	....	17	17
Puerperal	....	22	22	....	24	24
Lactation	....	5	5	....	5	5
Morphine habit	....	2	2	....	....	....
Puberty and change of life	....	19	19	....	24	24
Uterine disorders	....	3	3	....	9	9
Brain disease, with general paralysis	17	3	20	20	3	23
Brain disease, with epilepsy	16	11	27	25	12	37
Other forms of brain disease	5	14	19	6	2	8
Other body diseases or disorders, including old age	29	38	67	42	54	96
Fevers	4	4	8	5	9	14
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.	74	76	150	5	5	10
With other combined cause not ascertained.	59	69	128	9	7	16
Congenital.						
With other ascertained causes in combination.	1	2	3	....	1	1
With other combined causes not ascertained.	47	38	85	3	1	4
Unknown	130	117	247	202	174	376
Total	519	568	1,085	519	566	1,085

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums, and how they were occupied at the close of the official year:

Asylums.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 31st December, 1906.			Number of vacancies.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	400	400	800	391	441	832	9	.....	9
London	511	555	1,066	510	551	1,061	1	4	5
Kingston	315	291	606	317	289	606	.....	2	2
Hamilton	519	573	1,092	517	566	1,083	2	7	9
Mimico	300	300	600	304	276	580	.....	24	24
Brockville	333	332	665	331	330	661	2	2	4
Cobourg	.....	146	146	.....	146	146	.....	.....	.....
Penetang	120	124	244	121	121	242	.....	3	3
Orillia	362	370	732	376	385	761	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,870	3,081	5,951	2,867	3,105	5,972	14	42	56

SOCIAL STATE.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions:

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married	527	14,443
Unmarried	641	15,745

Nationalities.

Canadian	827	17,426
English	138	3,733
Irish	76	4,841
Scotch	35	2,103
United States	32	808
Other countries and unknown	60	1,344

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	224	6,646
Roman Catholic	241	7,381
Presbyterian	216	5,982
Methodist	290	6,847
Other denominations and unknown	192	4,365

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Comparative Statement of Revenue.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the asylums from year to year.

——	No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871..	118	14,045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872..	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	.....
" " 1873..	171	16,660 61	.....	2,595 19
" " 1874..	182	20,035 77	3,373 15	.....
" " 1875..	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	.....
" " 1876..	256	21,175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877..	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	.....
" " 1878..	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	.....
" " 1879..	343	32,398 26	2,794 51	.....
" " 1880..	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	.....
" " 1881..	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	.....
" " 1882..	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	.....
" " 1883..	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	.....
" " 1884..	496	48,135 18	.....	11,787 41
" " 1885..	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	.....
" " 1886..	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	.....
" " 1887.	514	48,742 53	.....	4,287 52
" " 1888..	538	59,638 16	10,895 03	.....
" " 1889..	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	.....
" " 1890	562	62,754 16	.....	3,916 48
" " 1891..	577	48,507 52	.....	14,246 14
" " 1892..	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	.....
" " 1893..	661	73,415 54	174 93	.....
" " 1894..	697	72,722 04	.....	693 50
" " 1895..	743	68,290 31	.....	4,431 73
" " 1896..	904	97,898 19	29,607 88	.....
" " 1897.	844	100,581 25	2,683 06	.....
" " 1898..	770	72,042 44	.....	28,538 81
" " 1899..	778	74,364 54	2,322 10	.....
" " 1900..	846	81,650 87	7,286 33	.....
" " 1901..	902	90,677 46	9,026 59	.....
" " 1902..	959	101,076 20	10,398 74	.....
" " 1903..	1,029	97,416 03	.....	3,660 17
" " 1904..	1,111	106,167 49	8,751 46	.....
" " 1905..	1,211	114,915 59	8,748 10	.....
For the 3 mos. ending December 31, 1905..	.....	†54,897 06	27,403 60	.....
For the year ending December 31, 1906..	1,732	*165,404 08	50,488 49	.....

† The revenue for the corresponding period of 1904 was $27,493.46.

* In addition, $90,258.87 revenue was derived from Railway Taxation under 6 Edw. VII, c. 9.

Statement of Revenue from Paying Patients, also Farm and Miscellaneous Revenue.

Institution.	No. of Patients.	From Paying Patients.	From Farm and Miscellaneous.	Total.
Toronto Asylum	403	49,565 58	716 06	50,281 64
London "	349	37,947 01	4,768 25	42,715 26
Kingston "	139	8,962 89	1,104 93	10,067 82
Hamilton "	315	28,369 41	3,160 20	31,529 61
Mimico "	179	15,002 01	1,262 53	16,264 54
Brockville "	150	10,066 34	1,800 50	11,866 84
Cobourg "	14	812 67	98 50	911 17
Penetang "	16	950 56	1,489 55	2,440 11
Orillia "	113	10,295 28	1,492 42	11,787 70
Woodstock Hospital	54	3,432 33	100 00	3,532 33
Totals	1,732	$165,404 08	$15,992 94	$181,397 02
Revenue from Railway Taxation, under 6 Ed. VII, c. 9		90,258 87		90,258 87
Grand totals		$255,662 95	$15,992 94	$271,655 89

Statement showing daily average population, yearly cost per patient, and yearly cost per patient after deducting revenue, for years ending 30th September, 1905, and 31st December, 1906.

Asylums.	Year ending 30 Sept., 1905			Year ending 31 Dec., 1906		
	Daily average population.	Yearly cost per patient.	Yearly cost per patient, after deducting revenue.	Daily average population.	Yearly cost per patient.	Yearly cost per patient, after deducting revenue.
		$ c	$ c		$ c	$ c
Toronto Asylum	749	150 57	89 22	766	165 05	99 41
London "	1,034	133 87	114 83	1,037	135 10	93 91
Kingston "	610	148 45	135 76	598	169 42	152 59
Hamilton "	1,038	127 27	109 59	1,069	128 49	99 00
Mimico "	585	118 30	100 58	576	146 94	118 70
Brockville "	652	130 40	120 35	672	134 91	117 25
Cobourg "	144	151 02	146 18	146	147 37	141 12
Penetang "	198	191 36	189 31	223	189 03	178 09
Orillia "	736	96 39	89 42	752	101 38	85 71
Woodstock Hospital				35	740 99	591 52
Totals	5,746	132 23	112 23	5,874	142 65	111 77

NOTE.—Deducting the revenue from Railway Taxation, under 6 Edw. VII., c. 9, amounting to $90,258.87, the net per capita cost for year ending December 31st, 1906, is reduced to $96.40.

The per capita cost for 1905 is based on number as per Asylum Registers, which includes patients on probation, while the figures for 1906 are based on the actual days residence of the patients.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it.

Asylums.	Expended 1905.	Expended 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	114,854 44	126,428 44	11,574 00	.....
London	144.817 02	140,103 62	.....	4,713 40
Kingston	96,595 88	101,314 15	4,718 27	.....
Hamilton	133,967 45	137,359 12	3,391 67	.....
Mimico	81,723 43	84,638 53	2,915 10	.....
Brockville	90,922 84	90,659 14	.....	263 70
Cobourg	24,799 53	21,515 08	.....	3,248 45
Penetang	39,939 48	42,153 06	2,213 58	.....
Orillia	72,056 04	76,242 07	4,186 03	.....
Woodstock Hospital	902 06	17,512 10	16,610 04	.....
Relieving Officer	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00
Totals	801,578 17	837,925 31	45,608 69	9,261 55

Increase for 1906 ..... $36,347 14.

STATEMENT

Shewing the Expenditure on Maintenance under the Different Headings of the Estimates for the Year Ending December 31st, 1906.

Heading of Estimates.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang. Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Woodstock Hospital.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines	1,064 22	1,103 41	998 41	907 13	739 61	1,003 31	141 67	332 79	415 80	602 98
Provisions	43,230 75	13,651 86	27,994 82	45,507 99	26,281 80	26,892 23	6,312 82	10,129 30	26,126 71	2,361 12
Heat and Light	17,378 32	20,912 90	13,192 76	25,196 24	12,567 69	16,082 13	787 69	6,469 99	9,652 87	2,446 97
Clothing, etc.	6,531 65	10,356 61	7,791 00	6,831 75	5,432 26	6,035 48	615 32	2,274 12	5,814 33	175 62
Laundry, etc.	2,109 95	2,529 70	2,424 24	1,798 74	1,426 56	1,506 44	394 75	631 00	1,741 81	211 11
Repairing, etc.	6,898 25	8,968 36	8,162 53	5,828 58	3,170 30	3,886 47	441 35	2,753 69	3,152 37	738 20
Office Expense	716 72	888 77	1,181 31	916 61	923 31	755 55	194 19	338 88	399 92	477 92
Farm Expense	5,507 62	3,546 88	4,393 38	3,661 37	2,129 13	3,521 72	121 86	2,205 37	2,743 33	452 07
Miscellaneous Expense	3,366 15	1,484 79	1,511 78	6,838 92	1,155 50	3,149 91	1,173 52	1,215 47	1,824 28	1,575 44
Total Expenses	86,803 63	93,443 28	67,650 23	97,487 33	53,826 16	62,833 21	10,183 17	26,350 61	51,871 42	9,011 43
Salaries	39,624 81	46,660 34	33,663 92	39,871 79	30,812 37	27,825 90	11,331 91	15,802 45	21,370 65	8,470 67
Grand Totals	126,428 44	140,103 62	101,314 15	137,359 12	84,638 53	90,659 14	21,515 08	42,153 06	76,242 07	17,512 10

STATEMENT

SHEWING THE TOTAL DAYS RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS, THE DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS, AND THE PER CAPITA COST PER DAY FOR EXPENDITURE UNDER THE DIFFERENT HEADINGS OF THE ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Mimico Asylum.		Brockville Asylum.		Cobourg Asylum.		Penetang Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.		Woodstock Hospital.	
Days residence of Patients, 1906	279,858		378,847		218,126		390,257		210,381		245,459		53,157		81,547		274,462		8,626	
Average number of Patients, 1906	766		1,037		598		1,069		576		672		146		223		752		35	
	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Medicines	.38	.35	.29	.23	.46	.32	.23	.29	.35	37	.41	.34	.27	.29	.41	.71	.15	.16	6.99	....
Provisions	15.44	13.70	11.52	10.84	12.84	13.21	11.66	10.57	12.49	12.05	10.96	11.76	11.87	11.63	12.42	12.71	9.52	9.29	27.37	....
Heat and Light	6.21	6.14	5.52	7.92	6.05	6.06	6.46	8.93	5.96	1.33	6.55	6.72	1.48	3.00	7.93	6.06	3.52	3.06	28.37	....
Clothing, etc	2.34	1.74	2.73	2.40	3.57	2.96	1.75	2.05	2.58	1.88	2.46	2.10	1.16	1.68	2.79	4.91	2.12	2.41	2.03	....
Laundry, etc	.75	.70	.67	.61	1.11	.58	.46	.55	.67	.58	.61	.63	.71	.80	.77	.61	.63	.74	2.45	....
Repairs, etc	2.47	.98	2.37	1.76	3.74	1.45	1.49	2.40	1.57	1.65	1.58	1.67	.83	1.09	3.38	1.43	1.15	1.05	8.56	....
Office Expense	.26	.40	.23	.39	.54	.58	.23	.32	44	.47	.31	.30	.36	.36	.42	.23	.15	.21	5.51	....
Farm Expense	1.97	1.44	.94	.53	.01	1 21	.91	.74	1.01	.37	1.43	.83	.23	.01	2.70	2.36	1.00	.54	5.24	....
Miscellaneous Expense	1.20	1.46	.39	.42	2.69	1.27	1.75	1.98	.55	.31	1.28	1.30	2.21	3 53	1.49	1.91	.66	.55	18.26	....
Total Expenses	31.02	26.91	24.66	25.10	31.01	27.64	24.97	27.83	25.62	19.01	25.59	25.65	19.15	22.39	32.31	30.93	18.80	18.01	104.81	....
Salaries	14.16	13.32	12.32	11.57	15.43	12.76	10.22	9.78	14.61	13.40	11.34	10.35	21.32	18.98	19.38	21.52	8.87	8.45	98.20	....
Grand Totals	45.18	40.23	36.98	36.67	46.44	10.40	35.19	37.61	40.26	32.41	36.93	36.00	40.47	41.37	51.69	52.45	27.77	26.46	203.01	....

NOTE.—The per capita cost last year is based on the population as per asylum registers, which includes the patients out on probation, while the figures for this year are computed on the actual days residence of patients.

APPENDIX.

TO THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, MIMICO, BROCKVILLE, COBOURG, PENETANGUISHENE, ORILLIA, TOGETHER WITH THE HOSPITALS FOR EPILEPTICS WOODSTOCK, AND HOMEWOOD RETREAT, GUELPH.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO

Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent for the Year Ending December 31st, 1906.

Sir,—In accordance with the statutory requirement, I have the honor to submit the sixty-sixth annual report of this hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

As the last tabular report submitted to you merely covered a period of three months, to enable us to end the official year on December 31st, instead of September 30th, it was not considered advisable to give it a special number.

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc.

The admissions for the year have been unusually numerous: no less when the character of the mental disease of those admitted is taken into coming under treatment.

The discharges numbered one hundred and sixteen; in other words slightly more than fifty per cent. of the admissions; a favorable showing where the character of the mental disease of those admitted is taken into account.

The deaths were seventy in number; eleven of these being due to general paresis, a disease exceedingly common in the men's wards.

You are to be congratulated on your success in dealing with the warrant cases, and although a certain proportion of patients, who might have been admitted directly, had application been made, found their way to the gaol, the new law made it possible to have them examined and put under hospital treatment almost at once. Thus, one of the greatest defects in our law regarding the admission of insane patients, disappears, and just as soon as it becomes fully understood that acute cases are always provided for here, the gaol will be used even less than now.

We were able to cope with the demand for room successfully after the opening of the Mercer branch, but it is painfully apparent that this institution will soon be too small to meet the demands of Toronto and the County of York, when the rapid increase of population of this city is taken into account.

It is to be regretted that so many defectives from the old world have found their way to our wards, as it goes to show that no matter how careful the inspection of immigrants, at sea ports, many mental weaklings will will obtain entrance to the country. The deportation law affords a certain amount of relief from the unjust burden imposed upon the Province, by the arrival and care of these defectives, but it should be made, if possible, to cover a longer period than that established by the two years' residence rule. Cases of dementia praecox, which are so common among immigrants and which, on account of the early age of development of disease may live for a long time, are particularly common among the imported defectives, and as they are to be regarded as incurable, in almost every instance, it is particularly desirable that they should not remain in the country.

What shall be done with Toronto Asylum?

Something more than a year's residence in the Toronto Asylum has enabled me to reach conclusions regarding several important questions which could not be decided off hand.

It is abundantly evident that this Institution has suffered from a want of certainty regarding its future, and the policy seems to have been to avoid expenditure that would have been unnecessary, had removal been determined on by the Government. Year after year the decision has been postponed, and appropriations withheld, until, in some particulars, what might fairly be styled a serious condition of affairs, has developed. The time has come when the issue should be squarely met and the course to be followed decided.

First: in regard to the Asylum itself, as a building for the care of the insane.

Sixty years ago Toronto Asylum would have been structurally competent to meet the requirements of the situation, and when the building was erected, its location was largely determined by the inhabitants of Toronto, who did not foresee the future growth of their city. The site was then an excellent one, and the surrounding farm and grounds large enough to furnish employment for the patients. At that date the ward population was drawn, largely, from the agricultural classes.

In due course, the east and west wings were erected and a certain amount of accommodation provided for paying patients.

The wards were heated by means of a cumbersome hot-water system, which was thought to be a distinct advance on the crude methods then generally in vogue. At its very best it would not heat the wards without the addition of many grate fires. As years passed, that system was, to a certain extent reorganized and added to, but it is a question if the efficiency was materially increased.

At the present time, many of the wards are so cold that the patients suffer severely during the winter. This is particularly the case in the wards of the main building, the long corridors of which are, at times, too cold to be occupied by delicate patients, whose physical ailments should obtain for them every comfort that a properly heated building will give.

The hot water is supplied by some twenty-six (26) isolated boilers, scattered here and there, in the basement and annex, and the circulation has to take place through a network of pipes, none of which are larger than an inch and an eighth. Any one coversant with the demands of a successful hot-water heating system can easily understand how difficult it is to obtain satisfactory results with such an obsolete plant, and to make matters worse, great numbers of the return pipes are reduced in size by deposits, which have taken place in them.

To remedy these defects would cost an immense sum, as it would mean the removal of the mass of piping now in place; the institution of a steam plant, in a central station, and the re-piping of the whole building, under almost impossible conditions. Whatever faults Toronto Asylum may have, it cannot be said that the contractors scamped their work, and wherever walls are to be pierced, or torn down, it is abundantly evident that lime and good bricks were not spared in the construction. If a new heating plant is to be installed, the labor will be herculean and, if Toronto Asylum is retained, the re-heating must be undertaken at once. It is not humane to expose sick persons, who are necessarily prisoners, to the hardships entailed by the inefficiency of this heating system.

If the heating arrangements are open to censure and condemnation, what shall be said of the plumbing? Its present condition is deplorable, and while it might be an interesting study, to one who wished to compare the sanitation methods of sixty years ago with those of the present, its existence at as advanced a period as 1906, is an anomaly. The closets and bath-rooms are a menace to the health of the inmates. Something has been done, in the last year to remove a few of the glaring defects, which really constitute the most depressing feature of Toronto Asylum, but only radical reforms will provide a proper remedy, and these mean the expenditure of a large sum.

Remodel or Remove.

In discussing the above heading, several points must be kept in view; a large Asylum population requires suitable surroundings; plenty of breathing space, in a quiet locality, where fresh air and restful conditions generally are obtainable. At Queen street west, the antithesis of these requirements is the case. Instead of the desirable two or three hundred acres, some 26 acres are enclosed within gaol like walls; the days and nights are made hideous by electric cars, on the one side, and railway traffic passes directly by the south wall, where a freight shunting yard is also located. Queen street, one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city, is directly to the north. The smoke from the many trains and factories in the neighborhood, pollutes the air. A more undesirable site for a hospital for the insane could not be selected. It is scarcely possible to conceive that sick people, suffering from nervous maladies can be properly treated in a building so situated. If outdoor employment is a panacea, in many forms of alienation, how can the ideal conditions be developed here? At the same time there are two sides to the question, and the subject must be discussed without bias.

First of all it must be remembered that the amount of capital invested by the Government in this hospital in very large, and unless it can be shown that it is not a distinct advantage or a positive necessity, to remove the asylum, it would be proper to think of schemes for remodelling alone. It must be remembered, too, that an institution supplying an urban population must not be too far from the city, and, if a psychiatric clinic is to be established, where students may receive practical instruction in clinical methods, the distance from the University must not be unreasonable.

The importance of the latter point is great, as it is essential that young medical practitioners should go out into life with an intelligent conception of the nature of mental diseases and their cause.

Attached to Toronto Asylum are some twenty-six acres within the walls; seven or eight acres outside, or thirty-four acres in all. This property must be immensely valuable as an asset of the Government, and would, if sold, produce a sum that would go a long way towards the erection of a new hospital on a suitable site.

The main asylum was carefully built of the very best material, and the brick would be worth something.

When we consider how great would be the cost of remodelling the present institution, and in the end producing what must be little more than a makeshift and incomplete establishment, for the treatment of acute cases, and add that amount to what would be received from the sale of the present property, it is possible to arrive at but one conclusion, viz., that a new institution should be developed, on a suitable site, within reasonable

distance of Toronto. Such a building should include a psychiatric clinic, and wards, with the most modern equipment, for the scientific treatment of acute cases.

It is possible that in view of the high cost of property, in the vicinity of Toronto, it would be best to make a somewhat different arrangement than that suggested.

The Psychiatric Clinic, for the treatment of the recent cases, a building that need not give accommodation for more than fifty or seventy-five patients at the most, might be built, not too far from the University, on a site that would furnish the conditions required. This should be within as easy reach of the student and physician as the other city hospitals, while the main asylum might be located a few miles from the town, at a point accessible by trolley or train. The advantages of having this Psychiatric Clinic near at hand are many, and it is most important that facilities for the teaching of medical students the most recent methods of treating mental diseases, in the very early stages should exist.

Then again, patients in the early stages could be placed under supervision far more easily than at present, as the friends would not object to sending them to the wards of a Psychiatric Hospital, while they would hesitate about placing them in a hospital for the insane, owing to the prejudice which undoubtedly exist against these institutions. Again, voluntary patients, of the acute type could be provided for, and the objections so often urged against certification overcome. The Psychiatric Clinic, although affording but a limited accommodation will necessarily be an expensive building, as the equipment should include everything known to medical science, as useful in the treatment of acute insanity, but the importance of early treatment and cure is so manifest to alienists that any reasonable expenditure to realize this result is considered justifiable, by them. If one recollects that every patient who reaches the chronic stages of mental disease and becomes a state care, costs on the average $2,000, the dollars and cents aspect of the question assumes a very practical importance, without even considering the humanitarian side of it.

This Psychiatric Clinic might have an intimate relationship with the Provincial General Hospital, but should be under the direct management of the Hospital for the Insane, as no specialty has a greater reason for existence than that of mental diseases, and the best results will be achieved by those who have had long experience in dealing with the insane: this applies not only to physicians, but nurses as well.

Such a clinic would not interfere with the functions of the psychopathic ward, in the General Hospital; a ward which deals largely with neurasthenics, rather than insane persons.

Advances.

Some marked advances have been made during the year, and officers and employees are showing considerable enthusiasm in carrying on the work of the Institution. Several of the wards have been re-fitted and ornamented and, in a general way made more comfortable by the addition of new furniture and furnishings, special attention being given to the wards for free patients, which were bare and desolate.

In addition to the training school, a trained hospital nurse, who has had experience in a hospital for the insane has been made chief nurse, and has taken over the duties formerly assigned to the Assistant Matron. She has been given a capable assistant, who ranks as Chief Supervisor.

The arrangement is an admirable one, and will do much to establish the hospital idea, so essential in institutions of this kind.

The hospital wards on the male side also have been placed directly under the authority of the Chief Nurse.

A clinical director and pathologist, trained in the most recent methods of psychiatric investigation has been appointed, and as the assistants are now to be emancipated from clerical work, far more attention will be given to clinical research and investigation, and a careful and thorough study of each individual made, in the desire to attain the best results possible, with the equipment at our disposal. This addition to the staff marks a distinct advance, and if the assistants now in the service can be induced to take up and develop modern clinical methods, so much the better for the service. In the past, there has been little to stimulate assistants to do scientific work, and they have not enriched medical literature nearly as much as might have been the case, had other conditions prevailed.

While it is true that to attain the broadest training in psychiatry, requires years of experience, it is also true that in the United States the best work possible is being accomplished by enthusiastic assistants. It is time that Ontario added its quota to this band of enthusiasts, and the foundation of their psychiatric training should be laid in the labratories and wards of a central clinic that is so earnestly desired by those of us who feel an anxiety to keep pace with advances in medicine.

There are few of the assistants in the Ontario service who have had either incentive or opportunity to rise above the dead level of routine clerical and medical work.

To fall into a rut, under such circumstances has been a simple matter, and it is to the credit of those who have been able to keep up their enthusiasm under depressing conditions.

I have faith in the younger men, and feel that it is through them many of the advances must be made. But to accomplish the best results, these assistants must have the foundation of their knowledge well and truly laid. Above all, they must be students, who shall be required to investigate and to record their investigations in such a way that the results will be of some value to science.

Very complete hydro-therapeutic appliances, such as the various forms of douches, continuous baths, &c., are being installed. This will mean a great and much required addition to our resources, and will lessen the labors of the nurses.

Hydro-therapeutic treatment is of the greatest value, in a large proportion of acute cases and without proper baths, an institution is badly handicapped. It has been said by some one that everything that can be done by the most elaborate apparatus may be accomplished by a hot pack and a tub of cold water, but that is scarcely the whole truth.

A much needed change in regard to the serving of food is being made, In the past it was an extremely difficult matter to deliver food from a central kitchen, situated in a separate building some distance from the main asylum, warm and attractive in appearance, although an effort was made to do so. By the time it was carved and distributed, it was thoroughly chilled, and the system of carving in the wards meant waste and loss, both of time and money.

A complete outfit of steam carving tables is being installed, and the food will be distributed in copper jacketed dishes, heated by hot water.

Training School for Nurses.

Having seen such good results follow the establishment of a training school for nurses, in my former experience, it was but natural that the necessity for such a school here should make itself apparent.

A graduate of a General Hospital, who also had experience in a hospital for the insane, has appointed in the autumn of 1905, and with the assistance of the medical staff, systematic teaching and training of the nurses began. Many of the old employees, who were not in full sympathy with the change, dropped out; those who remained soon learned that the work was altogether to their advantage, and took up the practical and theoretical studies with an enthusiasm that meant success. When they realized that the methods adopted, had as their basis the idea of benefiting all concerned, and teaching those in training, something that would extend their wage earning possibilities, it made a difference, and both seniors and juniors are showing a gratifying interest in the school. A class passed the primary examination, and, although a few failed in some subjects, the proportion was small.

If it were possible to have the General Hospitals in Ontario give the graduates of our training schools opportunity to take a post graduate course and reciprocal relations established between general hospital training schools and Hospital for Insane Training Schools, good results would follow.

My opinions have been strongly along these lines for many years, and during a discussion at the meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association, held in Boston, June 1906, it was made very plain that the heads of many of the most successful General Hospitals in the United States, held the same views. Nurses of the highest type are evolved by the double experience, as they are subjected to a training broader than that given in a special Institution.

Surely, if it is necessary for hospital nurses to pass through different hospitals, such as maternity branches, and eye and ear infirmaries, etc., the special experience required in the management of mental cases can scarcely be expected to come as the result of inspiration. So with our nurses: while we are able, with a population of nine hundred to offer facilities for special and general nursing, their surgical experience must necessarily be limited.

Experience has now demonstrated, beyond doubt, the value of the trained mental nurse, and she is just as necessary an institution as the trained general nurse. The importance of this fact is pointed out in a thoughtful editorial, in the October, 1906, number of the Journal of Insanity. To quote briefly from this: "The trained mental nurse is somewhat new in the general field of nursing. Nurses in general hospitals receive no instruction of any value in either neurological or psychiatrical cases, and have absolutely no experience with mental cases beyond that gained in caring for ordinary delirium."

"Such cases of neuresthenia or hysteria, as fall under their care during their hospital course are not—and we say this with all due respect to the physicians in general hospital practice—really appreciated, as far as the importance of good nursing, trained observation and methodical methods are concerned, and the hospital nurse, when confronted by such cases, or invited to do work in a hospital for the insane, until trained into the spirit and importance of the work, is too apt to feel that she has nothing to do,

beyond being a companion, or, what to her appears still less professional in its aspect, to watch and guard upon a patient who may harm himself or someone else."

Little has been done in the way of instructing the male attendants, and until the salaries paid are larger, and the inducements to "go west" are less tempting than at present, there will be serious difficulties in the way of accomplishing much in this direction.

Fortunately, we have been able to recruit the frequently changing staff of male attendants from the ranks of excellent British immigrants, many of whom have had experience in Old Country Hospitals for the insane. The best of these prove conclusively that it is possible to train male nurses quite successfully, providing the conditions are favorable.

Mercer Annex.

On the 6th of July, eighteen patients were transferred to the Mercer Annex, an institution which has been equipped for the housing and care of the chronic insane. It is a comfortable building, and with a few alterations and additions, will answer admirably for the purpose to which it has been devoted. It furnishes accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five women.

Some fear has been expressed that as the Mercer was originally a reformatory, the gaol like features would be retained, and the insane patients degraded by having to put up with prison accommodation. To relieve apprehension on this score, it may be said that structural changes have been made, which have done away with the prison arrangements that existed, and before the end of a few months the Mercer will be made quite as home like as any part of the main asylum.

The patients cared for there, are of the quiet, indigent class, who might just as easily be looked after in Houses of Industry, provided that these were under efficient management and government inspection. It goes without saying that the care, even of the most helpless dements should not be intrusted to persons without experience, and if at any time it becomes a part of the government policy to insist on the counties directly assuming the burden of the care of their chronic and harmless insane, it should also be arranged that at least one trained nurse should be directly in control of these patients, who ordinarily receive little sympathy, and who are incapable of making known their needs and wants. Such a policy would prevent the development of abuses, which made the House of Industry care of the insane, such a reproach to several states in America.

Tents for the Tuberculous.

The arrangements for caring for the tuberculous patients in the wards, were anything but satisfactory, but in the early summer two large tents; one of the cottage style and the other a hospital tent, were erected on the lawn near cottage C. and have relieved the situation, for the time being.

The wards are fearfully overcrowded; the cases of tuberculosis many, and the conditions all favorable, for the spread of this disease, which is nearly always rampant in hosptals for the Insane. Post mortem experiences have proved that a very large proportion of the insane are tuberculous.

Luncheon to members of the Psychological Section of the British Medical Association, and the visiting members of the American Medico-Psychological Association and Discussion on the needs of the Ontario Service.

It seemed proper that the sixtieth aniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of the present Toronto Asylum should be celebrated in a fitting manner, so a luncheon was given to the gentlemen representing the Association mentioned in the heading of this paragraph.

The occasion was a notable one, as it gave apportunity to get the point of view of some of the most eminent of the English speaking psychiatrists.

All agreed that Ontario had done nobly in caring for her insane, but it was forcibly pointed out that the time for marked advances had arrived, especially in the way of equipment, to develop and carry on scientific work. It was shown that the medical staffs were too small, and the assistants required to do too much clerical work rather than devote their time to a study of individuals and their treatment.

The importance of the individual method can scarcely be exaggerated when the country is content to have well managed poor houses rather than hospitals for the insane.

As has been urged in another part of this report, no expenditure should be withheld that will assist in the cure of insanity, and the public must understand this. It was made plain that facilities for individual treatment in recent cases must be provided.

The fault does not rest with the physicians in charge, who have pointed out persistently and conscientously the need for such; but the difficulty has been to interest governments, in problems, that may be considered by those who have not studied them closely, unattractive and visionary. So many millions have been expended on the care of hopeless wrecks stranded in asylum wards in the Province, that is has been a simple matter to reach the conclusion that a duty has been done when a comfortable refuge has been provided. It was shown that a hospital for the insane should be no less thoroughly equipped for the treatment of disease than a general hospital. Perhaps our results in the way of cures may never appeal to the public as do the results in the hospitals, but it is no mis-statement to insist that with proper equipment, our results should be just as striking and satisfactory as in any hospital department.

No class in the community requires more tender care and consideration than the sufferers from insanity.

The editorial comment in the Journal of Insanity on the luncheon, is of undoubted interest, at the present moment, and no apology is needed for publishing extracts from it in this report.

"To those engaged in psychiatric work, the reception of the visiting members of the British and American Medico-Psychological Associations was of course particularly gratifying. The dinner given by the Government at the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, brought together a large and congenial assembly of medical men with mutual interests and ambitions.

It afforded, in view of the plan which we understand is under consideration of abandoning the present buildings of the Toronto Asylum, an opportunity, in the post-prandial speeches, to point out to those members of the Government who were present and who were apparently interested auditors, the opportunity afforded, if this plan is carried out, of making a departure in the care, treatment and study of insanity, which would place the Canadian administration of its hospitals for the insane on the advance

line. The Toronto University authorities have succeeded most happily in unifying and affiliating the most excellent institutions of this city devoted to higher education, and this is particularly true as relates to medical education, and the opportunity presented in the re-construction and incidental changes in methods of the Toronto Asylum to establish a psychiatric clinic, ought to be pressed upon the attention of those in authority, both in the government and the University, and made the most of in the proposed changes.

The material for study and for clinical purposes is ample, and the present head of the asylum stands ready to make the most of it. The advantages, both to the patients, who will be sent to the institution, and to the candidates for medical degrees, cannot be over estimated.

At present Dr. Clarke, with the large number of patients under care, and the large annual admission rate, is seriously handicapped by the limited number of assistants he is permitted to appoint. Economical as such a policy may appear when viewed from the light of annual per capita cost, it is in fact a most wasteful and extravagant policy, both as relates to the real care of those whose treatment and custody is assumed by the Province, and in the waste of opportunities which are of exceptional value, for the systematic study of all that relates to the causes, care, treatment, and prevention of insanity, and the training of medical men to commence the work where it really must be undertaken, if at all, at the inception of the attacks of insanity in private practice.

The opportunity presents itself, the necessity is urgent, will those upon whom the responsibility rests appreciate the importance of their position?"

The deductions to be drawn from the foregoing editorial and the remarks at the luncheon as applied to the problem in connection with this district, are, that no matter what may be done with the present Toronto Asylum, a Psychiatric Clinic for the treatment of acute cases is an immediate necessity, and should be constructed at once.

Changes on Staff.

Dr. Harris, Assistant Physician, was transferred to London Asylum, and Dr. Harvey Clare, of Woodstock Home for Epileptics, came here in his place.

Dr. Harris, who was a most efficient officer, left Toronto Asylum with the respect and good wishes of the whole staff.

Miss McKinley, Assistant Matron, became housekeeper at the Mercer Annex when it was opened, and the title of "Assistant Matron" done away with.

Miss Marian Bethune, trained nurse, became head nurse; taking charge of the staff of nurses.

Miss Louise Stevens was appointed head nurse at the Mercer Annex.

General Remarks.

A great deal has been accomplished during the year, but it is a heart-breaking task to attempt to bring up to a satisfactory point, a building that has so long been neglected in the way of repairs and furnishings. Several of the wards have been put in good shape, and generally speaking an effort made to add to the comfort, especially of the poorer class of patients.

Dining rooms have been provided for the nurses and attendants in the Main Asylum, and a sitting room for nurses opened. Of course, if we remain here, one of the first additions should be a suitable nurses' home. It is unfair to keep a hard worked staff, housed in the wards; however, it is not necessary to repeat an argument the force of which has long ago been admitted.

A better arrangement of offices has been made, and the dispensary enlarged and removed to a new room.

A rearrangement of Divine Services has been made. Under the old system English Church Service took place in the morning, and the other Protestant denominations held service in the afternoon. The Roman Catholic Service was also held in the afternoon. The result has been that none of the services were well attended, and the strain upon the staff was greater than should be asked. It meant that many of the employees were forced to give up their Sunday rest, and there was a half heartedness about each service that should not be.

By the new arrangement there will be but one Protestant Service each Sunday.

In a sense it seemed unfair to ask the English Church to forego what seemed almost a right, after fifty years of useful, and I might say, unremunerated labor, among the patients, but it must be admitted that, on the other side, the arguments in favor of the new arrangement are unanswerable. We are not ungrateful for past favors, and are deeply sensible to the obligations we are under to the clergy, of all denominations.

Thanks must be given also to the different musical organizations which furnish entertainment regularly to our patients during the year.

We are also very deeply indebted to the musicians who constituted the orchestra every Sunday during the year, and their efforts are thoroughly appreciated.

My thanks are due to the staff as a whole for their hearty co-operation in carrying on a work that is, at times, trying and thankless. They have shown a spirit of loyalty that is much appreciated.

It has been a comfort too, to find our efforts forwarded in every way possible by you and your associates.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Superintendent.

To S. A. Armstrong, Esq., and Edwin R. Rogers.
Inspector of Asylums, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending December 31st, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, January 1st, 1906	.....	.....	.....	372	370	742
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	37	44	81	.....	.....	.....
" Medical Certificate	76	141	217	113	185	298
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	485	555	1,040
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	16	44	60			
" improved	20	23	43			
" unimproved	3	7	10			
" not insane	2	1	3			
Total number of discharges during year	41	75	116			
Died	40	30	70			
Eloped	2	1	3			
Transferred	11	8	19	94	114	208
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1906	.....	.....	.....	391	441	832
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	4,994	4,825	9,819
" discharged	2,534	2,579	5,113	.....	.....	.....
" died	1,349	1,110	2,459	.....	.....	.....
" eloped	98	14	112	.....	.....	.....
" transferred	622	681	1,303	4,603	4,384	8,977
" remaining, 31st December, 1906	.....	.....	.....	391	441	832
Applications on fyle	6	10	16			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st January, 1906, to the 31st December, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 31st of December, 1906)	392	442	834
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 6th of June, 1906)	366	369	735
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.	139,229	146,034	285,263
Daily average population	382	400	782

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	57	99	156	2,306	2,949	5,255
Single	56	86	142	2,688	1,876	4,564
Total	113	185	298	4,994	4,825	9,819
Religion.						
Presbyterians	17	37	54	1,096	1,049	2,145
Episcopalians	27	50	77	1,427	1,350	2,777
Methodists	25	38	63	960	997	1,957
Baptists	3	10	13	122	124	246
Congregationalists	3	1	4	47	77	124
Roman Catholics	19	25	44	935	890	1,825
Mennonites				2		2
Quakers				7	3	10
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	12	14	26	292	272	564
Not reported	7	10	17	105	63	168
Total	113	185	298	4,994	4,825	9,819
Nationalities.						
English	25	28	53	886	785	1,671
Irish	8	21	29	1,105	1,119	2,224
Scotch	7	4	11	522	456	978
Canadian	59	118	177	2,126	2,126	4,252
United States	3	6	9	160	189	349
Other Countries	4	3	7	153	123	276
Unknown	7	5	12	42	27	69
Total	113	185	298	4,994	4,825	9,819

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to December 31st, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District		4	4	12	16	28
Brant				48	60	108
Bruce	1		1	25	14	39
Carleton	1	1	2	81	66	147
Dufferin		1	1	6	9	15
Elgin	1	1	2	33	25	58
Essex	1	2	3	18	15	33
Frontenac		2	2	102	74	176
Grey		1	1	114	89	203
Haldimand				26	25	51
Halton		1	1	81	66	147
Hastings	1	1	2	113	88	201
Huron	1	2	3	64	59	123
Kent				26	23	49
Lambton				29	24	53
Lanark				50	43	93
Leeds and Grenville		1	1	60	52	112
Lennox and Addington	1	1	2	26	17	43
Lincoln	1	1	2	99	84	183
Middlesex		1	1	82	79	161
Muskoka District		5	5	15	18	33
Norfolk				18	21	39
Northumberland and Durham	4	4	8	313	296	609
Ontario	2	2	4	189	177	366
Oxford	1		1	37	40	77
Peel	1	3	4	127	127	254
Perth		1	1	49	48	97
Peterborough	1	3	4	98	95	193
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward		1	1	26	28	54
Renfrew				4	10	14
Simcoe	1	2	3	62	63	125
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	2	3	96	71	167
Victoria	5	2	7	141	144	285
Waterloo	1	1	2	51	54	105
Welland		3	3	50	49	99
Wellington	2	2	4	148	150	298
Wentworth	1		1	228	210	438
York	81	134	215	2055	2215	4270
Not Classed	4		4	179	64	243
Total admissions	113	185	298	4994	4825	9819

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	3	5
Bruce				5		5
Carleton		1	1	12	2	14
Dufferin		1	1	3	1	4
Elgin				1		1
Essex	1	1	2	2	3	5
Frontenac				23	13	36
Grey				58	17	75
Haldimand				5	1	6
Haliburton	1		1	1		1
Halton				4	2	6
Hastings		1	1	53	27	80
Huron	1	1	2	4	1	5
Kent				6	2	8
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville				11	5	16
Lennox and Addington	1	1	2	12	1	13
Lincoln	1	1	2	14	10	24
Middlesex		1	1		1	1
Muskoka District		1	1	2	2	4
Nipissing		1	1		1	1
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2	62	28	90
Ontario	1	1	2	61	30	91
Oxford	1		1	4	5	9
Peel		2	2	31	10	41
Perth				7		7
Peterborough		1	1	40	15	55
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Rainy River		1	1		1	1
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		2	2	13	6	19
Victoria	1	2	3	52	26	78
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland		1	1	6	4	10
Wellington	1	1	2	14	4	18
Wentworth				38	9	47
York	25	22	47	651	457	1108
Not Classed	2		2	87	14	101
Total admissions	37	44	81	1347	730	2077

TABLE No. 5

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate causes of death of those who died during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	T. M.....	M	55	Jan. 8, 1906	.....	.....	12	Paresis.
2	C. S.....	F	42	" 17, "	.....	3	26	Epilepsy.
3	R. S. C....	M	78	Feb. 2, "	1	11	30	Bright's disease.
4	A. W. W..	M	41	" 6, "	5	11	25	Tuberculosis.
5	W. C.....	M	74	" 16, "	.....	.....	14	Exhaustion of mania.
6	C. L.....	F	62	" 16, "	5	10	11	Tuberculosis.
7	J. J. W....	M	35	" 24, "	14	5	13	Valvular heart disease.
8	L. R.....	F	46	" 27, "	.....	2	25	Exhaustion of melancholia.
9	C. I.....	F	67	Mar. 1, "	.....	1	14	Heart failure.
10	W. R. H...	M	40	" 20, "	12	11	15	Pneumonia.
11	E. S. H....	M	50	" 21, "	2	10	20	Paresis.
12	C. S.....	F	35	" 29, "	.....	.....	20	Pneumonia.
13	C. McG...	F	70	Apr. 4, "	.....	2	9	Senility.
14	S. R.....	F	62	" 5, "	23	6	24	Dementia.
15	J. R. K....	M	50	" 22, "	20	5	3	Heart failure.
16	G. H. H...	M	41	May 2, "	2	.....	22	Paresis.
17	M. A. C...	M	46	" 10, "	2	10	18	Paresis.
18	G. S.....	M	54	" 11, "	.....	2	9	Bright's disease.
19	E. E. D....	F	43	" 18, "	11	3	4	Tuberculosis.
20	E. D. W..	M	49	" 22, "	1	1	28	Paresis.
21	J. W.....	F	53	" 22, "	2	6	7	Suicide by hanging.
22	W. P ..:.	M	54	June 3, "	.....	.....	7	Bright's disease.
23	M. D.....	M	75	" 6, "	29	11	26	Valvular heart disease.
24	A. D.....	F	31	" 11, "	1	.....	2	Tuberculosis.
25	J. H. H....	M	63	" 13, "	1	4	17	Senility.
26	T. W.....	M	62	" 17, "	.....	4	30	Senility.
27	W. N. B...	M	52	" 25, "	.....	10	22	Paresis.
28	W. B.....	M	67	July 2, "	9	7	20	Valvular heart disease.
29	W. A. H..	M	49	" 5, "	11	11	7	Tuberculosis.
30	R. W.....	F	63	" 21, "	28	.....	18	Anaemia.
31	C. B.....	F	47	" 22, "	.....	3	18	Tuberculosis.
32	G. G.....	F	69	" 23, "	.....	.....	23	Senile mania.
33	J. J. P....	M	76	" 29, "	.....	2	25	Senility
34	C. S.....	M	70	Aug. 6, "	8	6	2	Senile epilepsy.
35	S. B. C....	F	63	" 9, "	1	5	11	Apoplexy.
36	S. G.....	M	54	" 9, "	.....	2	1	Paresis.
37	M. M. L .	F	83	" 19, "	40	4	15	Senile gangrene.
38	A. M.....	M	39	" 19, "	.....	1	10	Epilipsy.
39	J. K.....	M	44	" 20, "	17	6	6	Tuberculosis.
40	D. L.....	M	66	" 22, "	10	3	29	Valvular heart disease.
41	I. H.....	M	57	Sept. 2, "	.....	3	15	Exhaustion of melancholia.
42	J. W.....	M	78	" 7, "	56	5	2	Valvular heart disease.
43	M. J. C....	F	52	" 11, "	1	.....	21	Tuberculosis.
44	C. G.....	F	44	" 12, "	.....	1	1	Pneumonia.
45	B. D.....	F	45	" 17, "	7	2	18	Pneumonia.
46	J. W. H...	M	41	" 26, "	2	8	26	Paresis.
47	N. P.....	M	74	Oct. 2, "	33	10	14	Senility.
48	F. R.....	M	42	" 8, "	.....	6	5	Paresis.
49	A. G.....	F	34	" 14, "	1	5	11	Tuberculosis.
50	J. H.....	M	62	" 18, "	2	15	18	Paresis.
51	E. C.....	F	47	Nov. 3, "	.....	.....	14	Typhoid.
52	M. S.....	F	65	" 6, "	9	3	23	Old age.
53	J. H.....	M	63	" 9, "	10	5	16	Valvular heart disease.
54	R. K.....	M	40	" 10, "	9	10	24	Phthisis.
55	S. T.....	M	65	" 11, "	2	6	24	Phthisis.
56	M. C.....	F	57	" 16, "	.....	1	18	Septicaemia.

TABLE No. 5—*Concluded*.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate causes of death of those who died during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum. Years.	Months.	Days.	Proximate cause of death.
57	R. S.....	M	82	Nov. 18, "	.....	.....	3	Exhaustion of mania.
58	J. H.....	F	46	" 20, "	.....	5	5	Tuberculosis.
59	W. S. W...	M	71	" 25, "	.....	7	2	Epilepsy.
60	M. C.....	F	78	" 25, "	2	2	15	Chronic heart disease.
61	E. C.....	F	76	" 26, "	.....	.....	20	Exhaustion of mania.
62	S. McL.....	F	47	" 28, "	.....	.....	6	Exhaustion of melancholia.
63	G. B	M	38	" 29, "	2	.....	5	Paresis.
64	J. M.....	F	79	Dec. 4, "	....	7	17	Heart disease.
65	E. P. N...	F	52	" 10, "	....	.....	6	Exhaustion of melancholia.
66	L. H.....	F	30	" 14, "	1	9	16	Suicide by hanging.
67	W. H. C...	M	65	" 18, "	....	1	9	Paresis.
68	J. H.....	F	18	" 17, "	9	11	3	Pneumonia.
69	C. C.....	M	71	" 20, "	37	1	1	Bright's disease.
70	W. H. S. ..	M	71	" 31, "	33	2	25	Heart disease

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admission for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	34	34	.....	30	30
Religious excitement	6	.....	6	2	18	20
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	13	15	28	15	7	22
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Mental anxiety, "worry"	6	16	22	8	10	18
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	13	6	19	11	2	13
Veneral disease	7	.....	7	9	.....	9
Over-work	2	10	12	.....	8	8
Pregnancy	.....	7	7	.....	5	5
Puerperal	.....	9	9	.....	8	8
Lactation	.....	4	4	.....	3	3
Puberty and change of life	.....	15	15	.....	15	15
Brain disease, with general paralysis	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Brain disease, with epilepsy	6	6	12	10	6	16
Other forms of brain disease	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	3	5	8	7	10	17
Fevers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.						
With other combined causes not ascertained	11	18	29	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other combined causes not ascertained	8	4	12	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	26	36	62	40	53	92
Total	113	185	298	113	185	298

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of probational discharges.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				24	52	76
Discharged recovered	8	23	31			
" improved	7	8	15			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	3	14	17			
Absent on probation on 31st Dec., 1906	6	7	13	24	52	76

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	4	3	7	1	3	4			
" 20 " 25 "	9	20	29	1	2	3			
" 25 " 30 "	14	24	38	6	10	16			
" 30 " 35 "	6	16	22	2	7	9		2	2
" 35 " 40 "	13	20	35	1	6	7	3	2	5
" 40 " 45 "	10	20	30	1	3	4	7	3	10
" 45 " 50 "	12	19	31	2	4	6	3	7	10
" 50 " 55 "	11	11	22	2	2	4	6	3	9
" 55 " 60 "	7	12	19				2	1	3
" 60 " 65 "	13	8	21		1	1	4	4	8
" 65 " 70 "	3	15	18		2	2	5	2	7
" 70 " 75 "	7	9	16		2	2	6	1	7
" 75 " 80 "	1	4	5		1	1	3	3	6
" 80 " 85 "	1	3	4		1	1	1	1	2
" 85 " 90 "		1	1					1	1
Totals	113	185	298	16	44	60	40	30	70

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum Dec. 31, 1906.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	41	25	5	7	3
From 1 to 2 months	19	27	8	3	.....
" 2 " 3 "	21	20	11	3	3
" 3 " 4 "	12	15	13	3	.....
" 4 " 5 "	12	10	8	5	.....
" 5 " 6 "	5	31	4	4	.....
" 6 " 7 "	11	5	3	2	.....
" 7 " 8 "	3	1	.....	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	5	5	2	1	1
" 9 " 10 "	2	6	1	1	.....
" 10 " 11 "	1	3	1	2	.....
" 11 " 12 "	1	6	1	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	31	47	1	3	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	5	31	.....	2	2
" 2 to 3 years	23	66	1	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	11	38	1	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	9	49	.....	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "	9	26	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	4	28	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	2	26	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	31	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	22	.....	1	.....
" 10 " 15 "	21	108	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	11	75	.....	2	.....
" 20 years and upwards	37	91	.....	.....	.....
Totals	298	832	60	43	10

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	7	1,876	.....	1,876
Tailor's shop	6	1,477	.....	1,477
Shoe shop	3	804	.....	804
Mason work	1	268	.....	268
Wood yard and coal shed	16	4,579	.....	4,579
Bakery	4	1,248	.....	1,248
Laundry	35	1,500	9,000	10,500
Dairy	7	2,555	.....	2,555
Butcher shop	1	312	.....	312
Painting	4	1,200	.....	1,200
Garden	20	4,000	.....	4,000
Grounds	18	3,960	.....	3,960
Stable	6	1,800	.....	1,800
Kitchen	10	2,680	.....	2,680
Dining rooms	72	8,646	14,446	23,092
Officers' quarters	5	.....	1,825	1,825
Sewing rooms	6	.....	1,800	1,800
Knitting	2	.....	536	536
Mending	43	.....	11,524	11,524
Wards	124	12,840	17,108	29,948
Storeroom	1	312	.....	312
General	94	11,080	12,710	23,790
Tin shop	1	300	.....	300
Upholstering	8	1,600	.....	1,600
Sewing in wards	29	.....	8,700	8,700
Total	523	63,037	77,649	140,086

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on December 31st, 1906, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	3	6	9
Brant	...	2	2
Bruce	1	1	2
Carleton	5	...	5
Dufferin	...	2	2
Durham	11	8	19
Elgin	1	2	3
Essex	1	2	3
Frontenac	1	3	4
Glengarry	1	1	2
Grenville	1	...	1
Grey	7	2	9
Halton	1	6	7
Hastings	5	1	6
Huron	2	5	7
Kent	1	...	1
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	1	2
Leeds	1	1	2
Lennox and Addington	2	1	3
Lincoln	1	4	5
Middlesex	2	1	3
Muskoka District	1	7	8
Norfolk	...	1	1
Northumberland	10	6	16
Ontario	7	11	18
Oxford	1	1	2
Peel	7	10	17
Perth	1	1	2
Peterborough	8	3	11
Prince Edward	...	1	1
Renfrew	1	...	1
Simcoe	5	6	11
Stormont	2	1	3
Victoria	11	5	16
Waterloo	4	5	9
Welland	3	3	6
Wellington	4	8	12
Wentworth	3	1	4
York	268	320	588
Not classed, unknown, etc	6	1	7
Total	391	441	832

TABLE No. 12.

Patients Transferred to Other Asylums.

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Sex.		Age.	County Originally Admitted From.	Nationality.					Religious Denomination.					Social State.		Duration of Insanity prior to Admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum Transferred to.
	Male.	Female.			Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries or Unknown.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Mo's.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
L. S.	..	1	27	York		1								1		1	5		1		None	Hamilton
F. E.	..	1	19	Muskoka	1								1			1	1				"	Mimico
M. A. G.	..	1		Nipissing			1			1						1		1			"	Cobourg
R. M.	1	..	55	York					1							1	2		1		"	Penetang
E. J. Y.	1	..	69	Peterboro.	1								1		1		3		1		Farmer	"
J. D.	1	..	33	York		1								1		1	1		1		Sailor	"
F. M.	1	..	27	York	1						1					1		2	1		Printer	"
A. H.	1	..	63	Carleton	1					1					1		1			1	Blacksmith	"
A. C.	1	..	38	York		1								1		1	4		1		Laborer	"
D. F.	1	..	45	York	1									1		1	2		1		Farmer	"
A. D.	1	..	62	Simcoe		1				1					1		2			1	Carpenter	"
W. C. B.	1	..	10	Halton	1								1			1	2			1	Laborer	"
J. M.	1	..	31	York	1						1					1	1			1	Moulder	"
W. B.	..	1	67	Northumb'rl'd			1				1					1	25		1		Domestic	Cobourg
J. H.	..	1	55	Frontenac	1								1			1	5			1	Domestic	"
J. D.	1	..	36	York	1					1					1		2			1	Hotelkeeper	Mimico
E. C.	..	1	69	Ontario			1					1			1		10			1	None	Cobourg
M. W.		1	72	Carleton					1					1	1		30		1		None	"
M. S.		1	68	Peterboro.				1						1		1	40		1		None	"

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Male Wards.

No. articles clothing and furnishings made	50
No. articles clothing and furnishings repaired	3,323
	3,373

Female Wards.

No. articles clothing and furnishings made	11,932
No. articles clothing and furnishings repaired	16,875
	28,807

Sewing Room.

No. articles clothing and furnishings made	3,489
No. articles clothing and furnishings repaired	600
	4,089

Knitting.

No. pairs stockings and socks made in wards	551
No. pairs stockings and socks refooted in wards	200
No. pairs stockings and socks made on machine	760
No. pairs stockings and socks refooted on machine	429
	1,940

Laundry.

No. of articles passing through laundry	686,384

Tailor Shop.

No. garments made	1,975

Shoe Shop.

No pairs shoes made	860
No. other articles made	
No. pairs shoes repaired	
No. other articles repaired	

Carpenter Shop.

No. articles made	260
No. articles repaired	1,900
	2,160

Mattress Room.

No. mattresses and pillows made	60
No. mattresses and pillows renovated	1,175
	1,235

Engineer's Department.

New hot water boiler installed in east and main boiler house.
Two new Doric hot water boilers.
Made and erected a steel ice elevator at ice house.
Two old boilers disconnected and taken from main boiler house.
New washing machine.
Radiators fitted in Bursar's residence.
Fitted water pipes in main building.
General repairs new and old.
Sewage pumped.
550 lb. steam boiler kettle.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent for the Year Ending December 31st, 1906.

To S. A. Armstrong, Esq., and Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities:

Sir,—In accordance with the requirements of the statute, I herewith submit the thirty-fifth annual report of this Institution for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

By reference to table No. I., it will be seen that there were 1,230 patients treated during the year as against 1,211 last year.

The number of discharges 81 as against 88 last year. Remaining in the Asylum at the end of the year 1,062, as against 1,048 last year, and 66 died as against 75 last year. We had 16 deaths from tuberculosis, as against 11 last year. This is an improvement compared with former years, and is probably owing to partial isolation and the sterilization of the clothing and bedding.

Our death rate is of course much increased, owing to the great number of seniles we are obliged to take in.

We are sorry to have to admit that during the year there were two suicides, one by drowning, and one by hanging. The cases were both investigated by the coroner, who decided that no negligence could be shown. One was a privileged patient, who worked in the upholstering room, and was not suspected of being low spirited. The other was not a case of are dumped from the boiler room, and which may be loaded and pushed anywhere along the siding, from whence they may be carted where needed.

Improvements.

Each year as time passes we think that we have nearly reached the end of our building operations and improvements, and yet each year develops new needs, and we do not seem to be any nearer perfection than several years ago. During the past year we have endeavoured to bring about such changes as will not only improve the means of accomplishing easily, the necessary work of the Institution, but also such as will conduce to the comfort of the patients and all concerned. Since last year's report we have put in a railway siding from the C.P.R. to our bunkers, over which we have brought in all the coal used, using hopper bottomed cars, which may be run over the bunkers, we can drop the caol directly into place thus saving the double handling of former times of the coal from the car to the wagon, and from the wagon to the bunker at a cost 40c per ton, not to speak of the incessant cutting up of our roadways. We are much pleased with this innovation, as it saves so much hard work. Another comfortable feature about the scheme is that we shall save the cost of the whole work in one year. In connection with this scheme also, we have raised the old one hundred feet long coal shed, and added another storey to it, the upper storey being used as a paint shop, store room and pattern room. The lower storey was much improved by putting in a good cement floor throughout, and making windows in each room, through which, by means of a steel chute, the hard coal, which is stored in the shed may be shovelled directly

from the car. This is also a great saving of labor, and is much appreciated by all concerned. We also purpose constructing an ash cart or truck, which may be placed on the track over the bunkers, where the ashes are dumped from the boiler room and which may be loaded and pushed anywhere along the siding from whence they may be carted where needed.

Another great improvement is being brought about by substituting two more 100 horse boilers for the small marine boilers, which have had to do duty for some years for all the needs of the Asylum. This will be a great improvement and a great saving in coal and labor. While we are changing these, we purpose raising the floor about two feet immediately about the boilers where the stokers work, and facing the cement floor with vitrified brick, thus keeping the floor dry and pleasant. This work is going on now.

We built a new coal shed at the green houses, which will be a great convenience.

We installed two new boilers in East Cottage, the old ones being worn out.

On the farm we have put up 400 rods of woven wire fence, thus enclosing the north farm along the whole east front and south side; during the coming year we purpose putting a similar fence along the north side. The farmer is gradually bringing the new farm into a good state of cultivation, and has succeeded this year in raising some remarkably good crops, notably of mangolds and potatoes. The older part of our farm has yielded some good crops of corn, hay and oats, as the farmer's report will show.

We were much in need of a new refrigerator for the main building kitchen, not only to save ice, but for the better preservation of the food. Our mechanics therefore built a very useful addition to the kitchen, filling a long felt want.

At North Cottage, a new verandah enclosed with glass, and with a cement floor was completed, and is a great improvement on the old worn out one, not only in usefulness, but in appearace also.

Our six sculleries in the main building had become an abomination since they were built of wood, which had become decayed, and foul. These were all cleared out and galvanised iron sinks, and tables put in with cement floors throughout. This was one of the most satisfactory changes of the year.

Our carpenter refloored the cow stable, and put in new mangers, which were badly needed. He, with the mason, rebuilt the large pig pens, putting in cement floors in the outside pens. This makes a very satisfactory job.

The large refrigerator at the butcher shop had become decayed inside and inefficient. This was all renewed, rebuilt, and put into good shape.

Among the other work done during this season, may be mentioned tiling and covering in a second 1,000 feet of a filthy ditch along the sideroad, which we could not move the township to do.

Built at the front gate a brick tank for the gas cocks.

Put in a cement floor for the slaughter house.

Repaired the church, quite an extensive work for the mason.

Repaired the tile at the bake shop, quite a troublesome job.

Graded and seeded down the large lawn in front of the Infirmary.

Erected a new screen fence about the new four acre chicken yard.

Moved part of the chicken houses to the new yard, and put a cement wall under them.

Fitted up the new paint shop.

Painted the North Building throughout on the inside, making the wards look very neat and clean.

Painted the inside of the centre building of the Infirmary.

Painted the women's wards of the Main Building, improving their appearance very much.

Erected the fire escapes at the North Building, which were much needed, although luckily thus far we have not had a fire there.

We also have erected two fire escapes from the balconies on the women's side at the Main Building.

There have been put on the windows of the basement at the infirmary, wire screens which were very necessary, not only to protect the windows, but also for the better protection of the inmates.

We also renovated and painted throughout the Bursar's house, the Gardener's house and the North Cottage.

Wants.

We need at the front gate a neat brick lodge instead of the wooden shanty there now.

We need an electric light and motor system installed to meet our many needs in this direction.

We badly need an Isolation hospital for our tuberculous and infectious cases.

We need badly a metallic dryer for the laundry, which would be more efficient and would be a great saver of heat, and which would render the ironing rooms comfortable, which are now much of the year intolerably hot.

The Training School for Nurses.

Last spring we graduated six nurses after three years of study. Some of these staid with us, but unfortunately several of them left us to take post graduate courses in Chicago and Detroit.

Amusements.

As usual we have tried to have as many entertainments as we could secure for the pleasure of our population and through the kindness and generosity of many organizations in the city, many delightful evenings were spent.

The annual games were held on the 25th September, and were well attended by outsiders, and were immensely enjoyed by the patients.

To the clergymen of the city we have to extend our heartfelt thanks for their great kindness in very generously attending to the spiritual comfort of our people, rain or shine they were ever ready to come to us, and I am glad to be able to thus publicly thank and assure them that they have the prayers of many of our people who have derived much comfort from their ministerings.

I cannot close this report without thanking you, Sirs, for your many courtesies and kind suggestions as to the carrying out of our work, and for your kind intercession with the minister who has charge of our Institution, and who has so generously at all times seconded our efforts in improving the condition and care of our great charge.

There have been several changes in our staff during the year. Our old Matron, Miss Pope, who for so many years presided over the housekeeping

of the Asylum so efficiently felt on account of advancing years that she had earned an easier life and should resign. She was succeeded by Miss Jones.

Dr. McNeill succeeded to the place of third assistant, and Dr. Harris, second assistant, succeeded Dr. MacNaughton, removed to Mimico. Through their kind asstance, with that of Dr. Buchan, we have been able to compass the work smoothly and efficiently, at least to our own satisfaction, and we hope to that of our superior officers.

I have the honor to be, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. MacCALLUM.
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending December 31st, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, January 1st, 1906				503	538	1,041
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	38	12	50			
" Medical Certificate	67	72	139	105	84	189
Total number under treatment during year				608	622	1,230
Discharges during year						
As recovered	40	25	65			
" improved	8	4	12			
" unimproved	3	1	4			
Total number of discharges during year	51	30	81			
Died	32	34	66			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred	13	7	20	98	70	169
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1906				510	551	1,061
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,977	2,673	5,650
Total number discharged	1,173	1,116	2,289			
" died	951	772	1,723			
" eloped	107	12	119			
" transferred	236	222	158	2,467	2,122	4,589
" remaining, 31st, Dec., 1906				510	551	1,061
Applications on file		1	1			

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st January, 1906, to the 31st December, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 14th of November, 1906)	520	557	1,077
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 12th of January, 1906)	500	537	1,037
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.	186,147	201,260	387,407
Daily average population	509.9	551.3	1061.2

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married Widowed	37	48	85	1,289	1,643	2,932
Single	66	35	101	1,686	1,029	2,715
Not reported	2	1	3	2	1	3
Total	105	84	189	2,977	2,673	5,650
Religion.						
Presbyterians	18	17	35	656	583	1,239
Episcopalians	23	13	36	552	479	1,031
Methodists	25	27	52	709	712	1,421
Baptists	7	7	14	211	203	414
Congregationalists	.....	1	1	26	21	47
Roman Catholics	18	14	32	481	458	939
Mennonites	1	.....	1	7	3	10
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	14	4	18
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	37	9	46
Other denominations	6	2	8	136	125	261
Not reported	7	3	10	148	76	224
Total	105	84	189	2,977	2,673	5,650
Nationalities.						
English	16	9	25	390	298	688
Irish	4	6	10	333	395	728
Scotch	4	2	6	236	199	435
Canadian	72	64	136	1,780	1,586	3,366
United States	1	1	2	102	81	183
Other Countries	3	.....	3	64	70	134
Unknown	5	2	7	72	44	116
Total	105	84	189	2,977	2,673	5,650

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Total Admittance.			Admitted During Year.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Algoma District				9	7	16
Brant				38	35	73
Bruce	10	4	14	218	166	384
Carleton				4	7	11
Elgin	11	4	15	194	188	382
Essex	7	9	16	183	168	351
Frontenac				5	8	13
Grey	1		1	11	14	25
Haldimand		1	1	22	24	46
Halton				10	7	17
Hastings				5	9	14
Huron	13	12	25	287	277	564
Kent	8	8	16	201	214	415
Lambton	12	10	22	324	231	555
Lanark				3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville					5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4
Lincoln				10	6	16
Middlesex	23	19	42	710	676	1386
Norfolk		1	1	31	37	68
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24
Ontario				6	13	19
Oxford	9	13	22	260	182	442
Peel				4	6	10
Perth	11	3	14	241	192	433
Peterborough				1	6	7
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2
Renfrew				13	21	34
Simcoe				5	6	11
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	14	26
Victoria				33	21	54
Waterloo				8	7	15
Welland				20	16	36
Wellington				13	22	35
Wentworth				46	48	94
York				27	22	49
Not Classed				3		3
Total admissions	105	84	189	2977	2673	5650

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Algoma District				8	2	10
Brant				20	11	31
Bruce	4		4	110	61	171
Carleton					2	2
Elgin	3	2	5	56	19	75
Essex	2		2	79	53	132
Frontenac					1	1
Grey				9	9	18
Haldimand				10	3	13
Halton				7	3	10
Hastings				2	5	7
Huron	5	3	8	113	66	179
Kent	1	1	2	66	32	98
Lambton	7	2	9	164	53	217
Lanark					1	1
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	7	3	10	206	136	342
Norfolk				21	13	34
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford	5		5	129	39	168
Peel				3	5	8
Perth	4	1	5	104	54	158
Peterborough				1	6	7
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2
Prince Edward					1	1
Simcoe				5	8	13
Stormount, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1
Victoria				9	9	18
Waterloo				17	8	25
Welland				3	5	8
Wellington,				13	11	24
Wentworth				6	9	15
York				29	31	60
Not Classed				1		1
Total Admissions	38	12	50	1205	663	1868

TABLE NO. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum. Years.	Months	Days.	Proximate Cause of Death.
1	J. McK. . . .	M	69	Jan. 9, 1906	1	1	8	Senile decay.
2	M. M	F	26	" 11, "	1	. . . . .	5	Tuberculosis.
3	W. McR . . .	M	63	" 12, "	33	9	11	Tuberculosis.
4	I. McE	F	62	" 30, "	9	2	18	Phthisis.
5	M. I. C.	F	45	Feb. 13, "	27	5	4	Tuberculosis.
6	A. M.	M	60	" 14, "	. . . . .	1	1	Cardiac Disease.
7	T. T.	M	29	" 18, "	4	10	16	Phthisis.
8	J. S.	F	81	Mar. 16, "	29	11	13	Heart Failure.
9	C. Z.	F	75	" 12, "	32	2	9	Apoplexy.
10	D. McP. . .	M	69	" 23, "	. . . . .	1	3	Exhaustion of S. Dementia.
11	M. E.	F	43	" 24, "	7	5	12	Tuberculosis.
12	J. McG.	M	77	" 27, "	16	4	8	Senility.
13	C. H.	F	50	" 30, "	13	1	13	Aneurism of Aorta.
14	D. W. B..	M	51	Apr. 17, "	13	3	21	Epilepsy.
15	A. S.	F	32	" 22, "	12	1	20	Tuberculosis.
16	K. McC. . . .	F	73	" 22, "	23	3	23	Pneumonia.
17	E. P.	M	39	" 28, "	6	3	10	Epilepsy.
18	R. B. C. . .	M	36	" 29, "	3	7	10	Epilepsy.
19	A. J	F	52	May 6, "	17	11	18	Phthisis.
20	J. S.	M	52	" 6, "	. . . . .	1	17	Paresis.
21	M. P.	F	70	" 7, "	. . . . .	2	10	Senility.
22	J. R	M	59	" 17, "	1	4	16	Paresis.
23	A. E	F	82	" 18, "	4	3	22	Senility.
24	W. B.	M	52	" 20, "	27	10	4	Tuberculosis.
25	C. T.	F	53	" 20, "	8	. . . . .	16	Epilepsy.
26	M. W.	F	60	" 29, "	2	2	15	Tuberculosis.
27	E. McI . . .	M	37	June 2, "	2	9	29	Exhaustion of Mania.
28	M. C.	M	74	" 5, "	. . . . .	1	23	Senile decay.
29	J. C.	M	86	" 6, "	35	6	14	Senile decay.
30	M. R.	F	53	" 16, "	7	10	3	Obstruction of Bowel.
31	W. S.	M	43	" 26, "	. . . . .	. . . . .	8	Paresis.
32	J. H. R . . .	M	33	July 3, "	9	4	17	Tuberculosis.
33	J. McD	F	47	" 4, "	21	. . . . .	12	Phthisis.
34	M. S.	F	69	" 10, "	. . . . .	. . . . .	19	Exhaustion of A. Mania.
35	H. M	F	28	" 10, "	. . . . .	6	15	Shock, Op. on Breast.
36	E. McM. . . .	M	73	" 27, "	22	1	15	Senile decay.
37	J. G. T	M	71	" 28, "	1	3	26	Cardiac disease.
38	S. J. H	M	40	Aug. 5, "	8	6	14	Feb. Peritonitis.
39	J. G.	M	46	" 7, "	11	1	5	Suicide by Drowning.
40	E. L.	F	61	" 16, "	3	. . . . .	13	Acute Inanition.
41	W. K.	M	81	" 25, "	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	Heart Failure.
42	C. C.	F	65	Sept. 1, "	. . . . .	3	30	Pleuro-pneumonia.
43	C. P.	F	41	" 14, "	1	3	27	Acute Endocarditis.
44	M. A. M. . .	F	47	" 16, "	5	4	7	Acute Inanition.
45	H. M.	F	90	" 22, "	35	9	30	Fracture Hip (complicat'n)
46	E. L.	F	46	" 22, "	. . . . .	. . . . .	19	Acute Dimentia.
47	M. A. S. . . .	F	78	" 18, "	2	7	11	Exhaustion of Mania.
48	D. L.	M	45	Oct. 1, "	. . . . .	2	1	Suicide(Probat'n)Paris gr'n
49	L. M.	F	64	" 6, "	11	2	10	Exhaustion of A. Mania.
50	T. H.	M	80	" 7, "	. . . . .	1	9	Senility
51	E. A. P . .	F	67	" 10, "	2	11	6	Acute Dysentery.
52	F. W. C. . .	M	23	" 11, "	. . . . .	. . . . .	19	Exhaustion of Mania.
53	J. W	M	89	" 14, "	. . . . .	3	18	Senility.
54	T. W.	M	71	" 19, "	9	8	4	Paralysis.
55	A. M. . . .	M	56	" 21, "	1	. . . . .	1	C. Diarrhoea.

TABLE No. 5—*Continued.*

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
56	E. J.....	F	57	Oct. 27, 1906.	5	11	11	Phthisis.
57	J. G.....	M	80	" 28, "	2	7	3	Senility.
58	C. W.....	F	37	Nov. 2, "	6	7	12	Tuberculosis.
59	A. M.....	F	53	" 14, "	1	9	11	Exhaustion of A. Mania.
60	M. W.....	F	30	" 19, "	5	5	10	Broncho Pneumonia.
61	D. S.....	M	43	" 29, "	8	11	8	Suicide (Strangulation).
62	H. C.....	F	63	Dec. 3, "	7	1	2	Tuberculosis.
63	G. A. L....	M	33	" 9, "	.....	.....	25	Epilepsy.
64	A. C.....	F	35	" 13, "	2	7	17	P. Tuberculosis.
65	A. D.....	F	80	" 17, "	.....	1	14	Hemiphlegia.
66	G. B.....	M	45	" 18, "	13	5	27	Chronic Nephritis.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1906.	Number of instances in which cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	2	3	2	7	9
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	7	2	9	12	5	19
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	5	5	4	8	12
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	8	.....	8	10	.....	10
Intemperance, sexual	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Venereal disease	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	4	.....	4	7	.....	7
Over-work	2	2	4	2	3	5
Accident or injury	1	1	2	2	.....	2
Puerperal	.....	3	3	.....	6	6
Puberty and change of life	.....	8	8	.....	7	7
Uterine disorders	.....	2	2	.....	5	5
Brain disease, with general paralysis	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Other forms of brain disease	.....	1	1	....	1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	6	7	13	6	5	11
Fevers	2	2	4	2	4	6
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	22	16	38	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	19	11	30	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	22	19	41	44	28	72
Total	105	84	189	105	84	189

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of probational discharges.

	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	41	49	90
Discharged, recovered	26	19	45	.....	.....	.....
" improved	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	7	8	15	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1906	7	20	27	.....	.....	.....
Totals	41	49	90	41	49	90

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	12	5	17	7	1	8	2	.....	2
" 25 " 30 "	12	10	22	5	3	8	1	2	3
" 30 " 35 "	8	13	21	.....	1	1	2	2	4
" 35 " 40 "	12	10	22	4	7	11	3	2	5
" 40 " 45 "	12	8	20	3	6	9	4	1	5
" 45 " 50 "	11	13	24	7	5	12	2	4	6
" 50 " 55 "	8	2	10	4	.....	4	3	5	8
" 55 " 60 "	4	6	10	5	1	6	2	1	3
" 60 " 65 "	6	3	9	3	.....	3	2	7	9
" 65 " 70 "	7	6	13	.....	1	1	2	3	5
" 70 " 75 "	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
" 75 " 80 "	1	5	8	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
" 80 " 85 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
" 85 " 90 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	105	84	189	40	25	65	32	34	66

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	35	7	.....	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months	29	13	.....	2	.....
" 2 " 3 "	14	17	8	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	16	10	6	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	6	14	1	2	1
" 5 " 6 "	7	15	4	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	15	11	7	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	15	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	11	5	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	3	17	3	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	3	8	2	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	6	4	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "	19	49	6	1	1
" 18 months to 2 years	2	45	6	4	1
" 2 to 3 years	6	70	7	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	4	72	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	.....	52	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	29	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	4	39	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	35	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	32	.....	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	35	1	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	4	168	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	105	1	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	1	186	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	189	1,061	65	12	4

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of Patients who Worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	7	2,276	.....	2,276
Tailor's shop	4	1,212	.....	1,212
Shoe shop	1	270	.....	270
Engineer's shop	8	2,463	.....	2,463
Mason work	4	1,245	.....	1,245
Wood yard and coal shed	4	1,307	.....	1,307
Bakery	6	1,776	.....	1,776
Laundry	42	3,310	9,888	13,198
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1,342	.....	1,342
Painting	5	1,543	.....	1,543
Farm	32	9,789	.....	9,789
Garden	70	1,129	.....	1,129
Stable	9	2,609	.....	2,609
Kitchen	27	2,324	5,949	8,373
Dining rooms	55	7,216	9,992	17,208
Sewing rooms	37	.....	11,890	11,890
Knitting	13	.....	3,952	3,952
Mending	5	.....	1,335	1,335
Halls	390	61,456	59,901	121,357
Storeroom	5	1,500	.....	1,500
General	112	21,787	12,795	34,582
Total	840	144,574	115,692	260,266

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1906, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1
Brant	.....	3	3
Bruce	51	44	95
Elgin	41	37	78
Essex	34	46	80
Grey	2	2	4
Haldimand	.....	1	1
Hastings	.....	1	1
Huron	59	58	117
Kent	63	52	115
Middlesex	108	151	259
Norfolk	.....	1	1
Oxford	39	46	85
Perth	61	38	99
Peterborough	.....	1	1
Simcoe	.....	3	3
Victoria	.....	1	1
Waterloo	1	1	2
Wentworth	.....	1	1
York	1	13	14
Total	510	551	1,061

TABLE No. 12.

Patients Transferred to Other Asylums.

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex		County Originally Admitted From.	Nationality.					Religious Denomination.					Social State.		Duration of Insanity prior to Admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum Transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married or Widowed	Unmarried.	Years.	Mo's.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
E. R. T.	43	M	....	Lambton	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	10	.....	W	.....	Farmer	Penetang
H. W.	37	M	....	Middlesex	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	W	.....	Laborer	"
G. M.	33	M	....	Middlesex	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	6	W	.....	Soldier	"
N. B.	29	M	....	Perth	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	1	W	.....	Laborer	"
S. H.	27	M	....	Bruce	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	20	.....	W	.....	Laborer	"
S. M. D.	42	....	F	Huron	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	7	.....	W	.....	Domestic	Toronto
S. M.	73	....	F	Essex	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	.....	.....	C	None	"
M. I.	54	....	F	Algoma	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	12	.....	W	.....	Housewife	"
S. M.	33	....	F	Middlesex	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	2	.....	C	None	"
M. F.	51	....	F	York	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	8	W	.....	Charwoman	"
T. M.	45	M	....	Essex	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	10	W	.....	Laborer	"
O. M.	50	M	....	Bruce	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	.....	.....	C	Farmer	"
J. W.	40	M	....	Huron	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	1	W	.....	Baker	"
A. S.	40	M	....	Oxford	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	W	.....	Laborer	"
I. D.	44	M	....	Elgin	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	4	.....	C	Farmer	"
W. H.	37	M	....	Middlesex	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	6	.....	C	Laborer	Penetang
J. C.	63	M	....	Middlesex	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	53	.....	W	.....	Laborer	"
J. F.	37	M	....	Lambton	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	C	Laborer	"
I. G.	68	....	F	Middlesex	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	9	W	.....	None	"
J. C.	47	....	F	Elgin	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	2	W	.....	Domestic	"

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Male Wards.

No. articles clothing and furnishings made	49
No. articles clothing and furnishings repaired	4,000
	4,049

Female Wards.

No. articles clothing and furnishings made	8,762
No. articles clothing and furnishings repaired	16,000
	24,762

Sewing Room.

No. articles clothing and furnishings made	4,316
No. articles clothing and furnishings repaired	1,200
	5,516

Laundry.

No. of articles passing through laundry	700,000

Tailor Shop.

No. garments made	1,853
No. garments repaired	165
	2,018

Shoe Shop.

No. pairs slippers made	56
No. other articles made	137
No. pairs shoes repaired	670
	863

Carpenter Shop.

No. articles made	40

No. articles repaired, general.

Bricklayer's, Carpenter's and Painter's Departments.

General building operations and repairs.

Engineer's Department.

New hot water boiler installed in east greenhouse.
New hot water boiler installed in Superintendent's residence.
Made and erected a steel ice elevator at ice house.
New 100 horsepower boiler installed in main boiler house.
Two old boilers disconnected and taken from main boiler house.
Finished inlet pipes and two tanks at reservoir.
Carpenter's and chief attendant's residences fitted with gas, and hot and soft water pipes.
Fitted in main building sixteen radiators.
Fitted two 30-gallon copper kettles in main building
Fitted 500 ft. 4 in. and 3 in. water pipes in main building.

General repairs new and old	2,932
Hours of steam heating main building	3,480
Hours of steam heating north building	2,691
Water pumped by well and fire engines	54,925,000 gals.
Sewage pumped	34,944,000 gals.

FARM AND GARDEN

Ornamental Department.

No. greenhouse plants produced	6,000
No. bedding plants produced	74,000
No. annuals raised under glass and transferred	30,000
	110,000

Garden Products.

Fruit	$1,000 00
Vegetables	5,000 00
Herbs, etc.	25 00
	$6,025 00

Farm Products.

154 tons hay at $8.00	$1,232 00
2,200 bushels oats at 30c.	660 00
900 bushels barley at 50c.	450 00
4,100 bushels potatoes at 50c.	2,050 00
9,000 bushels mangolds at 7c.	630 00
300 tons ensilage corn at 1.50	450 00
1,000 bushels cob corn at 25c.	250 00
110 tons straw at $5.00	550 00
34,531 gallons milk at 12c.	4,143 72
3,814 lbs. dressed pork	
30,630 lbs. live hogs	

Produce of Sewage Farm.

Asparagus	3,432 lbs.
Beets	9,174 "
Beans	6,076 "
Cabbage	31,486 "
Cucumbers	5,155 "
Carrots	3,807 "
Lettuce, forced	330 "
Lettuce	3,616 "
Melon, musk	15,554 "
Melon, water	6,001 "
Onions	27,350 "
Onions, green	2,960 "
Peas, green	7,093 "
Peppers	60 "
Rhubard, forced	467 bunches.
Radish, forced	110 "
Radish	2,584 lbs.
Strawberries	2,149 "
Spinach	22 bushels.
Tomatoes	26,270 lbs.

ROCKWOOD HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., and EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, Toronto, Ont.

SIRS.—I have the honor to submit herewith my report for Rockwood Hospital, for the year 1906:

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
Patients remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1906	.....	.....	.....	313	292	605
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	18	5	23			
By medical certificate	39	50	89	57	55	112
Total under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	370	347	717
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	15	22	37			
" improved	9	6	15			
" unimproved	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year	25	30	55			
Died	17	21	38			
Eloped	3	.....	3			
Transferred	8	7	15	53	58	111
Remaining in Asylum Dec. 31st, 1906	.....	.....	.....	317	289	606

Of those admitted to the Hospital during the past year, twenty-four were over sixty years of age. Four were over eighty. One patient died of Senile Gangrene nine days after admission. Two were brought to the Hospital in the ambulance, one of whom died of senility twenty days after admission. It does appear that some other provision should be made for the care of these senile patients, who are in no way amenable to treatment in a hospital of this character.

Water Pipe Extension.

For many years past, typhoid fever has been endemic at Rockwood. This has been entirely due to the polluted water supply. Under the guidance of Mr. Kirkpatrick, C.E., the contract has been let for an extension of the water pipe by 520 feet. This, we trust, will give the Hospital a supply of wholesome water, and cause the elimination of a disease that has brought endless labor and anxiety.

Other Improvements.

A bathing house has been erected, for the accommodation of our patients, and three additional boats added for the convenience of attendants, nurses and patients. During the summer these facilities have been greatly enjoyed.

The wharf, upon which time and the elements have done their work, has been rebuilt, and should now be secure for years to come.

General Improvemnts.

Many other valuable improvements have been made. The roof of the boiler house, which suffered from fire last spring, has been elevated, the room well lighted, and the ventilation vastly improved.

Hot water has been furnished to Beech Grove, and extra water-closets, and bath accommodation furnished.

The cold storage system has been improved, divided into compartments for the various merchandise, and now gives general satisfaction.

Store Rooms for Clothing.

On each ward in the Institution, a storeroom, with compartments for each patient, is being placed. The compartments are numbered according to the patient's number on the ward roll, and, by this means, each patient secures the same clothing from week to week, order and regularity are introduced, and a proper check is maintained in this important department. The moral effect on the patient, and the economic value of this system, will well repay, it is hoped, for the labor expended.

The Laundry.

The laundry, a most important adjunct to the Hospital, which was partially destroyed by fire, has been entirely remodelled, and thoroughly equipped with modern machinery. The rooms are commodious and well ventilated, and the work performed in a satisfactory manner. The much needed change is a great comfort and convenience, and much appreciated by both patients and staff.

Steam Carving Apparatus.

A great convenience has been added to the dining service, in a steam carving table, with covered hot water dishes. Experienced carvers now cut all the meat, on the steam table in the kitchen, from whence it is at ance sent to the dining rooms, in the covered hot water dishes.

By this method each patient may receive an equal share, there is absolutely no waste, and the meat is served while hot, quickly and systematically. Whether from a dietetic, economic or hygienic point of view, the change marks a great advancement. More attention is being paid to the question of dietetics, and hopes are entertained that, even with present accommodation much may be accomplished.

Farm and Garden.

The yield from the farm and garden has been quite abundant, serving the Hospital for the Summer, Fall and Winter. Root house accommodation has been provided, and, by this means, our patients are guaranteed a supply of fresh vegetables for the entire Winter, raised on the Hospital farm. A more varied dietary is thus made feasible, an important factor in Hospital treatment and administration.

Material advancement and success have marked the administration of the garden, parks and farm, in connection with the Hospital. Trees, shrubs

and hedges have been planted. The fencing has been renewed, drains laid, out-buildings painted and repaired, in fact a general renovating has been accomplished.

Painting and Decorating.

Many of the wards, and a great portion of the interior of the building, have been painted and decorated during the year, and this has added much to make the rooms brighter and more cheerful. Wards numbers 5 and 6 have been entirely supplied with new furniture of the mission style.

Continuous Baths.

During the past year, the continuous bath system of treatment has been introduced at Rockwood. I cannot speak too highly of the therapeutic value thus obtained. In acute cases the results are most satisfactory, especially if the disease be, in any way, associated with a toxic condition. Recurrent attacks also are materially shortened. Statistics are being carefully kept, and the therapeutic value will be summarized later. The benefits derived from these baths are so encouraging, that preparations are now being made for a properly equipped hot air cabinet system, and a system of electro-therapy.

Operating Room.

In connection with the Hospital, an operating room, equipped and furnished with modern scientific improvements, has been established.

It is proposed to do therein such work as the physical condition of the patient demands. In such a large community, surgical wants constantly arise, and these should be met promptly and thoroughly.

Already the usefulness, and necessity of such a departure, has been fully demonstrated.

Pathological Work.

The Pathological work at Rockwood, is being performed by Dr. W. T. Connell, of Queen's University. To him is committed the examination of sputum, the various excreta, and the performing of blood tests. The autopsies, when such can be obtained, and the pathological work in connection therewith, are under his supervision. An official report is made thereon accompanied by specimen sections of all pathological investigations. These are filed in connection with the patient's clinical history. By this method, in so far as possible, the clinical and pathological observations and study go hand in hand.

This valuable work has been voluntarily performed, and I would beg to suggest that financial provision be made hereafter.

Fyling System.

We have done away with the old method of keeping case books. The clinical notes are now made by a stenographer, and typewritten copies are filed with the history of the patient, in the vertical filing system. We find that this method is much more satisfactory.

Calisthenics.

Classes in calisthenics, and various physical exercises, have been established in all the wards, in addition to the parallel bar exercises previously

tried in one ward. In summer months, the patients may be exercised in walking parties, and out-door amusements; various employments can then be undertaken for their therapeutic effect. During the winter season, when such cannot be undertaken, the value of properly conducted, and systematic calisthenic exercises, cannot be over-estimated. Observation here has certainly fully justified the departure.

Nursing Staff.

An addition of four bedrooms, with bath room, lavatory, and store-room, has been added to the Nurses' Home. These improvements afford accommodation for the entire nursing staff, where, away from the anxiety of ward duty, they may enjoy that rest, undisturbed, so requisite for the successful discharge of their duties.

The training school has been materially strengthened by valuable assistance from the professorial staff of Queen's College. Each Professor delivers lectures, on his own subject, to the Nurses, during the Winter term.

This course of lectures, together with the lectures delivered by the staff, and the valuable training given in the operating room of Rockwood Hospital, makes the course thorough and efficient.

I have pleasure in stating that in general morale, discipline and intelligence, the nursing staff of Rockwood stand exceedingly high.

It is the intention to begin at once a course of training for the male attendants.

Night Service.

The night service has been re-modelled. The absence of hot water at night, of properly heated rooms, and sufficient attendants, made it impossible to carry out any night treatment, worthy of a hospital.

By connecting, at night, the live steam, with the hot water coil, a hot water service has been obtained. Three rooms on the male and three on the female side have been specially heated for night treatment, an additional attendant has been placed on the male wards, and two nurses added, one on the wards and one at Beech Grove. These changes will bring the night service, in a great measure, to the standard of a modern hospital.

Tuberculous Patients.

For the treatment and care of tuberculous patients, a separate hospital should be erected. During the Summer it is now possible to isolate these patients, in cottages already erected. But from Autumn until Spring they share the wards in common with the non-infected. They are thus a fruitful source of danger to their fellow patients, to the nurses, to the staff, and to the community. If the white plague is ever to be overcome, it cannot be while public institutions are sources of contamination.

Alcoholic and Drug Patients.

From the number of patients entering the Hospital, victims of the alcoholic and the various drug habits, it is clear to me, a departure from our present system should be made. An hospital should be erected, whose special duty should be the treatment and care of the inebriates from whatever cause. Legal provision should be made, that these could be placed under treatment in the early stages of the disease, before the habit is too firmly

fixed, and the tissues changed, by the long continued administration of the various drug poisons. Were such done, I feel satisfied, many valuable lives would be saved to the community, and the ravages of these diseases materially lessened.

Changes in the Staff.

The following changes in the staff have occurred during the year: The store-keeper, Mr. John McManus, who had been on the staff for about forty years, resigned, his place being filled by the appointment of Mr. R. S. Graham.

Miss Gibson, the assistant-matron, found it necessary to resign, on account of changes in her family circle, Mrs. Sarah McNeill was appointed in her place.

Miss Dickson, our Head Nurse, resigned to get married, and has been succeeded by Miss Harriet Graydon.

Miss E. Thomson was appointed Stenographer.

Mr. Hugh Derry was appointed Mason.

In submitting this, my first report, may I be permitted to state, that if any progress has marked the season's labors, it is due to the kindly assistance and generous co-operation you have given to every scientific and administrative advance. Even then, our efforts would have been of little avail, were it not for the zeal, enthusiasm and devotion of the Rockwood Staff, one and all.

I have the honor to be,

Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

E. RYAN,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending December 31st, 1906

	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, January 1st, 1906				313	292	605
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	18	5	23			
" Medical Certificate	39	50	89	57	55	112
Total number under treatment during year				370	347	717
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	15	22	37			
" improved	9	6	15			
" unimproved	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year	25	30	55			
Died	17	21	38			
Eloped	3		3			
Transferred	8	7	15	53	58	111
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1906				317	289	606
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2166	1880	4046
Total number discharged	874	810	1684			
" died	672	521	1193			
" eloped	62	1	63			
" transferred	241	259	500	1849	1591	3440
" remaining, 31st Dec., 1906				317	289	606
Applications on file				17	19	36

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st January, 1906, to the 31st December, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 31st of July, 1906)	319	299	618
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of January, 1906)	313	292	605
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	1,156.42	1,072.36	2,228.78
Daily average population	316.8	293.8	610.6

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Married	27	31	58	856	998	1,854	1,912
Single	30	24	54	1,253	827	2,080	2,134
Total	57	55	112	2,109	1,825	3,934	4,046
Religion.							
Presbyterians	6	9	15	308	297	605	620
Episcopalians	11	13	24	438	342	780	804
Methodists	16	16	32	448	443	891	929
Baptists	1	2	3	36	38	74	77
Congregationalists				10	4	14	14
Roman Catholics	18	15	33	660	588	1,248	1,281
Other denominations	4		4	157	91	248	252
Not reported	1		1	52	22	74	75
Total	57	55	112	2,109	1,825	3,934	4,046
Nationalities.							
English	6	3	9	176	123	299	308
Irish	6	3	9	312	284	596	605
Scotch	1		1	82	89	171	172
Canadian	42	46	88	1,375	1,204	2,579	2,667
United States	1	3	4	26	21	47	51
Other Countries	1		1	64	32	96	97
Unknown				74	72	146	146
Total	57	55	112	2,109	1,825	3,934	4,046

TABLE NO. 3

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	6	9	9
Carleton				202	161	363	363
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	25	20	45	368	362	730	775
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	7	13	13
Halton				3	2	5	5
Hastings	10	15	25	191	152	343	368
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				3		3	3
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				125	122	247	247
Leeds and Grenville		1	1	138	123	261	262
Lennox and Addington	3	5	8	149	127	276	284
Lincoln				9	7	16	16
Middlesex				9	6	15	15
Muskoka District				1	1	2	2
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	7	5	12	104	147	251	263
Nipissing					1	1	1
Ontario				19	23	42	42
Oxford				14	4	18	18
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				9	14	23	23
Prescott and Russell				48	32	80	80
Prince Edward	4	2	6	75	63	138	144
Renfrew	8	6	14	124	120	244	258
Simcoe				13	12	25	25
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				145	132	277	277
Victoria				5	13	18	18
Waterloo				11	4	15	15
Welland				6	5	11	11
Wellington				6	4	10	10
Wentworth				16	20	36	36
York		1	1	42	61	103	104
Not classed				204	48	252	252
Total admissions	57	55	112	2,109	1,825	3,934	4,046

TABLE NO 4

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	5	8	8
Carleton				166	125	291	291
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	3	2	5	162	103	265	270
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	6	12	12
Halton				2	1	3	3
Hastings	6	2	8	113	60	173	181
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				3		3	3
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				97	87	184	184
Leeds and Grenville				78	57	135	135
Lennox and Addington	1	1	2	85	44	129	131
Lincoln				9	5	14	14
Middlesex				6	4	10	10
Muskoka District					1	1	1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	2		2	57	57	114	116
Ontario				18	22	40	40
Oxford				14	3	17	17
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				8	8	16	16
Prescott and Russell				41	24	65	65
Prince Edward	2		2	27	16	43	45
Renfrew	4		4	50	21	71	75
Simcoe				12	11	23	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				111	73	184	184
Victoria				5	12	17	17
Waterloo				11	4	15	15
Welland				6	5	11	11
Wellington				4	4	8	8
Wentworth				13	12	25	25
York				33	50	83	83
Not classed				27	7	34	34
Total admissions	18	5	23	1,228	873	2,101	2,124

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Mo's.	Days.	
1	R. S.....	Female	74	Jan. 7th, 1906	32	1	5	Chronic Bronchitis.
2	C. C.....	Female	48	" 9th, "	.....	3	19	Ex. of Dementia.
3	J. McC.....	Male	72	Feb. 5th, "	.....	10	5	Tuberculosis.
4	J. F.....	Female	64	" 9th, "	.....	.....	9	Gangrene.
5	T. M.....	Male	51	" 18th, "	1	2	3	Asphyxiation (choking on piece of meat).
6	T. S.....	Male	73	" 20th, "	.....	.....	20	Ex. of Dementia.
7	B. B.....	Female	55	" 25th, "	.....	6	13	Stran. Hernia.
8	I. L.....	Male	37	Mar. 5th, "	4	.....	18	Erysipelas.
9	R. McC....	Male	57	" 11th, "	7	.....	25	Aneurism of Aorta.
10	H. M.....	Female	26	" 12th, "	3	9	10	Strangulation (suicide).
11	M. F.....	Male	75	Apr. 3rd, "	39	4	20	Tuberculosis.
12	M. A.....	Female	18	" 16th, "	1	.....	16	Dysentery.
13	S. R.....	Female	39	May 1st, "	7	6	20	Tuberculosis.
14	E. F.....	Female	40	" 4th, "	1	.....	21	"
15	G. N. F....	Male	56	" 6th, "	8	1	14	Ex. of Melancholia.
16	C. P. C....	Male	57	" 13th, "	4	5	22	Tuberculosis.
17	E. M.....	Female	64	" 23rd, "	11	2	17	Cardiac Disease.
18	S. W.....	Male	46	" 29th, "	22	5	21	Ex. of Dementia.
19	R. N.....	Male	81	June 24th, "	41	2	.....	Senility.
20	S. T.....	Female	25	" 25th, "	5	.....	24	Tuberculosis.
21	E. S.....	Female	75	July 8th, "	16	2	22	Cardiac Disease.
22	R. I.....	Male	65	" 11th, "	.....	1	25	" "
23	W. F.....	Female	44	Aug. 3rd, "	1	5	25	Tuberculosis.
24	M. B.....	Female	38	" 8th, "	.....	.....	9	Ex. of Mania.
25	A. P.....	Female	38	" 14th, "	20	7	23	Tuberculosis.
26	J. A.....	Female	68	Sep. 5th, "	18	6	23	Senile Decay.
27	E. R	Female	64	" 17th, "	21	6	21	Cirrhosis of Liver.
28	S. P.....	Male	66	Oct. 3rd, "	3	.....	26	Heart Failure.
29	P. B.....	Female	50	" 6th, "	.....	2	21	Myxodema.
30	G. G.....	Male	55	" 7th, "	.....	10	7	Tuberculosis.
31	E. W.....	Female	32	" 8th, "	.....	8	21	Ex. from Epilepsy.
32	E. W.....	Female	88	" 28th, "	4	8	24	Senile Decay.
33	A. L.....	Male	76	Nov 15th, "	15	11	2	Bronchitis.
34	W. P. McG.	Male	42	" 25th, "	1	9	8	Ex. of Mania.
35	A. M.....	Female	41	Dec. 7th "	8	7	3	Tuberculosis.
36	R. B.....	Male	78	" 15th, "	22	.....	6	Exhaustion of Dementia.
37	R. S.....	Male	44	" 15th, "	19	10	17	Tuberculosis.
38	E. F.....	Female	80	" 25th, "	2	7	21	Senile Decay.

TABLE NO. 6.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1906.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	1	1	3	8	11
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	2	2	1	3	4
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	10	3	13	10	3	13
Self-abuse, sexual	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Over-work	.....	2	2	1	4	5
Accident or injury	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Puberty and change of life	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1	1	2	2	1	3
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	10	5	15	8	7	15
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Morphine and other drugs	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	3	1	4	1	.....	1
Unknown	23	24	47	25	15	40
Total	57	55	112	57	55	112

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	25	29	54
Discharged, recovered	11	18	29	.....	.....	.....
" improved	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1906	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....
	25	29	54	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
" 20 " 25 "	4	7	11	4	2	6	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	7	4	11	1	4	5	.....	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	7	8	15	3	1	4	.....	1	1
" 35 " 40 "	7	5	12	2	7	9	1	4	5
" 40 " 45 "	6	6	12	3	2	5	2	2	4
" 45 " 50 "	5	6	11	.....	2	2	1	1	2
" 50 " 55 "	3	6	9	1	1	2	2	2	4
" 55 " 60 "	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
" 60 " 65 "	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
" 65 " 70 "	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	2	.....	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
" 75 " 80 "	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
" 80 " 85 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 85 " 90 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 90 " 95 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	57	55	112	15	22	37	17	21	38

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1906.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	38	8	.....	.....	2
From 1 to 2 months	11	13	3	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	7	11	1	2	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	7	4	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	6	7	4	2	.....
" 5 " 6 "	2	7	3	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	2	7	.....	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	2	3	2	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	6	2	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	6	5	1	.....
" 10 " 11 "	.....	5	1	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	3	4	6	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	10	21	3	1	.....
" 18 months to 2 years ..	2	22	1	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	5	30	1	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	2	36	1	2	.....
" 4 " 5 "	2	27	.....	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	4	14	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	2	19	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	24	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	15	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	103	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	79	.....	1	.....
" 20 years and upwards.	3	105	.....	.....	.....
Totals	112	606	37	15	3

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	8	2,132	.....	2,132
Tailor's shop	4	1,156	.....	1,156
Shoe shop	3	1,065	.....	1,065
Engineer's shop	10	2,442	.....	2,442
Brush shop	6	731	.....	731
Mason work	2	124	.....	124
Bakery	3	971	.....	971
Laundry	26	1,117	4,875	5,992
Painting	4	1,235	.....	1,235
Farm	30	4,728	.....	4,728
Garden	21	2,266	.....	2,266
Grounds and stable	18	5,302	.....	5,302
Kitchen	12	2,786	1,256	4,042
Dining rooms	40	4,683	9,502	14,185
Officers' quarters	5	.....	1,590	1,590
Sewing rooms	67	.....	12,310	12,310
Knitting	4	.....	636	636
Mending	26	.....	4,887	4,887
Wards	131	29,085	13,210	42,295
General	87	11,294	8,357	19 651
Total	507	71,117	56,623	127,740

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1906, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carleton	37	17	54	Prescott	1	3	4
Dundas	5	6	11	Prince Edward	14	13	27
Essex	1	.....	1	Renfrew	27	25	52
Frontenac	65	88	153	Russell	.....	2	2
Glengarry	7	6	13	Simcoe	1	.....	1
Grenville	2	2	4	Stormont	5	6	11
Hastings	51	34	85	Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Lanark	14	15	29	Victoria	1	.....	1
Leeds	10	7	17	Waterloo	1	.....	1
Lennox and Addington	28	24	52	Welland	.....	1	1
Middlesex	1	.....	1	Wentworth	2	2	4
Norfolk	1	.....	1	York	5	6	11
Northumberland and Durham	34	29	63	Not classed, unknown, etc.	1	2	3
Peterborough	2	1	3	Total	317	289	606

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of Persons Transferred	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.			Religious Denomination				Social state		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Methodist.	Other Denominations	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years	Mo's	Warrant.	Certificate.		
M. R. D.	37	M		North'd	1					1			1		6		1	Laborer.	Toronto.
R. M.	58	"		Lennox & Add.	1			1					1	1		1		Farmer.	"
D. C.	62	"		Glengarry	1				1				1	1	6		1	Carpenter.	"
J. W.	56	"		Durham		1				1		1			7	1		Laborer	"
J. B.	36	"		"	1			1					1		6		1	Farmer.	"
J. H.	55		F	Frontenac.	1					1			1		6		1	Vagrant	"
W. B.	65		"	North'd & Dur		1			1				1	1		1		Servant.	"
S. J. J.	53		"	Dundas	1				1				1		6	1		Tailoress	"
M. K.	61		"	Muskoka.			1		1			1		20		1		Dressmaker.	"
M. W.	70		"	Carleton	1					1		1		3	3	1		Seamstress.	"
W. R.	54	M		Renfrew	1			1					1		5	1		Laborer.	Penetang.
G. B.	49	"		Victoria.	1						1		1		7	1		Laborer.	"
E. H. T.	41		F	Durham		1				1		1			1		1	Home duties	Cobourg.
M. K.	60		"	North'd		1				1		1			6			"	"
T. S.	32	M		Hastings.			1		1			1			2	1		Laborer.	Immigration Department Montreal, Deported.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Female Wards.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	8,353

Laundry.

Number of pieces passing through laundry, quarter year	213,544

Tailor Shop.

Number of articles of clothing made	238
Number of articles of clothing repaired	769
	1,007

Shoe Shop.

Number of pairs of boots and shoes made	176
Number of pairs of boots and shoes repaired	237
Number of other articles made	22
Number of other articles repaired	
	435

Paint Shop.

Number of square yards painted (two-coat work)	17,738
Number of feet of glass cut and set	3,464
Number of pieces of furniture, etc., painted	435
	21,637

Carpenter Shop.

Number of articles made	940
Number of articles repaired	600
Number of brushes made	1,766
Number of feet of lumber dressed	9,000
Number of feet of wire fencing made	860

Superintended construction of cold storage, etc.
Superintended construction of root house.

Tin Shop.

Number of articles made	100
Number of articles repaired	450

Galvanized iron roof on ice-house, 1,708 yards.

Engineer's Department.

Number of new pieces installed	389
Number of pieces repaired	1,250
Number of feet of pipe laid and fitted	841

FARM AND GARDEN.

Showing Returns of Farm and Garden for the Year ending 31st December, 1906

Asparagus, at 3c. a bunch	
Lettuce, at 3c. a bunch	
Parsley, at 4c. a bunch	
Radishes, at 3c. a bunch	
Summer savory, at 4c. a bunch	
Beans in pod, at 20c. a peck	
Peas in pod, at 20c. a peck	
Peppers, at $1.00 a peck	
Cauliflower, at 3c a head	
Cabbage, at 3c. a head	
Celery, at 3c. a head	
Citrons, at 50c. a dozen	
Melons, at 50c. a dozen	
Sweet corn, at 5c. a dozen	
Apples, at 45c. a bushel	
Beets, at 40c. a bushel	
Cucumbers, at 50c. a bushel	
Carrots, at 20c. a bushel	
Ensilage, at $4.00 a ton	
Mangolds, at 20c. a bushel	
Onions, at 60c. a bushel	$3,282 00
Potatoes, at 75c. a bushel	
Parsnips, at 40c. a bushel	
Plums, at $1.00 a bushel	
Pears, at 50c. a bushel	
Rhubarb, at 50c. a bushel	
Spinach, at 25c. a bushel	
Salsify, at 70c. a bushel	
Speltz and oats, at 35c. a bushel	
Tomatoes, at 75c. a bushel	
Turnips, at 20c. a bushel	
Currants, at 5c. a quart	
Raspberries, at 5c. a quart	
Strawberries, at 5c. a quart	
Grapes in vinery, at 5c. a pound	
Pumpkins, at 10c. each	
Pigs	
Milk, at 4c. a quart	
Rags	
Pasture grasses, at $4.00 a ton	
Hay, at $5.00 a ton	
Straw, at $4.00 a ton	

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

Medical Superintendent's Office, January 1st, 1907.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., AND EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Toronto:

SIRS,—I have the honor to submit herewith the thirty-first annual report of the Asylum for the Insane, at Hamilton, for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Heretofore the annual report was made on October the 1st of each year, but under instructions the official statistical year has been changed to end on December 31st. This change necessitated an interim Report of three months, from October 1st to December 31st, 1905. The yearly statistical report will now correspond with the calendar year, ending December 31st, instead of September 30th, as before.

The annexed statistical tables give a detailed report of the movements of patients during the year. I also append a report of the work done in the various departments, including renewals and repairs, with a resume of our wants and requirements for the coming year.

Admissions and Discharges.

The number of admissions during the year is 167, which is exactly the same number as was admitted during the last official year.

We began the present year with 1,086 names on our register, and at the end of the year just closed we have 1,083, which means that our total discharges exceeded our admissions by 3.

The number discharged as recovered is 62, as improved 11, as unimproved 6, as eloped 2, transferred to other asylums 21, died 68, making a total of 170, as against 167 admitted during the year. The percentage of recoveries on the number admitted is 37.12; on recovered and improved 43.71; and on recovered, improved and unimproved 47.30.

The above record will show that we can provide accommodation pretty fairly for the ordinary insane within the bounds of the Hamilton Asylum district, but over and above that we have to provide for the criminal insane from all over the Province, which is a considerable extra tax on our accommodation, as well as on our responsibility.

Death Rate.

The number of deaths is 68, which is 5.4 per cent. on the whole number under treatment during the year. The number of deaths last year was 39, which was unprecedently low, and quite unique in the history of asylum mortuary returns. The death rate during the year was largely augmented by the mortality among aged people. The youngest patient that died was seventeen years, and the oldest eighty-three, and the average mortality age was 57.14.

The average health of the inmates was good, and I am glad to say we were not visited by any contagious diseases or epidemic of any kind.

Farm and Garden.

The products of the farm were prolific in every department, and the aggregate yield amounted to a cash valuation of $14,367.57. This covers the fifteen months from September 30th, 1905, to December 31st, 1906, in consequence of the official year being made coterminous with the calendar year.

Quantities.		Produce and Price.	Value.
380	Bushels	Fall wheat (13 acres), at 71c	$ 269.80
200	"	Spring wheat (6 acres), at 68c	136.00
2,727	"	Oats (42 acres), at 34c	927.18
170	Tons	Hay (80 acres), at $8.00	1,360.00
75	"	Straw at $6.00	450.00
2,800	Bushels	Potatoes, at 50c	1'400.00
100	"	Carrots, at 20c	20.00
5,000	"	Mangolds, at 12c	600.00
1,000	"	Turnips, at 12c	120.00
250	Tons	Corn for silo, (18 acres), at $1.20	300.00
235		Live hogs, sold	2,682.03
8		Calvee, sold	8.00
203,152	Quarts	Milk, at 3c	6,094.56
			$14,367,57

There was considerable work done by the farming labor gangs and teams, outside of farm labor proper, for instance 50 rods of wire fence were built, 140 loads of sand and gravel were hauled from the city, 4 loads were hauled from the beach, and 50 loads of broken stone were put on the road.

The garden yielded a large and varied supply of fruit and vegetables to the dietary of the Institution, and contributed in no small measure to the healthfulness of our large household.

When fruit trees were young and small in size, fruit and vegetables were grown between the rows, but from their increased size it is no longer profitable to follow this practice, and we were under the necessity of adding 5 acres more to the area of the garden during the past year.

The ornamental grounds were kept in beautiful condition, and were greatly admired. Several gangs of patients were constantly at work on them during the summer under the superintendence of the gardener. A detailed statement of the products of the garden will be found appended to this report.

New Work, Additions and Repairs.

The several industrial departments of the Institution have been full of activity during the year. Much new work, additions and repairs kept many hands at work, which contributed in no small degree to the comfort, convenience and general efficiency of the Institution.

The plank sidewalks around the buildings and leading out the main avenue to James Street were in a bad state of repair and needed renewal. It was decided to substitute cement for plank. I had already reported that we could do all the work by asylum labor, and also furnish all the material except the cement. The result was that we built 3,825 lineal feet and 4½ feet wide of most substantial cement sidewalks, which are greatly appreciated and enjoyed by every one about the Institution, and visitors as well.

Since my last report the new Skating and Curling shed has been completed. After it left the contractor's hands a cement foundation wall was put all around it, and the outside woodwork was painted.. All of which was was done by Asylum labor.

An enclosed shed for the weigh scales was built, also a shed for sorting clothing at the laundry. A new verandah was built at the carpenter's house, and a room for storing flour in the basement. Also many repairs to farm and other buildings.

One new 50 H.P. boiler was put in at the pumping station on Queen Street. Two 100 H.P. boilers were put in at Orchard House to replace the old ones. Two new steam cooking kettles were put in at Orchard House. 700 feet of underground steam pipe was replaced, also 750 feet of steam and return pipes were put in at the Main building, and the general heating of the building was greatly improved, and economized thereby. There are further improvements to be made in heating the Main Building, which I trust will be made during the year.

A new dough mixer, operated by a gas engine, is a valuable addition to the baking department.

Wants for the Year.

An appropriation of $1,800 was made last year for the erection of a paint shop. This was a re-vote from the year before, but the money has not yet been expended. If the money is re-voted this year, I would suggest that it be built by Asylum labor.

The appropriation for main sewer down the Mountain was not expended, and I trust it will be re-voted this year.

I have asked for an appropriation of $1,500 to complete the steam heating improvements at Main Building. When completed this will greatly increase the heating capacity, with a much less consumption of fuel.

We need two more hydrants for the proper fire protection of the Hospital and Orchard House. Our fire hose and other appliances also need enlarging.

The laundry is quite inadequate for the enormous work done there, and should be enlarged if possible. The question of providing further accommodation should engage your attention at an early date. In the meantime something might be done to improve the present condition by putting in a metallic drying room.

The water-closets and bath tubs at East House are both antiquated and unsanitary, and should be renewed by a modern system.

There is still about 1,000 feet of cement sidewalk to be made, which we hope to complete this year.

The piggery needs overhauling. The flooring and courtyards should be laid with cement, and much of the woodwork needs repairing.

The barns and stables need repainting.

The cold storage is not satisfactory at any of the buildings, and I would recommend that a more efficient system be introduced.

Isolation Pavilion.

An isolation pavilion for the care and treatment of Tubercular cases is very much needed. At present these cases are housed in the Hospital building, and come more or less in contact with other cases for hospital treatment. This practice is wrong, but it is the best we can do. The building may be plain in structure, but comfortable for both winter and summer, and should have accommodation for at least 30 cases. It should be constructed so that the sexes are completely separated, but may have a general dining-room and kitchen.

Psychopathic Hospital.

The trend of modern Psychiatry is all in the direction of specializing the treatment of the newly admitted insane. The necessity of this is at once obvious to the experienced alienist. The usual method of admitting new cases to mingle promiscuously with a large number of other cases in the various stages of mental vacuity is neither rational nor curative. It is often a rude shock to many of the milder cases when first admitted to find themselves in the company of people whose appearance and behaviour are very obnoxious. First impressions are often ineradicable, and if we succeed in convincing the patient that everything is being done for his comfort and recovery, then a long step has already been taken on the road to recovery.

In order to specialize the treatment of the newly admitted there must be a suitable building and equipment for the purpose. It should be officered by an up-to-date staff, full of enthusiasm in their work, and thoroughly skilled in modern Psychiatric methods of treatment.

It is no wonder that all our asylums are crowded to the doors with chronic cases that have long passed beyond the realm of hope. General principles of treatment are not sufficient to meet the issue. It is apt to degenerate into humdrum routine, with a minimum of work and a maximum of ease, and the ranks of the chronic insane proportionally continue to swell.

Fortunately, there is an ideal site for such a building on the property known as "Boulderwood," which was purchased by the Government three years ago. It is situated on the brow of the Mountain overlooking the city, and has a panoramic outlook of scenic beauty scarcely to be equalled anywhere.

I have much pleasure in commending this subject to your earnest consideration in the hope that some action may be taken during the year.

Summary.

The general morale of the Institution has been good. The several departments have been efficiently maintained and executed. The expenditures have been well within the appropriations, and there is no indebtedness to be carried forward.

The total admissions have been large, and every deserving case seeking asylum accommodation was promptly admitted. The total discharges were also large, so that we begin the new year with three less of a population than at the beginning of the last official year. The general health of our large household has been good, and we have been visited by no epidemic or contagious diseases.

Our greatest difficulty has been in keeping up the staff of attendants, nurses and domestics. The general demand for labor is so great that we find it difficult to compete successfully in the labor market. There seems only one remedy, and that is to increase the remuneration in the hope of attracting a better class of applicants, with a corresponding efficiency in the service.

Miss Sarah Shand was appointed to the vacant position of Matron on June 1st.

The positions of Head Gardener and Chief Attendant at Orchard House are still vacant.

I have the honor to be, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending December 31st, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, January 1st, 1906				513	573	1,086
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	38	12	50			
" medical certificate	47	70	117	85	82	167
Total number under treatment during year				598	655	1,253
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	31	31	62			
" improved	4	7	11			
" unimproved	2	4	6			
Total number of discharges during year	37	42	79			
Died	33	35	68			
Eloped	1	1	2			
Transferred	10	11	21	81	89	170
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1906				517	566	1,083
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,388	2,443	4,831
Total number discharged	897	1,038	1,935			
" died	714	611	1,325			
" eloped	77	6	83			
" transferred	183	222	405	1,871	1,877	3,748
" remaining 31st Dec., 1906				517	566	1,083
Applications on fyle	2	7	9			

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st January, 1906, to the 31st December, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 5th of July, '06)	525	573	1,098
Minimum " " " (on the 23rd of March,'06)	505	567	1,072
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	188,531	207,794	396.325
Daily average population	516,523	569,298	1,085,821

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	40	46	86	1,105	1,411	2,516
Single	45	36	81	1,283	1,032	2,315
Total.....	85	82	167	2,388	2,443	4,831
Religion.						
Presbyterians	13	19	32	442	448	890
Episcopalians	5	14	19	450	431	881
Methodists.....	24	23	47	567	623	1,190
Baptists	7	5	12	128	156	284
Congregationalists.....	1	.....	1	16	14	30
Roman Catholics.....	17	11	28	429	456	885
Mennonites	1	3	4	25	20	45
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Infidels.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations.....	12	5	17	203	220	423
Not reported.....	5	2	7	118	68	186
Total	85	82	167	2,388	2,443	4,831
Nationalities.						
English	11	8	19	353	260	613
Irish	2	5	7	254	370	624
Scotch	4	4	8	154	150	304
Canadian	58	57	115	1,428	1,474	2,902
United States	1	4	5	61	60	121
Other Countries.....	9	4	13	89	87	176
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	49	42	91
Total	85	82	167	2,388	2,443	4,831

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				9	6	15
Brant	11	2	13	132	154	286
Bruce				7	18	25
Carleton				10	10	20
Dufferin	1	1	2	37	42	79
Elgin				6	7	13
Essex				3	1	4
Frontenac	3		3	26	7	33
Grey	5	9	14	151	117	268
Haldimand	6	10	16	103	99	202
Halton	3	1	4	81	90	171
Haliburton District				1		1
Hastings				6	8	14
Huron				5	12	17
Kent				7	5	12
Lambton				9	4	13
Lanark				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville				7	6	13
Lennox and Addington				10	1	11
Lincoln	4	4	8	134	136	270
Middlesex				17	13	30
Muskoka District				17	2	19
Nipissing District				3	3	6
Norfolk	3	2	5	95	104	199
Northumberland and Durham				36	31	67
Ontario		1	1	26	34	60
Oxford		1	1	16	14	30
Parry Sound District				5	4	9
Peel	1		1	18	27	45
Perth				7	11	18
Peterborough	1		1	10	17	27
Prescott and Russell				3	4	7
Prince Edward				5	2	7
Rainy River District				3		3
Renfrew				4	2	6
Simcoe	2	1	3	210	161	371
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	10	23
Thunder Bay District		1	1	5	3	8
Victoria	1	1	2	12	22	34
Waterloo	6	5	11	138	130	268
Welland	8	10	18	118	155	273
Wellington	10	10	20	215	231	446
Wentworth	20	20	40	478	538	1016
York		3	3	186	200	386
Not classed				3		3
Total admissions	85	82	167	2,388	2,443	4,831

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	1	9
Brant	4		4	51	35	86
Bruce				6	8	14
Carleton				9	6	15
Dufferin				21	11	32
Elgin				3	2	5
Essex				2	1	3
Frontenac	3		3	25	2	27
Grey	4	2	6	96	48	144
Haldimand	3	3	6	42	18	60
Halton	1		1	33	23	56
Hastings				6	6	12
Huron				2	3	5
Kent				6		6
Lambton				7	1	8
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				7	5	12
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln	2	1	3	80	44	124
Middlesex				9	7	16
Muskoka District				10	2	12
Nipissing District	2		2	49	37	86
Norfolk				2	2	4
Northumberland and Durham				23	14	37
Ontario		1	1	20	21	41
Oxford				13	9	22
Parry Sound District				5	2	7
Peel				6	8	14
Perth				6	7	13
Peterborough	1		1	10	11	21
Prescott and Russell				3	3	6
Prince Edward				3	2	5
Rainy River District				3		3
Renfrew				4		4
Simcoe	1		1	149	82	231
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District				5	2	7
Victoria	1		1	10	18	28
Waterloo	2	1	3	67	23	90
Welland	3	1	4	54	33	87
Wellington	3		3	84	40	124
Wentworth	8		8	95	64	159
York		3	3	153	147	300
Total admissions	38	12	50	1,208	752	1,960

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and approximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days	
1661	N.W.	M	27	Jan. 5, 1906			10	Strangulation.
2075	P.H..R.	M	72	" 6, "	16	6	22	Cardiac disease.
3582	J. P.	M	74	" 12, "	7	4	18	Exhaustion of mania.
4975	L. H.	F	44	" 15, "			2	Exhaustion of melancholia.
4468	M.A.S.	F	73	" 19, "	1	2	10	Senile decay.
4525	J. B.	F	63	" 27, "		9	26	Exhaustion of mania.
4345	J.W.	M	71	" 27, "	1	11	15	Gangrene.
3726	C. C.	F	48	" 31, "	16	6	11	Intestinal obstruction.
993	O.Mc.	M	58	" 31, "	22	9	11	Heart disease.
4681	C.G.	M	78	" 31, "			8	Epilepsy.
4405	S.A.A.	F	77	Feb. 6, "	1	7	8	Pneumonia.
2436	S. S.	F	63	" 12, "	14	4	28	Paralysis.
4057	A. K.	M	64	" 13, "	4			Heart disease.
4683	J.C.K.	F	65	" 24, "			25	Exhaustion of melancholia.
4506	H. R.	F	60	" 27, "	1		7	" "
4434	A. M.	M	58	" 27, "	1	5	29	Paralytic dementia.
3741	S.A.G.	F	46	" 28, "	16	5	18	Chronic Bright's disease.
1000	W. S.	M	61	" 28, "	22	9	8	Heart disease.
2371	S. B.	M	80	Mar. 7, "	14	10	23	Senile decay.
4578	S. B.	M	66	" 21, "		8	3	Cerebral hæmorrhage.
1961	M. H.	F	54	" 22, "	17	3		Heart disease.
4697	J. W.	M	54	" 23, "			7	Exhaustion of mania
2930	S. B.	F	34	" 24, "	11	8	15	Tuberculosis.
777	W. F.	M	59	" 28, "	24	3	19	Heart disease.
4633	M.R.E.	F	39	" 29, "		5	4	Suicide, on probation.
3311	A. H.	F	73	April 9, "	9	3	29	Senility.
3485	A. J. L.	F	36	" 12, "	5	9	29	Epilepsy.
3486	A. M.	M	75	" 19, "			14	Senility.
4484	N.W. D.	M	31	May 3, "	1	4	13	Cardiac disease.
3469	M.E. M.	F	42	" 5, "	8	5	7	Tuberculosis.
4488	N. A.	F	22	" 6, "	1	4	6	"
3452	E. R.	F	39	" 8, "	8	6	24	"
2628	C.G.	F	72	" 8, "	13	4	3	Apoplexy.
4701	G. D.	M	64	" 10, "		1	17	Exhaustion of mania.
2147	B. W.	F	52	" 25, "	16	5	23	Tuberculosis.
3391	M. T.	F	82	" 30, "	8	11	4	Apoplexy.
1675	I. L.	F	83	June 9, "	18	4	13	"
4381	S. T.	F	60	" 14, "	2		24	Exhaustion of melancholia.
4291	J. C.	M	71	July 8, "	2	9	1	Chronic Bright's disease.
4634	M. A. A.	F	29	" 10, "		8	16	Tuberculosis.
3681	S.J. L.	F	17	" 13, "	17	3	7	Exhaustion of mania.
4764	H. A.	F	74	" 13, "			2	" "
1116	C. O.	M	62	" 15, "	22		24	Tuberculosis.
3355	R. S.	M	35	" 19, "	9	4	17	Exhaustion of melancholia.
4751	W.T.H.	M	51	" 25, "		1	2	Pneumonia.
3630	F. B.	M	52	" 25, "	7	7	1	Heart disease.
1711	C. S.	F	63	Aug. 1, "	8	3	25	Enteritis.
1240	S. J.W.	F	45	" 13, "	3	3	5	Chronic Bright's disease.
4773	S.M.	M	54	" 14, "			3	Exhaustion of melancholia.
2921	J. O.	M	71	" 15, "	12	1	18	Cancer of liver.
4658	S. C.	M	69	" 22, "		8	7	Exhaustion of dementia.
4403	J. J.	F	51	Oct. 5, "	2	3	10	Entero colitis.
4523	J. J.	F	61	" 15, "	1	6	15	Apoplexy.
4593	N. B.	M	39	" 16, "	1	1	26	General paralysis.
3804	H. A.S.	F	81	" 18, "	6	7	30	Senile decay.
4627	M.S.W.	F	45	" 30, "	1		11	Exhaustion of dementia.
4194	A. H.	M	17	" 31, "	1	9	18	Epilepsy.
899	D. H.	M	76	Nov. 2, "	24		6	Tuberculosis.

TABLE No.5—*Continued.*

Shewing age, length of residence, and approximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
3706	M.P.	F ...	77	Nov. 16, 1906	7	5	10	Pneumonia.
719	S. A.	M...	53	Dec. 8, "	25	5	1	Enteritis,
4757	S.W.	F ...	47	" 12, "	.....	5	11	General paralysis.
697	M.J.S.	F ...	75	" 15, "	25	6	26	Apoplexy.
4759	H.P.	M...	49	" 22, "	.....	5	17	Exhaustion of dementia,
4510	P.O	M...	56	" 23, "	1	9	14	Epilepsy.
4514	T.R.....	M...	73	" 23, "	1	9	8	Senile decay.
4787	W.C.....	M...	80	" 27, "	.....	3	13	"
3003	P.G.....	M...	46	" 29, "	14	1	2	Hæmorrhage of lungs.
4556	E. Mc.....	F ...	23	" 31, "	.....	6	26	Pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1906.	Number of instances in which each case was assigned. As predisposing cause			As existing cause.		
Moral.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	3	3	4	14	18
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1	2	3	10	3	13
Love affairs, including seduction	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	1	1	2	7	9
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	1	1	1	4	5
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	7	2	9	7	.....	7
Intemperance, sexual	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	1	1	2	9	1	10
Over-work	.....	2	2	2	3	5
Sunstroke	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Accident or injury	2	.....	2	1	2	3
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Uterine disorders	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	2	1	3	.....	1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	3	1	4	5	2	7
Other forms of brain disease	3	7	10	.....	2	2
Other bodily diseases, or disorders, including old age	.....	.....	.....	5	13	18
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained causes in combination	19	20	39	.....	1	1
With other combined causes not ascertained	8	15	23	1	.....	1
Unknown	36	23	59	32	12	44
Total	85	82	167	85	82	167

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	31	45	76
Discharged, recovered	16	18	34
" improved	.....	2	2
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	1	2	3
Returned to Asylum	6	11	17
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1906	8	12	20

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	5	.....	5	3	1	4	1	.....	1
" 20 " 25 "	13	6	19	6	1	7	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	6	12	18	3	5	8	1	3	4
" 30 " 35 "	7	7	14	5	7	12	1	1	2
" 35 " 40 "	10	12	22	2	3	5	3	5	8
" 40 " 45 "	9	10	19	2	4	6	1	4	5
" 45 " 50 "	10	12	22	3	5	8	2	1	3
" 50 " 55 "	8	8	16	3	3	6	5	3	8
" 55 " 60 "	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	1	4
" 60 " 65 "	5	6	11	1	1	2	5	4	9
" 65 " 70 "	5	2	7	1	.....	1	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10
" 75 " 80 "	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
" 80 " 85 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Totals	85	82	167	31	31	62	33	35	68

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	30	11	1	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months	15	9	6	3	1
" 2 " 3 "	7	14	4	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	10	14	3	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	6	5	3	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	7	9	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	5	10	7	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	12	2	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	14	4	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	4	8	3	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	2	7	5	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	1	11	4	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	23	50	7	3	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	4	43	1	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	17	72	.....	.....	2
" 3 " 4 "	14	47	.....	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	2	54	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	4	41	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	31	.....	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	3	50	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	35	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	41	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	6	166	.....	1	.....
" 15 " 20 "	2	178	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	5	153	.....	.....	.....
Totals	167	1083	62	11	6

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of the employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	No. of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	644	.....	644
Tailor's shop	3	664	.....	664
Shoe shop	4	1,352	.....	1,352
Engineer's shop	6	2,125	.....	2,125
Blacksmith's shop	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason work	3	892	.....	892
Bakery	4	1,126	.....	1,126
Laundry	34	3,573	6,045	9,618
Dairy	9	2,973	.....	2,973
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	335	.....	335
Painting	6	1,628	.....	1,628
Farm	41	9,783	.....	9,783
Garden	65	17,188	.....	17,188
Stable	4	1,346	.....	1,346
Kitchen	24	1,974	6,111	8,085
Dining rooms	63	7,854	14,634	22,488
Officers' quarters	8	.....	2,605	2,605
Sewing rooms	45	.....	13,522	13,522
Knitting	33	.....	10,328	10,328
Mending	7	.....	2,198	2,198
Halls	430	89,878	71,342	161,220
Storeroom	1	287	.....	287
General	36	5,427	7,406	12,833
Totals	829	149,049	134,191	283,240

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on 31 December, 1906, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	3	1	4	Norfolk	26	29	55
Brant	42	42	84	Ontario	3	3	6
Bruce	1	1	2	Oxford	4	4	8
Carleton	.....	2	2	Parry Sound District	1	1	2
Dufferin	12	14	26	Peel	4	6	10
Dundas	.....	.....	.....	Perth	3	2	5
Durham & North'mb'rl'd	1	2	3	Peterborough	.....	1	1
Elgin	1	2	3	Rainy River District	2	.....	2
Essex	1	.....	1	Simcoe	25	15	40
Frontenac	10	.....	10	Stormont	1	.....	1
Haldimand	47	43	90	Thunder Bay District	1	1	2
Halton	19	20	39	Victoria	2	3	5
Huron	2	.....	2	Waterloo	40	52	92
Kent	2	1	3	Welland	30	44	74
Lambton	2	.....	2	Wellington	51	60	111
Leeds	1	.....	1	Wentworth	105	127	232
Lincoln	31	29	60	York	17	23	40
Middlesex	3	3	6				
Muskoka District	3	.....	3	Totals	517	566	1,083
Nipissing District	.....	2	2				

TABLE No 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Sex. Age.	Male.	Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality. Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other countries or unknown.	Religious denomination. Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Social state. Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Years.	Months.	Admitted by Warrant.	Certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
A. R.	42	..	1	Durham	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	Housekeeper.	Cobourg.
C. S.	31	..	2	Brant	2	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	Nurse	Mimico.
M. B.	69	..	3	Grey	3	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	Home duties	Toronto.
J. S.	36	1	..	Lincoln	4	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	Laborer	Penetang.
A. G.	58	2	..	Grey	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	4	Farmer	"
P. Mc.	30	3	..	Wellington	5	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	....	....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	5	Farmer	"
M. L.	21	4	..	ThunderB'yD'st	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	2	.....	6	.....	1	2	.....	Laborer	"
J. N.	38	5	..	Grey	6	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	....	.....	7	2	.....	3	.....	Laborer	"
C. H.	33	6	..	Wellington	..	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	3	....	.....	8	.....	1	4	.....	Laboror	Toronto.
G. L.	43	7	..	Wellington	7	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	9	2	.....	.....	6	Farmer	"
J. D.	61	8	..	Wentworth	8	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	7	Farmer	"
H. T.	53	9	..	Haliburton	..	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	.....	17	.....	.....	8	M'ble Polish'r	"
C. C.	72	10	..	York	..	2	..	..	..	2	....	....	....	....	3	.....	10	.....	.....	9	Farmer	"
E. S.	27	..	4	York	..	3	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	11	2	.....	5	.....	Carpenter	"
M. A.	59	..	5	York	9	..	..	..	....	3	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	1	6	.....	Housework	"
M. A. H.	60	..	6	Wellington	10	..	..	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	.....	14	.....	.....	10	Home duties	"
M. R.	35	..	7	Halton	11	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	....	....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	11	Laundress	"
A. B.	61	..	8	York	12	..	..	..	....	....	....	5	....	....	.....	12	30	.....	.....	12	Dressmaker	"
C. R.	68	..	9	Simcoe	13	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	4	....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	13	Spinster	"
M. S.	60	..	10	Dufferin	14	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	5	....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	14	Home duties	Penetang.
M. S.	45	..	11	Simcoe	15	..	..	..	....	4	....	....	....	....	9	.....	4	.....	7	.....	Home duties	"

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	12,589
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	70,855

Laundry.

Number of articles passing through laundry	859,373

Tailor Shop.

Number of garments made	908
Number of garments repaired	436

Shoe Shop.

Number of pairs of boots and shoes made	1,019
Number of pairs of boots and shoes repaired Number of other articles repaired	596

Carpenter Shop.

Number of articles made	239
Number of articles repaired	1,789

Built house for scales.
Built shed for sorting clothes at laundry.
Built room for flour in basement, M. B.
Built new verandah at carpenter's house.
Put up moulds for 3,825 feet cement sidewalk.
Raised roof and put in perline plates at piggery.
Built new steps to entrance at Orchard House.
General repairs to farm and other buildings.

Engineer's Department.

1 hot water boiler removed from East House.
1 hot water heater removed from Orchard House and placed in East House.
1 incinerator for burning garbage.
267 feet 3-in. steam main underground replaced.
135 feet 2-in. steam main underground replaced.
402 feet 1¼-in. return main underground replaced.
1 new 50-horse power boiler to replace worn out one at pump house.
2 new 100-horse power boilers to replace worn out one at O. H.
1 new steam kettle, iron, at kitchen O. H.
1 new steam kettle, copper, at kitchen O. H.
750 feet steam and return main, heating system, M. B.
1 closet put in laundry.
1 new mocking-bird fire whistle.
1 new radiator Orchard House.
1 new gas engine in bake shop.
New bath tub replaced in hospital.
Water pumped from pump house and re-pumped at Main Building, 40,793,300 gallons.
General repairs made to electric lights, water taps, steam pipes, window guards, tin ware, washing machines, steam pumps, steam engine, boilers, electric bells, water closets, baths, furnaces, roofing, etc.

Paint Shop.

General repairs, etc.

Mason's Department

General repairs, etc.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Farm.

Quantities.	Produce and price.	Value.
380 bushels	Fall wheat (13 acres), at 71c.	$269 80
200 "	Spring wheat (6 acres) at 68c.	136 00
2,727 "	Oats (42 acres), at 34c.	927 18
170 tons	Hay (80 acres), at $8.00	1,360 00
75 "	Straw, at $6.00	450 00
2,800 bushels	Potatoes, at 50c.	1,400 00
100 "	Carrots, at 20c.	20 00
5,000 "	Mangolds, at 12c.	600 00
1,000 "	Turnips, at 12c.	120 00
250 tons	Corn for silo at $1.20, (18 acres)	300 00
235	Live hogs, sold	2,682 03
203,152 quarts	Milk, at 3c.	6,094 56
8	Calves sold	8 00
		$14,367 57

Extra work done on farm:
50 yds. wire fence built.
144 loads of sand hauled.
50 loads broken stone put on road.

Garden.

Articles and price	Value.
Asparagus, at 1c.	
Apples, at 60c.	
Beets, at 60c.	
Beets, at 2c.	
Beans, at 40c.	
Cucumbers, at 1c.	
Citron, at 5c.	
Carrots, at 20c.	
Carrots, at 1c.	
Cabbage, at 4c.	
Cauliflowers, at 5c.	
Corn, at 8c.	
Currants, at 5c.	
Grapes, at 3c.	
Lettuce, at 1c.	
Onions, at 1c.	
Onions, at 60c.	
Pumpkins, at 5c.	
Peas, at 32c.	
Plums, at 60c.	
Parsnips, at 30c.	$8,826 41
Peaches, at 40c.	
Pears, at $1.25	
Peppers, at 60c.	
Plants, bedding, at 8c.	
Plants, annuals, at 2c.	
Plants, large G. H., at 25c.	
Rhubard, at 2c.	
Raspberries, at 5c.	
Radishes, at 60c.	
Radishes, at 1c.	
Sprouts, at 2c.	
Squash, at 5c.	
Spinach, at 60c.	
Strawberries, at 5c.	
Summer savory, at 3c.	
Sage, at 3c.	
Thyme, at 3c.	
Tomatoes, at 30c.	
Turnips, at 20c.	

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, MIMICO.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

January 1st, 1907.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., AND EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums:

SIRS,—In accordance with the requirements of the Statute, I have the honor to submit herewith the twelfth annual report of this Asylum for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
There were in residence on January 1st, 1906	308	299	607
Admitted during the year by warrant	26	14	40
Admitted during the year by certificates	26	45	71
Total admitted during the year	52	59	111
Total number under treatment during the year	360	358	718
Discharged during the year recovered	21	16	37
" " improved	5	8	13
" " unimproved	2	.....	2
Total discharged during the year	28	24	52
Number died during the year	19	25	44
Number eloped during the year	3	.....	3
Number transferred during the year	6	33	39
Total leaving institution during the year	56	82	138
Remaining in Asylum December 31st, 1906	304	276	580

Admissions.

One hundred and eleven patients were admitted during the year, and of this number sixty-five were between 20 and 45 years of age at the time of their admission: twenty were over 60 years, nine were over 70, and three were over 80 years old. Of those admitted thirty-six persons had been ill less than two months, but on the other hand forty-three of them had been ill over a year and were practically chronic cases before they were admitted.

Discharges.

Of the patients who were discharged during the year, thirty-one were between 20 and 40 years of age at the time they left the institution, and five had lived over 60 years. The total number discharged, namely, fifty-two, corresponds very closely with the annual number discharged for several years past.

Deaths.

Nineteen men and twenty-five women died during the year, and of this number twenty-three had attained the age of 60 years, nineteen were over 65 years, thirteen over 70, four over 75, three over 80, two over 85, and one had lived over 94 years. On looking at the immediate causes of death, it will be found that four of this number died of apoplexy, five of phthisis, five of epilepsy, and eleven of senile decay.

Farm and Garden.

The Farm, under Mr. Boulton's management, yielded three thousand bushels of potatoes, fifteen hundred bushels of oats, seventy tons of hay in addition to other grains as wheat, barley and peas, besides two hundred and forty tons of ensilage and two hundred and fifty tons of mangolds. The farmer sold during the year nearly $1,200 worth of pigs and produced from the cows eighteen thousand gallons of milk for the use of the patients.

The vegetables and small fruits grown in the garden under Mr. Matheson's management providede an abundant supply for institution use, and during the summer months their yield was so large that a considerable daily reduction in the consumption of meat was made possible.

The McNeil Farm.

During the past season a good deal of systematic labor has been expended, for the first time since its acquisition by the Government, upon this farm, and the return in the form of grain and vegetables has been gratifying. In addition to large supplies of green corn and green peas for table use for the patients, the products of this small property estimated at very conservative values amounted to $1,189.

Of even greater importance, however, than the season's return of grains and roots was the undertaking, already partly accomplished, of removing from the surface of the ground the water course running diagonally through this property from the lake shore southward and eastward to the lake. This water course has for years carried the rain fall and melted snow from a water-shed consisting of about forty acres of land situated north of the lake shore road and principally between it and the Grand Trunk railroad. After a careful examination of the water-shed and the fall which could be given to an underground drain, it was decided by the Provincial Engineer, Mr. Fairburn, who had the advantage of the counsel kindly given by Mr. J. A. L. MacPherson, of Islington, whose wide, practical experience enabled him to speak authoritatively on the subject, that an eighteen inch tile would furnish an ample conduit for all the water flowing in that direction even under the exceptional conditions of heavy rain falls and spring freshets. According to the calculations of the Engineer, so great a fall as sixteen inches in one hundred feet could be given to the drain, and this would enable it to carry away the enormous quantity of 6,000 gallons of water per minute. The work of trench digging and tile laying was proceeded with as rapidly as possible during the last several weeks of open weather, and a section of six hundred feet was completed at the north end of the course. When this underground course is completed to the lake several acres of land which could never before be cultivated will be added to the tillable area, and the great inconvenience of having, in the past, to cross the old open course by means of occasional bridges will be avoided.

Fire at Cottage Two.

On the last day of December, 1905, the unoccupied rear attic in Cottage Two for women was discovered to be on fire, and the fire equipment of the institution was at once brought into action to subdue it. Because of the inaccessibility of the attic, which was closed and had never been occupied, great difficulty was experienced in getting the water to play upon the burning structure, and despite the indomitable efforts of the Engineer and his trained staff of firemen, the flames ultimately gained such headway as to destroy the whole interior of the cottage. All of the women in the cottage were safely removed to other cottages and no accident or injury resulted to any of the inmates. Those employees who were not removing the patients to places of safety, or actively engaged in fighting the fire, assisted in removing the furniture and clothing, so that there was very little loss of property except the interior of the Cottage itself. The management very much appreciated your own prompt personal response to the telephone report of the conflagration, and the good state of preservation of the brick walls and floors of the first flat was unquestionably due in a large measure to your own experienced perseverence in the use of water by the willing hands at your command, after the danger of further extension of the fire was over. Too much praise could hardly be accorded to the Engineer and his staff, and to the male employees for their splendid work in keeping the fire confined to the one Cottage building. The whole incident furnished another incontestable proof of the advantage of the cottage system of buildings, both in the matter of safety for the patients and in point of economy in confining the destruction within narrow limits.

Your own immediate investigation into the origin of the fire elicited the fact that it originated from a defect in the electric wiring in the closed attic.

The Re-building of Cottage Two.

Soon after the destruction of Cottage Two by fire the Public Works Department prepared plans and specifications for its re-construction and advertised for tenders for the work. Later on it was decided that the rebuilding could be satisfactorily done by institution labor, as by this plan many of the patients could be furnished with interesting occupation, and considerable saving in money would accrue to the Province. The three institution artisans, Mr. Robert Maxwell, the Carpenter, Mr. John Gourlay, the Engineer, and Mr. Ben. Watson, the Mason, personally managed the work in their respective departments and at the same time worked with their own hands: Mr. Maxwell had supervision of all the work, and was always ready to explain the details according to the Architect's instructions. The Architect introduced some improvements in the re-constructed building which were not included in the original cottage, and when the work was all completed the structure was in better condition and more valuable than before the fire. The building operations were all successfully carried on without accident or injury to any person, either patient or employee, and a number of those who were engaged in the work have since been able to return to their homes.

Re-wiring Cottages.

At the time of the building of this institution electricity as a means of lighting was comparatively in its infancy, and very little was then known of the modern methods to insure safety. Instead of the knob and tube sys-

tem now in common use, ordinary rubber covered wire was carried without insulation through joists or other wooden structures with the confidence of the inexperienced and uninformed, and it is a matter of wonder that fires have not been more frequent from such causes. Since the re-construction of Cottage Two, which has been wired in keeping with the latest methods, Cottage One has also been re-wired on the same plan, and I am glad to know that you have recommended an appropriation for the re-wiring of all the other Cottages during the coming year, for until they are made safe in this respect there will be constant anxiety about their safety.

Fire in Soft Coal Vaults.

The installation of two automatic underfeed stokers late last year have made it possible to use soft coal screenings with some slight apparent advantage during the greater part of the year. The experiments conducted here with a view of determining the comparative economy of this method of heating have not yet covered a sufficient period of time to be wholly conclusive, but unless the life of the steam boiler is materially shortened by it, the method would seem to have some substantial claim to a more extended adoption.

The storing of large quantities of screenings for use in the automatic stokers was a new experience at this place, and as the coal vaults had not been provided with special ventilators for this variety of coal, in the early part of November spontaneous combustion occurred, and a great deal of labor was entailed in extinguishing the fire, though the loss of coal was slight.

Coal Vaults and Hose Tower.

Two of the most pressing needs of this Asylum are additional coal vaults and a hose tower. A large share of the season's supply of coal remains uncovered and exposed to the frost and snow and rain all through the winter, and in some measure its value is thereby diminished. This deterioration in quality could be prevented by the extension of the coal vaults at the four corners of the building situated above the present coal vaults, and the investment, which would not be large, would result in a profitable annual return.

After each fire practice, which takes place on the first day of every month, there is no suitable place where the fire hose may be dried, and they have to be suspended at a very slight angle of inclination in one of the subways until they are dry enough to roll up on the hose reel. If needed hurriedly while drying in the subway they could not be expeditiously reached, and it is on account of the foregoing reasons that a hose-tower should be provided. With a conveniently located hose-tower all the fire appliances would be placed together under one roof, and would be of easy access when emergency might require their immediate use.

Wharf.

The old wooden wharf is rapidly decaying above the water level, and it presents a very dilapidated appearance. If it were repaired by providing it with cement walls above the water line, it could be profitably used as the beginning of a more extended structure which would serve for the unloading of the institution coal supply. In transportation alone of the coal from $1,200 to $1,500 could be annually saved by unloading coal from the vessel upon the wharf here, and if the difference between the price of the coal on

the vessel and the price in the city be taken into account, the investment for the extension of the wharf would soon be returned, and ever afterwards this annual saving would accrue to the Province.

Intake Pipe.

The insecure condition of the intake pipe at this place has for many years been a source of danger to the health of the residents, and the frequent breakages in its course have given rise to several epidemics of typhoid fever. The bottom of the lake along the shore consists of unprotected and uneven rock, and during heavy storms the pressure upon the water pipe from the wave action has occasionally been so great that the pipe has been moved along the rocky bottom, and one of the flexible joints has been broken; then of course the water supply has come from the point of severance near the shore, instead of from the outer end of the intake pipe. These breakages have always taken place in the comparatively shallow water within two or three hundred feet from the shore where the wave action was greatest, and after several futile experiences of repairing this section of the pipe, it was decided that the only way to protect the pipe from the danger of being broken, was to make a trench for it in the rocky bottom of the lake and cover it over with cement. This difficult work was undertaken during the past summer by the Public Works Department, and after blasting out the rock to form a bed for the pipe, about four hundred feet of new pipe was buried in this trench under cement, and the outer end of the new pipe was connected with the distal section of the old pipe. Notwithstanding the utmost care in caulking the joints, upon repeated tests with air pressure there were several junctions where air escaped, but it was believed that while the apertures were large enough to permit a small amount of air to escape, their extent would not be sufficient to allow water to enter through them, especially as the water now comes from the outer end of the pipe by gravity and the pressure is consequently from within outward. During the progress of this work the water for drinking purposes has been supplied to the whole population from wells on the premises, and even at present, as the colon bacilli are still found in the water pumped from the lake, it is considered advisable to continue the use of the well water for drinking puposes. There is, however, no doubt now that with a comparatively small amount of work during the coming year upon this pipe, the institution will have assured for its use an abundant supply of good water.

Closing Road.

An unsuccessful application was made two years ago to have the road leading from the lake-shore road to the lake, between the property on which the Asylum buildings are situated and the lately acquired McNeil Farm, closed, but a renewed application to the Township Council during the past year was more favorably received. Permission has now been granted by the Council for the closing of this road upon the condition that another road allowance of the same size be given to the Township along the western boundary of the McNeil Farm, and this arrangement, while of equal value and convenience to the public, will serve as a great protection to the patients who are frequently exposed, by reason of the contiguity of the old road to the Cottages, to the annoyance of curious and inconsiderate idlers almost under their windows.

Floor and Ventilation of Kitchen.

Extensive repairs have been made to the floor of the kitchen during the year, and although not of the permanent character to be desired, they are sufficient to meet the present needs.

The Engineer has been able to instal a system of ventilation by means of a fan operated by steam power which effectually carries off the hot air and steam from the kettles and renders this department much more inhabitable.

Religious Services.

The resident clergymen at Mimico, Rev. Canon Tremayne, Rev. Mr. Morin and Rev. Mr. Harton, have again placed the institution under obligation to them by their regular attendance in rotation upon the Sunday services for the patients. During the past year Rev. Father Walsh has permanently assumed the clerical duties for those of the Roman Catholic faith, and his frequent ministrations during the week in addition to his duties on Sunday have afforded much comfort and help to many of our people.

Changes in Staff.

The steadily increased demand for labor in various callings throughout the Province, and the moderate wages paid to employees here, has occasioned many changes in the staff of attendants here during the past year.

There have only been two changes in the staff of Officers, namely, that of the Matron, Miss Quinlan, who resigned on April 1st after five years of earnest and faithful service, and that of one of the Assistant Medical Officers, Dr. Biggs, who was transferred to the Woodstock Hospital for Epileptics after two years commendable study and devotion to the work here. The former was succeeded by Miss Gurd, of Sarnia, who had former experience at the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Montreal, and the latter by Dr. MacNaughton, who has been four years as Assistant Medical Officer at the London Asylum.

Thanking you for your patient consideration and valuable counsel in meeting the various perplexities during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

N. H. BEEMER.
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No.1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending December 31st, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, January 1st, 1906				308	299	607
Admitted during the year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	26	14	40			
" Medical certificate	26	45	71			
				52	59	111
Total number under treatment during year				360	358	718
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	21	16	37			
" improved	5	8	13			
" unimproved	2	.....	2			
Total number of discharges during year	28	24	52			
Died	19	25	44			
Eloped	3	.....	3			
Transferred	6	33	39			
				56	82	138
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1906				304	276	580
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1071	1052	2123
" discharged	293	277	570			
" died	289	280	569			
" eloped	21	.....	21			
" transferred	164	219	383			
				767	776	1543
" remaining, 31st Dec., 1906				304	276	580
Applications on file				4	9	13

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maxinum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total, number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st January, 1906, to the 31st December, 1906.

——	Male	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 10th of July, 1906	313	299	612
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 28th of December, 1906	304	275	579
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	112,791	104,881	217,672
Daily average population	309	287.35	596.35

——	Admission of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Female.	
Social State.							
Married	17	38	55	375	574	949	1004
Single	35	21	56	644	419	1063	1119
Total	52	59	111	1019	993	2012	2123
Religion.							
Presbyterians	11	8	19	202	193	395	414
Episcopalians	9	17	26	192	210	402	428
Methodists	13	19	32	243	252	495	527
Baptists	2	1	3	30	46	76	79
Congregationalists	.....	1	1	3	5	8	9
Roman Catholics	10	11	21	251	212	463	484
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Other denominations	4	2	6	63	38	101	107
Not reported	3	.....	3	34	36	70	73
Total	52	59	111	1019	993	2012	2123
Nationalities.							
English	9	6	15	121	95	216	231
Irish	4	5	9	124	153	277	286
Scotch	1	.....	1	49	57	106	107
Canadian	33	46	79	661	641	1302	1381
United States	1	1	2	17	16	33	35
Other countries	3	1	4	31	18	49	53
Unknown	1	.....	1	16	13	29	30
Total	52	59	111	1019	993	2012	2123

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District		6	6	18	20	38	44
Brant		1	1	7	4	11	12
Bruce				3	3	6	6
Carleton				10	11	21	21
Dufferin				4	2	6	6
Elgin				6		6	6
Essex				5	2	7	7
Frontenac	1		1	9	14	23	24
Grey				17	11	28	28
Haldimand				1	1	2	2
Halton		1	1	3	6	9	10
Hastings				22	32	54	54
Huron				5	5	10	10
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton		1	1	5	3	8	9
Lanark				9	8	17	17
Leeds and Grenville				5	9	14	14
Lennox and Addington				4	5	9	9
Lincoln				1	1	2	2
Manitoulin	1	1	2	3	2	5	7
Middlesex				14	5	19	19
Muskoka District	4	4	8	24	20	44	52
Nipissing District	4	4	8	41	15	56	64
Norfolk				3	4	7	7
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2	33	36	69	71
Ontario	1	7	8	74	84	158	166
Oxford				9	2	11	11
Parry Sound				27	12	39	39
Peel	3	6	9	48	45	93	102
Perth				9	2	11	11
Peterbotough	7	3	10	64	78	142	152
Prescott and Russell				7	4	11	11
Prince Edward				2	6	8	8
Rainy River				10	5	15	15
Renfrew				4	5	9	9
Simcoe	10	8	18	134	117	251	269
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				6	9	15	15
Thunder Bay	5	2	7	13	8	21	28
Victoria	5	3	8	67	79	146	154
Waterloo				4	2	6	6
Welland				1	2	3	3
Wellington				1	3	4	4
Wentworth					7	7	7
York	10	11	21	275	301	576	597
Not classed				8	3	11	11
Total admissions	52	59	111	1,019	993	2,012	2,123

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	.....	2	2	10	5	15	17
Brant	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14	14
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10	10
Grey	.....	.....	.....	11	7	18	18
Halton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	17	22	39	39
Huron	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Kent	.....	.....	.....	4	0	4	4
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13	13
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	8
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	8
Manitoulin	.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	8
Muskoka District	1	.....	1	12	8	20	21
Nipissing	4	2	6	30	6	36	42
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2	16	15	31	33
Ontario	.....	2	2	39	19	58	60
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9	9
Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	19	5	24	24
Peel	2	2	4	22	20	42	46
Perth	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Peterborough	5	.....	5	40	22	62	67
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10	10
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4
Rainy River	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	11
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Simcoe	4	1	5	48	24	72	77
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	7
Thunder Bay	4	1	5	12	7	19	24
Victoria	3	.....	3	49	21	70	73
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Welland	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
York	2	2	4	162	148	310	314
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4
Total admissions	26	14	40	581	398	979	1,019

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months	Days.	
1	C. C.....	F	56	1 Jan., 1906	.....	5	25	Apoplexy.
2	M. S.....	F	39	2 " "	.....	5	12	Phthisis.
3	E. B.....	F	74	3 " "	15	.....	11	Cancer of Pylorus.
4	J. H.....	M	76	17 " "	.....	6	19	Heart Disease.
5	D. K.....	M	71	20 " "	1	1	10	Senility.
6	K. C.....	F	37	19 Feb., "	7	7	20	Phthisis.
7	M. C.....	F	94	25 " "	15	.....	.....	Senility.
8	J. S.....	M	60	27 " "	11	11	7	Phthisis.
9	J. G. T.....	M	33	14 March "	9	7	10	Epilepsy.
10	U. M.....	F	57	15 " "	11	2	4	Epilepsy.
11	R. G. T....	M	65	26 " "	2	8	26	Paralysis.
12	I. M.....	F	71	27 " "	13	11	9	Senility.
13	A. R.....	M	72	9 April, "	.....	5	20	Senility.
14	F. C. S.....	M	37	15 " "	.....	.....	11	General Paralysis.
15	J. McK.....	M	48	29 " "	.....	11	21	Paralysis.
16	M. E. R....	F	41	1 June, "	4	11	21	Phthisis.
17	J S.....	M	50	20 " "	.....	.....	18	Heart Disease.
18	C. M.....	F	62	26 " "	.....	1	15	Apoplexy.
19	E. I. B.....	F	24	14 Aug., "	.....	8	19	Status Epilepticus.
20	J. T.....	M	69	15 " "	5	8	11	Apoplexy.
21	M. D.....	F	72	21 " "	1	9	10	Dysentery.
22	E. R.....	M	41	17 " "	.....	.....	12	Ex. of Acute Mania.
23	R. G. W....	F	63	2 Sept. "	1	1	26	Ex. of Melancholia.
24	E. T.....	F	71	4 " "	.....	5	11	Senility.
25	I. W.....	F	81	5 " "	.....	8	7	Dysentery.
26	S. D.....	F	69	16 " "	1	1	28	Dysentery.
27	E. N.....	F	61	17 " "	.....	4	14	Cerebral Hemorrhage.
28	M. A. L....	F	45	2 Oct. "	8	5	25	Endocarditis.
29	S. A.....	M	89	11 " "	.....	1	13	Senility.
30	I. C.....	F	43	11 " "	1	.....	13	Cerebral Tumor.
31	J. S.....	M	53	22 " "	.....	11	11	General Paralysis.
32	J. K.....	F	73	23 " "	1	2	19	Senility.
33	M. A. H	F	50	31 " "	3	8	5	Ex. of Melancholia.
34	W. A. B....	M	38	3 Nov. "	.....	1	12	General Paralysis.
35	C. F.....	F	70	3 " "	14	1	14	Heart Disease.
36	H. B.....	M	67	8 " "	13	6	21	Senility.
37	E. W.....	F	68	12 " "	1	2	26	Senility.
38	J. N.....	F	53	12 " "	10	9	29	Tubercular Peritonitis.
39	J. A.....	M	66	19 " "	1	5	19	Senile Decay.
40	J. C. C.....	M	31	29 " "	4	3	22	Epilepsy.
41	G. S.....	M	52	30 " "	11	6	16	Status Epilepticus.
42	M. R.....	F	74	3 Dec. "	3	9	3	Senility
43	M. S.....	F	40	4 " "	.....	4	8	General Paresis.
44	J. T. P.....	M	32	13 " "	4	7	27	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1906.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	2	2	2	5	7
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	3	.....	3	5	1	6
Venereal Disease	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Overwork	.....	1	1	4	3	7
Accident or injury	1	1	2	4	1	5
Lactation	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4	2	6	3	2	5
Other forms of brain disease	1	6	7	1	2	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	2	3	.....	1	1
Fevers	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	11	9	20	1	.....	1
With other combined cause not ascertained	5	8	13	2	4	6
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
With other combined cause not ascertained	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	21	23	44	28	39	67
Total	52	59	111	52	59	111

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probation leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	29	33	62
Discharged recovered	10	9	19	.....	.....	.....
" improved	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 31st Dec., 1906.	12	11	23	29	33	62

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	2	3	5	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	12	6	18	2	1	3	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	6	5	11	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
" 30 " 35 "	5	6	11	1	3	4	3	.....	3
" 35 " 40 "	6	7	13	4	2	6	2	2	4
" 40 " 45 "	5	7	12	.....	2	2	1	3	4
" 45 " 50 "	4	3	7	2	2	4	1	1	2
" 50 " 55 "	4	4	8	4	.....	4	3	2	5
" 55 " 60 "	2	3	5	1	1	2	.....	2	2
" 60 " 65 "	2	5	7	.....	1	1	1	3	4
" 65 " 70 "	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
" 70 " 75 "	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	2	1	3
" 75 " 80 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 85 " 90 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 90 " 95 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	52	59	111	21	16	37	19	25	44

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 31st Dec., 1906.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	24	7	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	12	4	2	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	10	13	3	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	8	6	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	6	12	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	12	3	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	4	5	1	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	9	3	.....	1
" 8 " 9 "	1	6	1	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	5	3	2	.....
" 10 " 11 "	2	5	2	1	.....
" 11 " 12 "	1	3	1	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	11	38	7	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	6	38	1	2	.....
" 2 to 3 years	7	48	4	2	.....
" 3 " 4 "	4	30	2	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	3	37	1	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "	5	23	.....	2	.....
" 6 " 7 "	2	34	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	17	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	20	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	106	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	88	.....	1	.....
" 20 years and upwards	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	111	580	37	13	2

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	5	1,330	.....	1,330
Tailor's shop	4	.....	994	994
Shoe shop	2	344	.....	344
Engineer's shop	11	3,336	.....	3,336
Mason work	3	942	.....	942
Wood yard and coal shed	6	211	.....	211
Bakery	3	1,062	.....	1,062
Laundry	20	1,207	4,471	5,678
Painting	3	707	.....	707
Farm	19	5,102	.....	5,102
Garden	10	3,121	.....	3,121
Grounds	30	8,562	.....	8,562
Stable	4	1,265	.....	1,265
Kitchen	14	2,964	2,189	5,153
Dining Rooms	38	7,300	5,030	12,330
Officers' Quarters	5	365	1,334	1,699
Sewing rooms	30	.....	8,125	8,125
Knitting	15	.....	4,268	4,268
Mending	9	.....	2,608	2,608
Storeroom	1	307	.....	307
General	250	44,710	41,618	86,328
Special	20	3,726	2,375	6,101
Subway	13	3,475	.....	3,475
Total	515	90,036	73,012	163,048

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1906, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	6	9	15	Nipissing District	12	9	21
Brant	2	2	4	Northumberland	7	1	8
Dufferin	1	1	2	Ontario	21	35	56
Dundas	.....	1	1	Oxford	3	.....	3
Durham	2	5	7	Parry Sound District	9	4	13
Elgin	1	.....	1	Peel	13	16	29
Essex	.....	1	1	Perth	5	.....	5
Frontenac	2	.....	2	Peterborough	26	29	55
Grey	7	4	11	Prince Edward	.....	1	1
Haldimand	1	1	2	Rainy River District	5	2	7
Halton	.....	2	2	Simcoe	45	24	69
Hastings	5	3	8	Thunder Bay District	7	7	14
Huron	1	.....	1	Victoria	25	25	50
Kent	2	.....	2	Waterloo	2	.....	2
Lambton	1	1	2	Wentworth	.....	2	2
Lincoln	1	.....	1	York	83	84	167
Manitoulin	1	2	3				
Middlesex	2	.....	2	Total	304	276	580
Muskoka District	6	5	11				

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Sex. Age.	Male.	Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality. Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other countries or unknown.	Religious denomination. Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Social State. Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Years.	Mo's.	Admitted by. Warrant.	Certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
B. P.	32		1	York	1								1			1	5	9		1		Cobourg.
M.S. K. C.	27		1	Ontario	1								1			1	1	11	1			"
A. D	29		1	Nipissing	1						1				M		5	11	1			Penetang
M. F.	66		1	York	1						1					1	4	1	1		Domestic	"
M. A. F.	26		1	Muskoka	1							1				1		8		1		"
M. M	40		1	Algoma	1							1			M		1	3	1			"
E. S.	27		1	York	1								1			1	2	6	1		Domestic	"
C. R.	26	1		Parry Sound	1					1						1	1	4		1	Farmer	"
T. L.	60	1		Simcoe	1						1				M		1	1	1		Laborer	"
L. D.	29	1		Nipissing	1						1					1	11		1		Laborer	"
P. Y.	32	1		York		1				1						1		7	1		Laborer	"
P. D.	26	1		Ontario	1							1				1	3	3	1		Laborer	"
H. A.	72		1	York	1					1					M			2		1	Housekeeper	Toronto (Mercer)
I. A	67		1	Victoria	1							1			M		4	9	1		Home duties	" "
J. C.	46		1	Peel	1						1				M		5	6	1		Home duties	" "
J. A.	46		1	Peel	1								1			1	10	4	1		Spinster	" "
H. S.	72		1	York					1			1				1	7	6		1		" "
C. L. B	60		1	York		1				1					M		1	9		1	Wife	" "
J. H.	29		1	Peterboro	1									1		1	4			1	Domestic	" "
E. E. B.	65		1	York		1				1					W			7	1			"
E. F.	77		1	Peel		1				1					M		7	7		1	Housework	"
L. S.	27		1	York	1								1			1		5		1	Book Binder	"
M. B.	82		1	Waterloo				1				1			M		14	3		1	Housekeeper	"

TABLE 12—*Continued.*

Patients transferred to other Asylums.—*Continued.*

Initials of persons transferred.	Sex. Age.	Male.	Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality. Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other countries or unknown.	Religious denomination. Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Social State. Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Years.	Mo's.	Admitted by. Warrant.	Certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
M. W.	60		1	Kingston Asylum	1					1						1	15	7	1			Toronto (Mercer)
E. C.	49		1	York	1									1	M			3	1		Seamstress	" "
T. C.	25		1	York	1					1						1	4			1	Domestic	" "
C. C.	56		1	Simcoe	1						1				M		9	5		1	Home duties	" "
H. F.	68		1	Welland	1								1		M		11	2	1		Home duties	" "
M. H.	52		1	Dufferin	1									1	M		12	7	1		Home duties	" "
E. H.	48		1	York			1						1			1	3	10		1	Housekeeper	" "
M. K.	50		1	York	1								1		M		15	7	1		None	" "
M. L.	55		1	York	1					1						1	15	4		1	None	" "
M. M.	65		1	York			1				1				M		15	7	1		Domestic	" "
S. M.	64		1	Wellington	1									1			15	8	1			" "
M. N.	67		1	York	1							1			M			9		1	Wife	" "
M. S.	68		1	Peterboro				1				1				1	11	3	1		Milliner	" "
M. A. S.	37		1	Nipissing	1						1				M		1	10	1		Wife	" "
C. G.	67		1	Hastings	1					1					M		15	6	1		Wife	Cobourg.
F. H.	64	1		York					1					1		1	5			1	Painter	Toronto.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings cut Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	2,600

Male Cottages.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	11,827

Female Cottages.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	2,206
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	15,270
	17,476

Laundry.

Number of pieces passing through laundry Number of pieces washed in Male Cottages Number of pieces washed in Female Cottages	358,765

Shoe Shop.

Number of pairs of boots and shoes repaired	506
Number of other articles repaired	59
	565

Tailor Shop.

Number of garments cut and made	1,132
Number of garments repaired	4,222
	5,354

Engineer's Department.

Number of articles made and repaired	1,578

Two cottages, re-construction of.

Mason's Department.

Re-building cottage, two. (from January to October).	
Cut out and built in windows in stable	2
Boilers	4
Subways	1
Drain pipe claid on farm, feet	600
Drain pipe lain in subways	1
Cement floor	1
Hearth in kitchen	2
Ranges	2
Weigh scales	1
Mantel piece	1

Paint Shop.

Number of articles painted, varnished and glazed	1,144

Superintendent's house painted outside.
Mason's house painted and papered.
Cottage "A" painted and decorated inside.
Cottage "E" painted and decorated inside.
Greenhouse painted and glazed.

Carpenter Shop.

Number of articles made	169
Number of articles repaired	506

General building operations and repairs.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Farm.

Articles and price.	Value.
Wheat, at 70c.	
Oats, at 41c.	
Peas, at 70c.	
Straw, at $7.00	
Hay, at $10.00	
Mangels, at $5.00	
Milk, at 18c.	
Eggs, at 25c.	
Peas and oats, mixed, at 60c.	
Pork	
Calves	
Calf (veal) at 8c.	
Potatoes, at 60c.	
Ensilage, at $1.50	
Beans, at 60c.	
Beets, at 40c.	$9,607 40
Corn, at 10c.	
Cabbages, at 3c.	
Carrots (field), at 20c.	
Lettuce, at 2c.	
Onions (green), at 2c.	
Onions (dry), at 80c.	
Peas (green), at $1.00	
Radishes, at 2c.	
Parsnips, at 40c.	
Tomatoes, at 75c.	
Carrots (garden), at 80c.	
Rhubarb, at 2c.	
Apples, at 75c.	
Pears, at 60c.	
Plums, at 50c.	

Garden.

Peas, ground, 243 lbs.
Beans, 80 lbs.
Rhubarb, 328 bunches.
Onions, green, 216 lbs.
Lettuce, 387 bunches.
Corn, green, 200 lbs.
Tomatoes, 394 lbs.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, BROCKVILLE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ont.:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the statistical report of the Asylum for the Insane, Brockville, for the year 1906.

The total admissions during the year amounted to one hundred and forty-three, being eight less than last year: the total number of discharges amounted to seventy-nine, four more than last year, and the total number of deaths fifty-four, being ten more than last year. Ten patients were transferred to the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, and at the present time we have room for only one female patient. Unless there is a marked increase in the number of the insane in the Brockville Asylum district, we will be able, with our present number of beds, to receive the great majority of those applying for admission. We have at the present time six hundred and sixty-five beds, but many of our dormitories are over-crowded and if hygienic and sanitary rules were adhered to we should not be able to accommodate more than six hundred patients in residence at one time.

An additional cottage for tuberculous patients, as suggested in my estimes for next year, would relieve the present congestion and at the same time provide much needed facilities for the proper care and treatment of persons suffering from this disease.

There has been a decrease in the number of warrant cases admitted during the year, but the improvement in the matter of disposing of such cases has been much more marked than the figures would indicate. Patients are now very rarely committed to gaol, but are merely kept under supervision in comfortable quarters until such time as arrangements for their admission are completed. The plan of sending attendants from here to transfer such patients has facilitated their removal very much. I am quite convinced that when the new regulations are better understood by physicians and magistrates that this long standing grievance will have almost disappeared. A large number of the warrant cases that we receive might very well be admitted in the ordinary way and with greater dispatch if application was made direct to the Superintendent, and I have no doubt that this plan will be more generally followed in the future.

The general health of our patients during the year was most satisfactory. There were no epidemics and very little severe illness of any kind. The number of deaths was somewhat larger than usual. A numbr of patients were received in the last stages of physical disease and far beyond the hope of recovery. There appears to be a tendency to send helpless, bedridden patients from the different hospitals and from their own homes to be cared for here. It is true that such patients are insane and may be so certified, but they are not dangerous to themselves or others and might very will be kept in quieter surroundings.

The fact that one of our patients reached the advanced age of 103 years after having spent 41 years of his life in our Provincial Asylums, and that a number of other patients died at a ripe old age after many years in residence, is sufficient proof that the regular routine and the plain nutritious diet provided in our Hospitals for Insane is conducive to long life.

Of recent years we often hear utilatarians express the opinion that it is of little use to prolong the lives of these unfortunate people. It is true that they are not able to perform any works of value, but they are also quite harmless, and this much cannot always be said of persons promulgating such revolting doctrines. Our common humanity obliges us to treat with the greatest care and kindess our unfortunate fellow beings who are unable to care for themselves.

The number of probationary discharges may appear to be large, but there are many persons subject to recurrent mental diseases who may without danger to themselves or others be permitted to spend a considerable time at their own homes. Their subsequent return may mean a little inconvenience, but this nothing compared with the benefit and pleasure they derive fro moccasional visits to their friends.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. J. MOHER,
Medical Superintendent.

Brockville, January 1st, 1906.

To Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my report on matters pertaining to the management of this Asylum for the year 1906.

During the year many much needed improvements were made in our buildings and general equipment. Six new hot water boilers were purchased and placed in position, one in each cottage, for the purpose of increasing the heating capacity in each cottage plant. It is expected as a result of this work, that more heat will be produced at less cost. A new high power steam boiler has also been purchased for the heating plant in the main buildings. A splendid new root house has been erected, in which we will be able to store our garden produce. The excavation for this building was done by our own labor as well as fitting up the interior, and putting on the roof.

A new gateway was erected on the west side, and the iron fence continued as far as the entrance, and some distance beyond. The cement posts are similar in design to those already placed at the main entrance, and the work of quarrying and dressing the stone, putting in the foundation, making the cement fence caps, and putting up the posts was done by our own help.

Another section has been added to the skating rink, and the waiting room has been extended almost the entire length of the rink, and a gallery provided upstairs. This waiting room is heated by steam from the main plant, and will accommodate about one hundred patients. A glass front permits a clear view of the rink, and patients are enabled to witness the carnivals and the skating, and curling matches. The waiting room will be occupied by the patients both during the afternoon and evening when the ice is in use. A separate cloak room and up-to-date lavatory are also on the

ground floor. Taking it altogether we have one of the best and most complete rinks in this district. This work was very largely done by our own labor, and the total cost was several hundred dollars less than it would have been, had the work been done by contract. New verandahs were built on the main building, and on a number of the cottages. The old verandahs were so decayed and dilapidated that they had to be almost completely rebuilt. A new stock scale was purchased and erected for the purpose of weghing fat cattle shipped here for Asylum use. This as well as the old hay scales were also covered by scale houses. Extensive interior repairs and alterations were also made in the cow and horse stables.

Considerable repairs were also made in the brick walls in the main building and cottages, and new eave troughs and down pipes were placed on the verandahs, the old gutters and pipes being too small to carry off the water during even an ordinary storm. A new fire escape was erected in the rear of the Executive building, principally for the protection in case of fire, of the domestics who occupy quarters in the fourth story. It is a relief to known that this means of exit is provided, as a conflagration in this part of the building might otherwise be followed by serious consequences. During the coming year, the matter of providing fire escapes in the different cottages should receive your careful consideration.

The repairs were carried on as usual during the year. Our painter assisted by a well organized staff of patients has done more and better work than ever before. In addition to the work in the halls and cottages, the skating rink, two scale houses, iron fence, and new verandahs received his artistic attention. He also scraped and painted the four large water tanks, a most difficult task, and one which occupied a very considerable period of time, and which work was very much needed.

New closets were put in the Executive building. A new store-room, wash-room and bath-room was fitted up in cottage 4. The latter was supplied with a gegenstrum apparatus. I hope to make a similar improvement in the remaining cottages during the coming year.

The Asylum store was removed from the old cramped quarters, and a new one fitted up in the old carpenter shop. A portion of the old store is now used as an industrial room, a department which has been established this year, and which will be more fully developed later on. It is impossible to enumerate the many improvements which were made from time to time as a result of which the general condition of the institution is better than ever before.

The terrace in front of the main building was completed and seeded early in the spring. This work has been going on for the last two years, and now that it is finished we feel rewarded for the large amount of labor spent on it. The new drive-way on the south side of the terrace has also been completed, and a considerable strip of rough land has been graded and seeded between this road and the green house. A roadway has also been constructed from near the west side entrance to the Superintendent's residence, the bed of which was formed of large stones rmoved from the grounds that are being prepared for recreation purposes in front of the male cottages, a large strip of which has been graded and prepared for seeding in the spring. Another driveway has been built from the greenhouse to the Prescott Road, as well as one from the same point directly east. The embankment extending from the female cottages to the farm buildings, which was covered with stone and rubbish of various kinds, has been cleaned, graded and converted into a terrace. This work is also just completed, and will be seeded next year. The balance of the southern portion of the grove has been graded and seeded, and is much enjoyed by our female patients

throughout the summer, both in the morning and in the afternoon. Additional grading has been done in the old men's resting ground, in the rear of the cottages, and a hedge planted for protection on the north side.

A large number of ornamental shrubs have been planted throughout the grounds, and in a few years there will be a marked improvement in our surroundings.

In all the works carried on here this year, special attention was paid to the matter of finding employment for as large a number of patients as possible. It is not unusual to have as many as one hundred patients at work on the grounds daily, and if our staff of male attendants was larger, more patients might be employed. While a great deal is being done in the way of improving our property, there still remains sufficient to find employment for our patients for many years to come. The improvements in our grounds from year to year is quite marked, but the improvement in the mental condition of our patients, as a result of this open air occupation is a matter of much greater importance. Occupation is an important factor in the treatment of mental diseases, and it deserves to receive as much attention as any other method of cure.

In my report of last year I drew your attention to the necessity of providing additional nurses, both in the male and female departments of the Asylum. I am glad to know that my suggestions were adopted in part, at least, and I desire to report that this extra help has been of much assistance to us in providing better nursing and care for our inmates. One additional night nurse has been added on the female side, and we need at least four more, two on the male, and two on the female side. With a night nurse in each cottage, we could leave our bed-rooms and dormitories unlocked, and in this way remove a condition of which our patients frequently complain, and which should never be tolerated in any institution. The night nursing of the insane has in my opinion never received sufficient consideration in the past, and I sincerely hope that we shall soon be provided with sufficient help to enable us to make this very necessary improvement in our management at an early date.

During the year I also received your permission to employ female nurses in the male cottages. I believe that this is one of the most important advances that this institution has ever made, and am quite sure that it will means a very great improvement in the care and management of a considerable number of our male patients.

Each of our male cottages has a population of sixty-five patients. Of these not more than ten per cent. are curable; forty per cent. are in the various stages of dementia and the rest consist of chronic insane with sufficient intelligence to engage in ordinary out-door labor. The majority of this latter class are deeply interested in their domestic surroundings and appreciate as much as any person can any effort that may be made to keep their sleeping apartments, their day-rooms and their dining-rooms as bright, clean and attractive as possible. With this object in view, I placed in each men's cottage an experienced female nurse. These nurses were transferred from the female side and were selected from those who had already given evidence of possessing special talents for this particular line of work. They were given complete charge of the dining-room, and with the help of female patients, were expected to supervise the necessary work in connection with the preparation of each meal and with the placing of everything in order when the meal was over. They were to see that the floors, walls, windows and furniture were kept in a proper condition, and that curtains, pictures and other decorations were supplied when required and kept in order. They

were also responsible for the condition of the men's clothing and to see that sick and bed-ridden patients received their proper food and medicine. It is impossible to enumerate in this report all the good that may be accomplished by a conscientious and capable nurse amidst such surroundings. There is no limit to the kindness and sympathy that fills the heart of the true woman, and where in the world is kindess and sympathy needed more than in the lives of these patients who, through no fault of theirs, are deprived of the kind ministration vouchsafed to others not half so deserving and much less grateful. It is impossible to find the ideal nurse outside the ranks of the gentler sex, and while male nurses may be necessary for the performance of certain duties, still the general domestic management and the comfort and happiness of male patients require the attention of competent female nurses.

A great deal of attention has been devoted to the matter of providing suitable recreation and amusements for our patients. Notwithstanding the fact that large numbers of insane are being discharged from the different asylums from year to year, we must still bear in mind that the total number of chronic incurable insane is gradually increasing. This being the case, it is evident that matters pertaining to the comfort and happiness of such a large number of persons suffering from mental diseases must be of consderable importance in the management of an Asylum for the Insane. Apart from this, it is a fact universally recognized that curable cases are largely influenced by such matters as amusement, recreation and occupation. Dances and concerts of various kinds were held twice a week during the winter season, and special entertainments were provided from time to time by a number of ladies and gentlemen from Brockville. Our annual sports and exhibition of fancy work were held in September, and the numbers in attendance were much larger than ever before. A bowling contest for male patients and a croquet contest for female patients was held on the 1st of July. Competition in both events was keen, and the patients spent a most enjoyable day. The bowling green was well patronized during the afternoons and evenings and the sixteen pairs of bowls which you were good enough to send us were very much appreciated. A rink composed of patients only succeeded in winning a number of victories from players belonging to bowling clubs in adjoining towns. Curling and skating were very largely indulged in during the winter, and a fancy dress skating carnival was one of the events of the season. I am quite convinced that the various entertainments have aided materially in hastening the recovery of many of our patients, and have also rendered life more attractive for those who are obliged to spend the balance of their days here. Our obligations towards those poor people are not satisfied by simply providing them with food and clothing. We must do more than that. We must endeavor to make life in their restricted quarters as bright and cheerful as possible.

Owing to the change in the personnel of our medical staff during the year, and also owing to the fact that we were without the services of an Assistant Physician for some time, our clinic has not been carried on as successfully as in former years. I am glad to say that our staff is now complete, and that the work is being carried on as usual, and we have also formed plans to devote more time and attention to this important subject during the coming year.

Our training school for nurses has been carefully carried on during the year, and both final and primary examinations were held in the month of May. Seven candidates passed the primary and eight passed the final examinations. The first graduating exercises were held on the evening of June

8th, when the following candidates received their diplomas: Miss S. Shinnick, Miss F. Belmont, Miss A. Sargent, Miss Cora M. Lee, Miss M. McMahon, Mr. R. E. McArthur, Mr. R. T. Stratton, Mr. Wm. Reilly; and the following passed the Primary examination: Miss O. Brown, Miss Lizzie Burke, Miss Annie Latham, Miss Nellie Whelan, Miss Victoria Hillis, Miss Victoria Simpson, Mr. J. A. Murphy.

All attendants, both male and female, are obliged to take a full course of lectures, but only those who wish to do so take the examinations. There has been a marked improvement in the care and management of our patients since this school was organized, and our intention is to improve the character and efficiency of our teaching from year to year. When lectures were resumed in the autumn it was gratifying to observe our recent graduates in attendance working as diligently as ever to acquire greater skill in their profession.

While the general domestic conditions of our Provincial Asylums are most satisfactory, there appears to be a general lack of medical appliances and facilities for the purpose of carrying on in a satisfactory manner the medical treatment of the insane in accordance with modern methods and ideas. The Superintendent and staff of the different Asylums have been expected to keep abreast of the times, but they have been so hampered with routine duties that they have not been able to accomplish all that was expected of them. The very nature of their occupation separated them very largely from their brother practitioners who appear to be more in touch with modern methods and treatment. That there has been a failure in this respect must be evident to any person who has had an opportunity of observing the difference in the medical work done in an ordinary hospital and that done in an Asylum for the Insane. There are signs, however, that a marked improvement has been taking place in this respect in the last few years, and it is to be hoped that this progress may be continued. Apparatus should be supplied for the purpose of making frequent and necessary examination of the blood and various secretions, and in addition the medical staff should be increased. The routine work in connection with the ordinary asylum is very great, and extra assistance should be provided so as to enable the different members of the medical staff to make a special study of individual cases.

Our staff of attendants and nurses is altogether inadequate and should be increased. An increase in wages is also necessary in order to secure and retain a better class of employees. A suitable home should also be provided for our nurses, whose devotion to their duties merits greater consideration than it has received in the past. At present they are obliged to sleep in apartments adjoining those occupied by patients, and their night's rest is frequently disturbed. When we consider the exacting nature of their duties and the great responsibility resting on them during every hour of the day, one need not wonder that their health oftentimes becomes impaired.

In my estimates for 1907, which you have already received, I pointed out the necessity of erecting an Assembly Hall. I feel that it is not necessary for me to do more than express a hope that this building may be provided next year. If possible, too, a nurses' home should be erected and an infirmary provided for our patients who are suffering from physical diseases. An inexpensive cottage should also be provided for tuberculous patients. You are already quite familiar with the reasons why these buildings should be erected and there can be no reasonable objection to proceeding with some of these works at once.

Our farm and garden crops were quite satisfactory. The hay crop was unusually abundant and the potato crop better than usual, but still not at all satisfactory, and we find it much more profitable to grow hay, corn, mangles, etc., and purchase the bulk of our potatoes elsewhere. We are gradually bringing additional farm land under cultivation, but the work is laborious owing to the rough condition existing here. The gardener also is extending his grounds, and as a result of this our farm and garden produce will gradually increase from year to year. The matter of appointing an assistant to the gardener should receive your consideration, as there is at the present time more work than one man can accomplish.

There has been some changes in the staff during the year. In April Dr. Clare was transferred to Woodstock to fill the position of Assistant Superintendent in the Hospital for Epileptics, after having spent almost five years in this institution, during which time he rendered important service to the people under his care. While we are glad to know that Dr. Clare received a well deserved promotion, at the same time we all regretted to see him sever his connection with this institution. Miss Walsh, who filled the position as Stenographer for a number of years in a most satisfactory manner, resigned voluntarily to accept another position elsewhere. Miss Walsh was loyal and painstaking in every way, and everbody here regretted to see her go. Dr. Sutherland has been appointed to the position vacated by Dr. Clare and Miss Milroy is at present acting as Stenographer. There were no other changes in the staff, but the old officers were as loyal, faithful, and energetic as ever, and all worked in harmony to raise the standard of this institution, and to assist in every way in promoting the comfort and well-being of our patients.

Religious services were held as usual every Sunday morning and special services from time to time on week days. We are again very much indebted to the clergymen of Brockville for their kindness in ministering to the spiritual wants of our patients as well as for the lively interest they have manifested in the general welfare of this institution.

The employees and attendants, with very few exceptions, have worked faithfully and zealously, performing their duties in a most satisfactory manner. I am inclined to think it would be difficult to find anywhere a more capable or devoted staff of nurses, and I desire on their behalf to express their appreciation of the advance in wages made during the year, and I sincerely hope that a further increase will soon be made as a recognition of the good work that they are doing.

In concluding this report, I wish to thank you personally for the valuable service you have rendered this institution during the year. Your deep interest in our general welfare, particularly in the cases of patients and employees, have been a great help to me in my endeavors to fill in a satisfactory manner the important and responsible position as Superintendent of this institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. J. MOHER,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending December 31st, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, January 1st, 1906	.....	.....	.....	333	331	664
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	14	12	26			
" medical certificate	56	61	117			
Total number under treatment during year	70	73	143	403	404	807
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	19	31	50			
" improved	13	10	23			
" unimproved	5	2	7			
Total number of discharges during year	37	43	80			
Died	28	26	54			
Eloped	2	.....	2			
Transferred	5	5	10	72	74	146
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1906	.....	.....	.....	331	330	661
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	903	852	1,755
Total number discharged	264	296	560			
" died	270	199	469			
" eloped	20	2	22			
" transferred	18	25	43			
" remaining, 31st Dec., 1906.	572	522	1,094	331	330	661
Applications on file						
Awarded	1	3	4			
Not awarded	5	3	8			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, for year ending December 31st, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 3rd of August, 1906)	341	344	685
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of December, 1906)	331	328	659
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	122,648	122,949	245,597
Daily average population	336.02	336.84	672.86

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Total.
Social State.							
Married	34	32	66	306	408	714	789
Widowed	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single	33	35	68	527	371	898	966
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	70	73	143	833	779	1,612	1,755
Religion.							
Presbyterians	13	13	26	148	135	283	309
Episcopalians	12	13	25	149	139	288	313
Methodists	11	12	23	132	166	298	321
Baptists	2	3	5	21	21	42	46
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Roman Catholics	27	30	57	304	283	587	644
Quakers	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	1
Other denominations	3	2	5	41	25	66	71
Not reported	1	.....	1	34	7	41	42
Total	70	73	143	833	779	1,612	1,755
Nationalities.							
English	1	2	3	55	38	93	96
Irish	2	.....	2	61	84	145	147
Scotch	.....	.....	.....	22	24	46	46
Canadian	65	70	135	627	599	1,226	1,361
United States	1	1	2	28	16	44	46
Other countries	1	.....	1	21	11	32	33
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	19	7	26	26
Total	70	73	143	833	779	1,612	1,755

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	6
Carleton	26	21	47	192	182	374	421
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	8
Essex	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	11
Frontenac	.....	1	1	13	13	26	27
Grey	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Halton	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	12	26	38	38
Huron	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	8
Kent	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	8
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	9
Lanark	6	9	15	72	82	154	169
Leeds and Grenville	15	16	31	145	162	307	338
Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1	3	5	8	9
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	15	16	31	31
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	12	9	21	21
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11	11
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	8
Peel	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	6
Perth	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	7
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	6
Prescott and Russell	5	9	14	60	58	118	132
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	5
Renfrew	.....	1	1	12	10	22	23
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9	9
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	17	16	33	149	118	267	300
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	8	10	10
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Welland	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	8
York	.....	.....	.....	48	42	90	90
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	7
Total admissions	70	73	143	833	779	1612	1755

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1		1	1
Bruce				2		2	2
Carleton	8	7	15	120	92	212	227
Elgin				3	1	4	4
Essex				4	4	8	8
Frontenac				7	7	14	14
Grey				1	1	2	2
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				1		1	1
Hastings				7	17	24	24
Huron				3		3	3
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				5	1	6	6
Lanark	1	1	2	23	14	37	39
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	28	18	46	47
Lennox and Addington	1		1	3	5	8	9
Lincoln				2	2	4	4
Middlesex				10	6	16	16
Norfolk				1		1	1
Northumberland and Durham				7	3	10	10
Ontario				5	7	12	12
Oxford				5	1	6	6
Peel				1		1	1
Perth				6		6	6
Peterborough				4	2	6	6
Prescott and Russell	2	4	6	30	28	58	64
Prince Edward				2	2	4	4
Renfrew				8	4	12	12
Simcoe				5	2	7	7
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	1		1	32	10	42	43
Victoria				2	7	9	9
Welland				4		4	4
Wellington				1		1	1
Wentworth				3	2	5	5
York				43	35	78	78
Not classed					1	1	1
Total admissions	14	12	26	386	272	658	684

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	S. G.....	M	60	Jan. 13, 1906	3	8	28	Exhaustion of mania.
2	J. R.....	M	64	Feb. 13, "	10	7	21	Marasmus.
3	J. C.....	F	32	July 9, "	5	8	8	Phthisis.
4	A. K.....	F	66	Feb. 28, "	.....	9	9	Arterial sclerosis.
5	P. O.....	M	103	Mar. 3, "	10	2	26	Senile decay.
6	C. P.....	F	81	" 4, "	2	1	26	Marasmus.
7	H. D.....	M	68	" 5, "	1	2	22	Septicaemia.
8	J. M.N....	F	50	" 14, "	.....	3	17	Pneumonia.
9	J. R.....	M	66	" 27, "	.....	1	20	Senile decay.
10	L. T.....	F	68	" 29, "	3	6	11	Senile marasmus.
11	J. M. H. W.	M	55	" 31, "	11	3	4	Exhaustion of mania.
12	R. C.....	F	75	April 6, "	2	1	21	Purpura hæmorrigæ.
13	I. C.....	F	60	" 7, "	10	3	27	Phlebites.
14	O. K.....	F	46	" 19, "	11	3	23	Phthisis.
15	A. McK ...	M	64	" 26, "	4	.....	11	Phthisis.
16	W. T. L...	M	48	May 27, "	.....	5	9	Marasmus.
17	C. A.....	F	65	June 1, "	9	6	28	Valvular heart disease.
18	S. J.....	F	83	" 4, "	10	5	29	Arterial sclerosis.
19	C. O. R....	M	41	" 8, "	10	3	14	Fibroid phthisis.
20	P. S.....	M	38	" 14, "	1	8	.....	General paresis.
21	J. R.....	M	50	" 19, "	10	4	14	Fibroid phthisis.
22	J. W.....	M	65	" 19, "	.....	.....	21	Pernicious anaemia.
23	J. T.....	M	36	" 20, "	4	1	5	Fibroid phthisis.
24	E. N.....	F	32	July 4, "	6	3	2	Acute phthisis.
25	M. D.....	F	38	" 12, "	2	3	18	Tuberculosis.
26	F. X. W...	M	63	" 14, "	.....	9	18	Epilepsy.
27	W. W.....	M	47	" 28, "	.....	7	21	General paresis.
28	A. S.....	M	76	Aug. 9, "	5	9	7	Cardiac exhaustion.
29	R. W. H...	M	50	" 11, "	.....	2	8	Exhaustion of mania.
30	J. T.....	M	68	" 11, "	9	1	27	Senile decay.
31	W. R.....	M	49	" 27, "	2	1	13	Tuberculosis.
32	J. H.....	F	68	" 28, "	.....	4	.....	Senile decay.
33	J. F.....	F	68	" 29, "	11	8	2	Senile dementia.
34	A.D.C	F	55	Sept. 13, "	.....	.....	14	Cerebro s. meningitis.
35	D.N	M	37	" 18, "	.....	1	4	Phthisis and heart disease.
36	J.C.....	M	61	" 26, "	.....	7	19	Toxæmico.
37	M. D. McM	F	27	" 27, "	8	4	7	Convulsions.
38	J. M	F	54	" 28, "	10	7	2	Bright's disease.
39	D.J. McD.	M	35	" 28, "	10	8	19	Suicide.
40	R. S.....	M	72	" 29, "	....	5	12	Paralysis.
41	J.B	M	77	Oct. 22, "	1	1	25	Broncho-pneumonia.
42	J. S.....	M	41	" 27, "	1	7	11	General paralysis.
43	C.M	F	51	" 27, "	3	2	29	Chronic nephritis.
44	J. L.....	M	66	" 30, "	6	6	14	Paralysis.
45	I. McE....	F	67	Nov. 2, "	9	2	16	Endocarditis.
46	J. S	M	76	" 17, "	.....	5	3	Arterial sclerosis.
47	C.H.....	F	44	" 23, "	12	9	2	Dementia.
48	C. S.....	F	33	Dec. 5, "	3	11	16	Pneumonia.
49	M. C.....	F	33	" 7, "	3	3	15	Dementia.
50	J. C.....	F	41	" 13, "	.....	.....	12	Exhaustion of mania.
51	R. I.....	M	28	" 16, "	1	8	1	Septicaemia.
52	.M. McL.	M	41	" 19, "	.....	4	30	Paresis.
53	D. F	F	58	" 24, "	1	1	17	Spinal meningitis.
54	G. A. B ...	F	70	" 24, "	.....	3	12	Pneumonia.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admission for the year ending December 31st, 1906.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Love affairs, including seduction	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	1	2	10	8	18
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	11	3	14	11	2	13
Intemperance, sexual	2	.....	2	2	1	3
Venereal disease	3	1	4	3	1	4
Over-work	1	1	2	1	2	3
Sunstroke	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Puerperal	.....	4	4	.....	6	6
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	3	1	4	3	1	4
Other forms of brain disease	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	9	17	26	16	16	32
Fevers	2	1	3	1	1	2
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	16	22	38	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	9	11	20	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	4	2	6	4	.....	4
Unknown	5	7	12	14	16	30
Total	70	73	143	70	73	143

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probation leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	32	29	61
Discharged recovered	9	16	25	.....	.....	.....
" improved	9	7	16	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	8	2	10	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1906	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	32	29	61

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	1	3	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	7	5	12	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	8	12	20	1	3	4	1	1	2
" 30 " 35 "	6	11	17	6	6	12	.....	4	4
" 35 " 40 "	6	10	16	1	3	4	4	1	5
" 40 " 45 "	12	5	17	3	6	9	4	1	5
" 45 " 50 "	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
" 50 " 55 "	6	4	10	1	3	4	3	3	6
" 55 " 60 "	4	4	8	2	2	4	.....	2	2
" 60 " 65 "	6	2	8	2	1	3	5	1	6
" 65 " 70 "	4	8	12	1	.....	1	4	7	11
" 70 " 75 "	4	1	5	.....	1	1	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2	.....	1	1	2	2	4
" 80 " 85 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 100 " 105 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	70	73	143	19	31	50	28	26	54

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	32	13	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	16	6	2	1	1
" 2 " 3 "	13	10	2	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	11	9	11	1	1
" 4 " 5 "	5	10	3	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	2	13	8	3	.....
" 6 " 7 "	11	7	2	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	8	2	2	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	8	1	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	6	.....	2	1
" 10 " 11 "	2	6	2	.....	1
" 11 " 12 "	.....	7	1	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "	11	26	4	3	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	5	30	3	1	1
" 2 to 3 years	9	38	3	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	7	26	1	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	63	1	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	22	2	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	66	1	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	26	1	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	68	.....	1	.....
" 10 " 15 "	4	150	.....	1	.....
" 15 " 20 "	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	143	661	50	22	7

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	5	758	.....	758
Tailor's shop	3	653	.....	653
Shoe shop	1	248	.....	248
Engineer's shop	10	2,103	.....	2,103
Mason work	1	396	.....	396
Repairing roads	25	4,703	.....	4,703
Wood yard and coal shed	5	1,237	.....	1,237
Bakery	4	1,023	.....	1,023
Laundry	39	1,241	7,521	8,762
Dairy	12	2,530	.....	2,530
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	3	397	.....	397
Piggery	2	719	.....	719
Painting	9	1,433	.....	1,433
Farm	25	6,059	.....	6,059
Garden	23	4,204	.....	4,204
Grounds	17	3,261	.....	3,261
Stable	3	689	.....	689
Kitchen	18	1,456	3,174	4,630
Dining rooms	78	8,463	9,449	18,012
Officers' quarters	16	320	1,918	2,238
Sewing rooms	31	.....	8,455	8,455
Knitting	18	.....	4,215	4,215
Mending	21	.....	3,781	3,781
Wards	165	19,423	24,711	44,134
Storeroom	1	309	.....	309
General	55	3,417	10,763	14,180
Totals	593	65,042	74,087	139,129

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1906, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bruce	3	2	5
Carleton	84	77	161
Dundas	14	9	23
Durham	1	4	5
Elgin	2	1	3
Essex	3	2	5
Frontenac	3	7	10
Glengarry	10	15	25
Grenville	9	22	31
Grey	2	1	3
Haldimand	1	.....	1
Halton	1	.....	1
Hastings	7	14	21
Huron	3	2	5
Kent	3	.....	3
Lambton	5	1	6
Lanark	26	25	51
Leeds	34	33	67
Lennox and Addington	3	4	7
Lincoln	.....	2	2
Middlesex	7	8	15
Norfolk	2	.....	2
Northumberland	3	1	4
Ontario	2	3	5
Oxford	2	1	3
Peel	1	.....	1
Perth	4	1	5
Peterborough	1	.....	1
Prescott	14	25	39
Prince Edward	.....	1	1
Renfrew	4	6	10
Russell	10	11	21
Simcoe	2	2	4
Stormont	35	18	53
Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Victoria	1	2	3
Waterloo	1	.....	1
Welland	2	.....	2
Wellington	.....	2	2
Wentworth	1	3	4
York	22	23	45
Not classed, unknown, etc	2	2	4
Total	331	330	661

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nat'nality. Canadian	Nat'nality. English	Nat'nality. Scotch	Religious Denomination. Church of England	Religious Denomination. Roman Catholic	Religious Denomination. Presbyterian	Religious Denomination. Methodist	Religious Denomination. Other Denominations	Social state. Married or Widowed	Social state. Unmarried	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Years	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Mo's	Admitted by. Warrant	Admitted by. Certificate	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
M.E.B.	75	....	1	Stormont	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	26	....	1	....	Not stated	Toronto Asylum
J.D.	67	....	1	Lennox	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	27	....	1	....	Domestic	Toronto Asylum
E.W.	46	....	1	York	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	11	....	1	....	Domestic	Toronto Asylum
M.W.	45	....	1	Hastings	1	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	M	..	10	....	....	1	Housewife	Toronto Asylum
J.W.	35	....	1	Victoria	1	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	*	....	1	....	House duties	Toronto Asylum
G.F.C.	71	1	....	Northumberland	1	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	25	....	....	1	Laborer	Toronto Asylum
N.C.	55	1	....	Lincoln	..	..	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	20	....	1	....	Sail maker	Toronto Asylum
D.A.	49	1	....	York	1	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	22	....	1	....	Laborer	Toronto Asylum
A.M.	35	1	....	Peterborough	1	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	M	*	....	....	1	....	Laborer	Toronto Asylum
D.S.	42	1	....	Peel	1	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	Laborer	Toronto Asylum

* Not stated.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	10,022
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	34,434
	44,456

Tailor Shop.

Number of garments made	723
Number of garments repaired	297
	1,020

Laundry.

Number pieces passing through laundry	213,544

Carpenter Shop.

Number of articles made	170
Number of articles repaired	2,492
	2,662

General building operations and repairs.

Engineer's Department.

Number of articles installed and repaired	597

General plumbing operations and repairs.

Painter's Department.

General repairs, etc.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Farm.

Showing products of the farm for year ending September 30th, 1906.

25 Tons	Hay, at $10.00	$250 00
85 "	Ensilage, at $2.00	170 00
1,000 Bushels	Mangolds, at 15c.	150 00
9,047 "	Turnips, at 15c.	75 00
1,690 "	Carrots, at 15c.	15 00
		$660 00

Garden.

Showing products of the garden for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Quantities.	Articles and Price.	Value.
741 Bunches	Asparagus, at 8c.	$59 28
1,640 "	Beets, at 40c.	656 00
6,848 "	Beets, at 4c.	273 92
2,740 Heads	Cabbage, at 3½c.	95 90
911 "	Cauliflower, at 6c.	54 66
4,585 "	Celery, at 3½c.	160 48
1,690 Bushels	Carrots, at 40c.	676 00
9,441 Bunches	Carrots, at 3c.	283 23
473 Dozen	Corn, green, at 8c.	37 84
6 Tons	Corn, fodder, at $2.00	12 00
196 Dozen	Cucumbers, at 10c.	19 60

Garden.

39	Quarts	Cucumbers, pickling, at $1.00	39 00
1,254	Bunches	Lettuce, under glass, at 5c.	62 70
2,785	"	Lettuce, garden, at 3c.	83 55
1,669	"	Onions, at 3½c.	58 42
12	Quarts	Onions, pickling, at 6c.	72
29	Bushels	Peas, green, at $1.00	29 00
600	"	Parsnips, at 40c.	240 00
945	"	Pumpkins, at 5c.	47 25
39	Dozen	Peppers, at 12c.	4 68
3,786	Bunches	Rhubarb, at 2½c.	94 65
524	"	Radishes, at 3c.	15 72
138	Boxes	Raspberries, at 8c.	11 04
561	"	Strawberries, at 8c.	44 08
92	Bushels	Spinach, at 50c.	46 00
2,414	Pounds	Squash, at 7c.	168 98
293	Bushels	Tomatoes, at 70c.	205 10

Vegetable plants:

900	Tomato plats, per C, $1.50	13 50
3,700	Cabbage plants, per C, 25c.	9 25
1,200	Cauliflower plants, per C, 50c.	6 00
5,000	Celery plants, per C, 40c.	20 00

Flowering plants:

4,800	Geraniums, (Zonales), at 10c.	
	Geraniums, (Saleroi), bordering, at 6c.	
	Acharanthus, Coleus, etc., at 6c.	
	Miscellaneous plants, at 50c.	
	Miscellaneous plants, at 25c.	
	Miscellaneous plants, at 10c.	
	Miscellaneous plants, at 5c.	

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, COBOURG.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

January 5th, 1907.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., AND EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Asylums of Ontario:

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting to you, as required by statute, the report of this institution for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1906.

The year began with the full number of patients, viz.: 146, and closed with the same, as seen in Table No. 1.

We had nine deaths during the year; one patient being discharged; and five were transferred to other Asylums. The one we discharged was out on probation and did not return within the allotted time, but was subsequently brought back as a new admission.

We have made some additional improvements to our premises.

1. The coal bins for the kitchen and laundry were built, and placed away from the course of the current produced by the fan which supplies fresh air to our heating apparatus. By this arrangement, and doing away with the daily use of oil lamps in the basement, I think we have done away with the soot discharging throughout the hot air vents.

2nd. A cover over the large weighing scales has also been erected, thus sheltering it from storms.

3rd. A porch for the east door of the Superintendent's residence was likewise constructed.

4th. A wire fence on two sides of the garden adjoining the above residence was also built.

5th. A water pipe and hydrant to convey water to the brown house and ice house were provided, and this will enable us to wash the ice away from the sewers of the main building.

6th. The hot air conveyors in the basement on the west side were covered with an asbestos covering. These pipes were exposed frequently to cold air drafts, and this covering has been quite a saving of heat, which was very much needed in very cold weather. This cover helps very much at least in protecting from cold air drafts.

7th. Two copper covers were placed on the steam cooking boilers in the kitchen, replacing others worn out.

8th. The kitchen was repainted, also the patients' dining rooms and back hall and stairway.

9th. We planted last spring 4 pear trees, 32 apple trees, 48 raspberry bushes, and all did well through the summer. Besides we planted 15 shrubs, 7 rosebushes, 8 vines and 1 linden tree.

I am having four common yellow willows and silver leafed poplars cut down to make room for more fruit bearing trees, which will be more beautiful and profitable as well. These trees are not ornamental where they stand, but injurious to surrounding fruit trees.

Our garden was excellent this year, and much more productive than before, and I hope to see it still better this year. We are at a disadvantage in working our grounds as we have to depend upon others to get our ploughing, etc., done.

Our wants are great; most of them were reported last year, and therefore I need not repeat them now. I would suggest that you take into con-

sideration the advisability of putting in an electric plant. We paid last year over $560 for lighting, and I am assured we could instal a plant for less than $3,000, and a dynamo could be run for storage when no other machinery was being used, and then we could have our own light when we needed it and at a reduced price.

I should like to plant a few more apple trees next spring, so that in a few years more there would be plenty of fruit for the use of the institution. We want to work a larger garden this year and our help, I fear, will not be sufficient. However, the past year has been fairly satisfactory.

One official change took place, the resignation of Dr. Harriet Cockburn on September 30th last. No one has been appointed in her place, but I have the assistance of a trained nurse, Miss M. Snyder, of Brockville, whose services are all that are required. She does the work under my directions, and this I prefer, as it brings me in closer relations with the patients.

In conclusion, it is but fair, as it is pleasing, to say that there has been very little of the disagreeable among officials and attendants, and I hereby express my gratitude for the unfailing urbanity and faithfulnesss which has characterized all employed in the institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HICKEY,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, COBOURG, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending December 31st, 1906.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, January 1st, 1906					146	146
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant		6	6		6	6
" Medical Certificate		9	9		9	9
Total number under treatment duting year					161	161
Discharged during year :—						
As improved		1	1		1	1
Total number of discharges during year		1	1			
Died		9	9			
Transferred		5	5	15	15	15
Remaining in Asylum 31st Dec., 1906					146	146
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum		184	184		184	
Total number discharged		5	5		5	5
" died		25	25		25	25
" transferred		8	8		8	8
" remaining 31st Dec, 1906		146	146		146	146

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asyum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st January, 1906, to the 31st December, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 31st of January, 1906)		146	146
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 20th of October, 1906)		144	144
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year		53,164	52,964
Daily average population		$145\frac{39}{365}$	$145\frac{39}{365}$

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married		7	7		79	79	79
Single		8	8		105	105	105
Total		15	15		184	184	184
Religion.							
Presbyterians		5	5		33	33	33
Episcopalians		2	2		40	40	40
Methodists		7	7		49	49	49
Baptists					6	6	6
Roman Catholics		1	1		37	37	37
Quakers					1	1	1
Other denominations					13	13	13
Not reported					5	5	5
Total		15	15		184	184	184
Nationalities.							
English		3	3		21	21	21
Irish		4	4		34	34	34
Scotch		2	2		12	12	12
Canadian		5	5		110	110	110
United States					2	2	2
Other Countries					2	2	2
Unknown		1	1		3	3	3
Total		15	15		184	184	184

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients were admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total Admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant					2	2
Carleton		1	1		1	1
Elgin					2	2
Essex					1	1
Frontenac		1	1		1	1
Grey					6	6
Haliburton					1	1
Halton					2	2
Hastings		1	1		4	4
Huron					6	6
Kent					1	1
Lambton					4	4
Lennox and Addington					1	1
Lincoln					4	4
Middlesex					13	13
Northumberland and Durham		6	6		29	29
Ontario		3	3		12	12
Oxford					5	5
Peel					1	1
Perth					3	3
Peterborough		1	1		11	11
Prince Edward					1	1
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe					9	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					3	3
Victoria					7	7
Wellington					5	5
Wentworth					9	9
York		1	1		36	36
Not classed					2	2
Nipissing		1	1		1	1
Total admissions		15	15		184	184

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant					2	2
Elgin						
Essex					1	1
Grey					3	3
Halton					1	1
Hastings		1	1		2	2
Huron					4	4
Kent					1	1
Lambton					1	1
Lennox and Addington					1	1
Lincoln					2	2
Muskoka District					4	4
Northumberland and Durham		2	2		7	7
Ontario		3	3		8	8
Oxford					2	2
Peel					1	1
Perth					2	2
Peterborough					5	5
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe					4	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					1	1
Victoria					3	3
Wellington					2	2
Wentworth					4	4
York					27	27
Not classed					1	1
Total admissions		6	6		90	90

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J. L.	F.	70	Jan. 11, 1906	4		3	Marasmus.
2	M. D.	F.	82	Jan. 17, "	4		3	Senile Decay.
3	J. D.	F.	70	April 9, "	4	2	26	Exh. of Dementia.
4	M. B.	F.	66	April 17, "	4	3	3	Exh. of Epilepsy.
5	A. F.	F.	60	Sept. 8, "	4	7	22	Exh. of Chr. Mania.
6	L. D.	F.	40	Oct. 4, "	1		1	Phthisis.
7	E. McK.	F.	90	Nov. 14, "	2	6	8	Inanition.
8	A. J.	F.	52	Nov. 16, "	3	10	2	Heart Disease.
9	E. C.	F.	69	Nov. 19, "			2	Heart Failure.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1906.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Physical.						
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Puerperal	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Unknown	.....	10	10	.....	10	10
Total	.....	15	15	.....	15	15

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probation leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Discharged improved	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 25 to 30 years	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
" 30 " 35 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 40 " 45 "	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 45 " 50 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
" 50 " 55 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 60 " 65 "	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 65 " 70 "	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 70 " 75 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 80 " 85 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 85 " 90 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 90 " 95 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
From 1 to 2 months	1				
" 6 " 7 "	1				
" 11 " 12 "		14			
" 12 " 18 "	1	5			
" 2 to 3 years	2	2			
" 3 " 4 "		4		1	
" 4 " 5 "		121			
" 5 " 6 "	1				
" 6 " 7 "	2				
" 7 " 8 "	1				
" 9 " 10 "	1				
" 15 " 20 "	1				
" 20 years and upwards	4				
Totals	15	146		1	

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Laundry	7		1,490	1,490
Kitchen	4		1,025	1,025
Dining rooms	10		3,043	3,043
Sewing rooms	5		1,003	1,003
Knitting	4		1,321	1,321
Mending	1		16	16
Halls	29		7,763	7,763
General	9		2,773	2,773
Total	69		18,434	18,434

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1906, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Females.	Counties and districts.	Females.
Brant	1	Middlesex	9
Carleton	1	Nipissing District	1
Dundas	1	Northumberland	9
Durham	12	Ontario	6
Elgin	2	Oxford	3
Essex	1	Peel	1
Frontenac	1	Perth	3
Glengarry	1	Peterborough	7
Grey	6	Prince Edward	1
Haldimand	....	Simcoe	8
Halton	2	Stormont	1
Hastings	2	Victoria	7
Huron	6	Wellington	3
Kent	1	Wentworth	9
Lambton	4	York	32
Lennox and Addington	1		
Lincoln	4	Total	146

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality.		Religious Denomination.		Social State.		Durat'n of Insanity prior to admission.	Admitt'd by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
				Canadian.	United States.	Roman Catholic.	Methodist.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Yrs.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
B. B.	34	1	York	1	....	1	....	....	1	8	1	....	None	Hamilton.
E. K.	41	1	York	1	....	....	1	1	1	17	....	1	None	Toronto.
S. B.	57	1	Lincoln	....	1	1	....	1	....	22	1	....	Home duties	"
P. D.	41	1	Hastings	1	....	1	....	....	1	4	...	1	School teacher.	Kingston.
M. D.	39	1	Hastings	1	....	1	....	....	1	4	....	1	None	"

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Laundry.

Number of pieces passing through laundry	95,165

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	897

Engineer's Department.

Number of articles repaired and overhauled	411

General repairs.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Garden.

Name and rate.	Value.
Beans, at 25c. Beets, at 5c. Cabbage, at 50c. Carrots, at 5c. Carrots, at 40c. Corn, at 10c. Lettuce, at 5c. Onions, at 5c. Parsnips, at 5c. Parsnips, at 40c. Tomatoes, at 25c. Cucumbers Radishes Peas	$259 04

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, PENETANGUISHENE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

January 16th, 1907.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., AND EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Asylums, Etc., Parliament Buildings, Toronto:

SIRS,—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Penetanguishene Asylum for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

During the past year many changes have been made in and about the buildings and farm to improve things generally, and we expect to make more next year.

Our first care has been the welfare and comfort of the patients, and we are glad to be able to say that their condition is satisfactory, that all enjoy comparatively good health, and are as happy and contented as could be expected. There has been much improvement in the mental condition of many patients; we have had no escapes, and the death rate has been small, remarkably so, when we consider the great age and feeble condition of a large number of our inmates.

We have in residence 243 patients, and had eight deaths during the year.

We have endeavored to give some kind of employment to as many as possible, and believe that this contributes largely to their health and contented condition. Their employment not only tends to the general improvement of the patient, but enables us to improve and beautify our grounds, keep the buildings in a good state of repair, build new ones, clear up our waste land and get the farm in a better state of cultivation.

Result of our Work.

We have done considerable work during the year as a result of the patients' labor.

Green House.

The Green House that was commenced last year has been completed; also a new potting house built of cement, steel and glass, so that we now have a beautiful green house and potting house 120 ft. long, 22 ft. wide and 16 ft. high, and at the present time filled with a great variety of useful and ornamental plants, to be used in the garden and grounds.

Implement Shed and Weigh Scale.

We have built a shed on the north side of the barn yard, 100 ft. long and 24 feet wide, which was very necessary to protect farming implements, wagons, etc., from the sun and rain, affords a convenient place for storing tile lumber, etc., and at the same time gives good protection to the barn yard.

Our weigh scales, which were formerly useless owing to their situation, have been removed and placed in a convenient position for weighing the produce of the farm, as well as coal, flour, etc., purchased for the Asylum.

The scales are placed on a cement foundation, and protected from the weather by a suitable building.

Pig Pen.

An addition to the pig pen has been built 100 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, having a strong cement and stone floor under the pens, swinging glass windows that give plenty of light in cold weather, and air in the summer. I might add that our pig pen has been a source of considerable revenue during the past year.

Silo.

We have built a reinforced cement silo, 15 ft. in diameter on the inside and 29 ft. high, placed in a convenient position for feeding, and is now partly filled with ensilage.

Root House.

We have constructed a root house with hollow walls, 42 ft. x 20 ft., for keeping the vegetables to be used in the Asylum kitchen. This root house is built of cement, has a cement floor, and we have utilized the attic for storing garden tools and implements, the building being very complete for the purpose for which it is intended. The old root house has been repaired, new windows cut through the stone work, the bottom excavated, and a cement floor put down. This root house is used for storing potatoes and turnips.

Old Board Fence.

The high board fence that formerly surrounded the grounds has been taken down, and the lumber used in building the pig pen, sheds, etc. This greatly improves the appearance of the main buildings, more particularly from the water front, and gives the patients a larger and more pleasant recreation ground.

Portico.

The portico built on the plans of Mr. Heakes, in front of the main building, is a beautiful and substantial addition, and makes an appropriate finish to the massive stone work that forms the steps and approach to the front entrance. We have constructed a double corridor at the end of the two female dormitories, each 18 ft. wide and 48 ft. long, enclosed in glass. The first floor is finished in cement on a heavy stone foundation, and as each dormitory opens on the corridor, it will no doubt prove a great benefit to the old ladies that cannot work or take long walks, giving them an opportunity to take some exercise in the open air in all kinds of weather.

New Dormitory.

To meet the continued increasing demand for more accommodation, we converted the upper part of the building that was formerly used as a shoe and tailor shop into a dormitory now occupied by thirty-one patients (men) This dormitory has a single room, a large attendants' room and a lavatory fitted up with modern plumbing. Under this dormitory were the old paint and carpenter shops, and as it was thought a dangerous position for them, these shops have also been converted into a dormitory for men, and will be

ready for occupation in a few days. This dormitory has a clothes room, attendants' room, and a lavatory.

It is the intention to use part of this dormitory as a sitting room for both the upper and lower dormitories, as they are connected by a stairway.

Carpenter Shop.

The carpenter shop has been placed in one end of the second story of the old machine shop for the winter.

After the new bakery is completed, it is proposed to place the carpenter shop in one end of the old play room, which is conveniently situated for that purpose.

Laundry and Bakery.

The foundation of the laundry was commenced last fall, but owing to the lateness of the season, we were compelled to suspend operations until the spring, but as we have the brick and other materials on hand to build both bakery and laundry, we expect to make an early start as soon as the season opens.

Repairs.

Seven of the houses have been painted and repaired which improves the surroundings generally. The driving house, which had rotten sills, and was too low to allow a top buggy to enter, has been repaired from top to bottom, and is now a very convenient addition to our buildings.

Farm.

The farming operations have been very satisfactory during the past year. We have built over a mile of good substantial wire fencing, and expect to build more next season.

We used our stone machine in clearing the new ten acre field, which was afterwards sown with oats and yielded 450 bushels. This field is a part of the seventy acres adjacent to the original Asylum ground, and it is our intention during the coming season to fence in this seventy acres for pasturage. The soil on this lot is good but very stony, and we propose clearing up a portion each year, until the whole lot is incorporated into the farm.

We cleared, broke up and drained a plot of ground near the light-house wharf containing about six acres, which is ready for seeding in the spring.

A field of ten acres in front of the barn has been under-drained, and five acres adjoining this field has been cleared, under-drained, and will be added to the farm next season.

We could not make use of the land across the Bay as we could not get a scow built in time, but expect to remedy that this winter, and cultivate some fifty or sixty more acres of land situated on the other side of the Bay.

Garden.

It has been a very successful year for the garden. It supplied the patients with large quantities of vegetables in the proper season. We had tomatoes from the first of July to the fifteenth of October, during which time we supplied the patients with 177 bushels, and other vegetables in proportion.

The Work for 1907.

There will be much work required during the coming year to insure the success of this Institution, and to get the running expenses on a more economical basis. At the present time the cost of fuel is more than it should be, on account of the old boilers that are out of date, and scattered about the buildings in such a way that they consume more coal than is actually necessary for heating. If these boilers could be replaced with new ones, and all put in one battery in a central position, they could be used for all purposes, and would save much expense in both fuel and management. We have ample room and a suitable position for a battery of boilers, and by excavating under a portion of the old parade platform, a coal vault could be built at a very moderate expense, adjacent to the boiler room, in such a position that the coal could be dumped in from the top, either from a wagon or from a tram-car. This vault could be built of cement, and most of the work done by Asylum labor.

More Asylum Accommodation

As has been reported on before, we have a large empty three story brick building that could be utilized to relieve the congestion in the other Asylums of the Province.

Some time ago this building was used for machine shop, carpenter shop, paint shop, etc., but having been burned down, was rebuilt in a most substantial manner, with a strong trussed roof covered with slate, and floors laid with $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch maple. This building properly fitted up would accommodate 200 patients, and as we have a large dining hall on the first floor of the main building not in use, all this additional Asylum accommodation could be secured without a very large expenditure.

At the present time, as you are aware, we have no single rooms, the patients occupying four large and two small dormitories. Although this plan appears to work very satisfactorily with us, and allows a classification of patients that they seem to enjoy, there are times when some patients should be in single rooms, and there are some patients who require to be kept in single rooms.

This building could be fitted up with dormitories, lavatories, bath-room and enough single rooms to meet the requirements of this Institution, and as the basement would be laid in cement, this work could be done by our own labor.

More Stable Accommodation Required.

We have a large amount of pasture land, and should be able to raise our own cows for milk, and also supply a number of beef cattle.

Owing to the present arrangement of the stables and the barn, the cattle and horses are placed together in one part in such a manner that a great waste of space is the result. We can re-arrange this, do nearly all the work ourselves, and have the cattle and horses in separate stables, and almost double our present capacity, thus making room for the increased number of cattle we are raising.

Slaughter House and Cooking Room.

Our piggery is complete and up to date, but as we have no facilities for killing pigs and cattle, we require a slaughter house and cooking room

large enough to give us a place for a gasoline engine. By placing the gasoline engine in the same building with the cooking room it would be protected from frost and convenient for cooking feed for pigs, chopping grain, filling the silo, etc.

More Root House Accommodation.

The old root house, which we now use for storing potatoes, turnips and mangles, is not large enough for the purpose, but by building two cement walls from the corner of the barn to the middle of the silo, we would be able to have a large root house in the most convenient position adjacent to the stables for feeding purposes. In building this we could make use of the walls of the barn and silo for one side and end of the root house, and could do all the work ourselves.

In closing the report of 1906, I take the opportunity of thanking the members of the Penetanguishene Asylum staff for the interest they have taken in their work during the past year, and wish them all a very happy and prosperous New Year.

I have the honor to be, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, PENETANGUISHENE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending December 31st, 1906.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1906	.....	.....	.....	92	116	208
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	26	9	35	.....	.....	.....
" Medical Certificate	9	6	15	35	15	50
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	127	131	258
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	.....	3	3			
" improved	2	.....	2			
Total number of discharges during year	2	3	5			
Died	4	4	8			
Transferred	.....	3	3	6	10	16
Remaining in Asylum 31st Dec., 1906	.....	.....	.....	121	121	242
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	137	140	277	137	140	277
Total number discharged	3	4	7			
" died	11	8	19			
" transferred	2	6	8			
" remaining 31st Dec., 1906	.....	... ..	.....	121	121	242

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1905, to the 31st December, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 21st of November, 1906)	122	124	246
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 23rd of April, 1906)	92	113	205
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	38,876	42,688	81,564
Daily average population	107	116	223

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married / Widowed	6	8	14	35	66	101	101
Single	28	7	35	96	69	165	165
Not reported	1	.....	1	6	5	11	11
Total	35	15	50	137	140	277	277
Religion.							
Presbyterians	4	4	8	23	23	46	46
Episcopalians	8	3	11	28	29	57	57
Methodists	9	5	14	30	28	58	58
Baptists	1	.....	1	4	4	8	8
Roman Catholics	6	2	8	28	33	61	61
Other denominations	5	.....	5	18	9	27	27
Not reported	3	.....	3	14	6	20	20
Total	36	14	50	145	132	277	277
Nationalities.							
English	8	.....	8	25	11	36	36
Irish	1	1	2	11	26	37	37
Scotch	2	.....	2	6	11	17	17
Canadian	22	13	35	72	75	147	147
United States	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	8
Other countries	3	.....	3	11	4	15	15
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	10	7	17	17
Total	36	14	50	139	138	277	277

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to the 30th September, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	4	1	5	10	5	15	15
Bruce	1		1	1	1	2	2
Carleton	1		1	1		1	1
Dufferin		1	1		1	1	1
Elgin		1	1		2	2	2
Frontenac					2	2	2
Grey	2	1	3	10	3	13	13
Halton				1		1	1
Hastings					4	4	4
Huron				1	1	2	2
Lambton	2		2	2		2	2
Lennox and Addington				1		1	1
Lincoln	1		1	1		1	1
Middlesex	4	1	5	4	3	7	7
Muskoka District	1		1	6	5	11	11
Norfolk					1	1	1
Northumberland and Durham				4	5	9	9
Ontario	1		1	9	3	12	12
Oxford				2	1	3	3
Peel				1	1	2	2
Perth	1		1	1		1	1
Peterborough	1		1	2		2	2
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2	2
Renfrew	1		1	1		1	1
Simcoe	2	5	7	29	44	73	73
Victoria	1		1	3	4	7	7
Welland					1	1	1
Wellington	1		1	2	2	4	4
Wentworth	1		1	5	2	7	7
York	6		6	26	38	64	64
Not classed	6	3	9	16	7	23	23
Total admissions	37	13	50	140	137	277	277

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	3	2	5	4	2	6	6
Bruce	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2
Carleton	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Elgin	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Grey	1	1	2	8	2	10	10
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Lambton	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Lincoln	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Middlesex	4	1	5	4	1	5	5
Muskoka District	.....	1	1	4	4	8	8
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Ontario	1	.....	1	9	1	10	10
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Perth	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Peterborough	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2
Renfrew	1	.....	1	2	1	3	3
Simcoe	.....	2	2	11	18	29	29
Victoria	1	.....	1	2	4	6	6
Welland	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wentworth	1	.....	1	2	2	4	4
York	2	.....	2	22	22	44	44
Not classed	6	1	7	13	7	20	20
Total admissions	26	9	35	95	72	167	167

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
47	N. C.....	F....	63	Feb. 16.....	3	8	12	General paralysis.
213	C. M.....	F....	64	April 3.....	3	6	25	Senile decay.
116	M. W.....	F....	67	April 19.....	29	10	19	Paralysis.
207	M. A. M...	F....	71	May 3.....	1	8	3	Senile decay.
236	N. W.....	M...	38	Sept. 1.....	10	3	14	Typhoid fever.
242	E. R. T....	M...	43	Oct. 7.....	14	4	20	Heart disease.
132	J. G. O. ...	M...	64	Oct. 29.....	13	1	7	"
66	C. W.....	M...	53	Nov. 22.....	17	11	.....	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1906.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Religious excitement.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Physical.						
Self-abuse, sexual.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Accident or injury.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination....	4	4	8	4	4	8
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	6	3	9	6	3	9
Unknown.....	15	8	23	15	8	23
Total.....	35	15	50	35	15	50

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of probational discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Discharged, recovered	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1906.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 20 to 25 years	2	2	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 30 " 35 "	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	10	2	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 40 " 45 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 45 " 50 "	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 50 " 55 "	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 55 " 60 "	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 60 " 65 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 65 " 70 "	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 70 " 75 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	36	14	50	.....	3	3	4	4	8

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.
Under 1 month	.....	1	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	3	.....	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	4	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	.....	.....	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	.....	1	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "	2	2	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	1	1	.....
" 10 " 11 "	3	2	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	.....	10	1	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	6	7	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	3	10	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	3	19	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	12	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	4	17	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	2	7	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	5	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	9	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	5	20	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	3	36	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	31	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	6	53	.....	.....
Totals	50	242	3	2

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	573	.....	573
Shoe shop	1	288	.....	288
Engineer's shop	4	1,011	.....	1,011
Mason work	3	146	.....	146
Bakery	1	272	.....	272
Laundry	18	1,878	2,700	4,578
Painting	1	184	.....	184
Farm	12	4,775	.....	4,775
Garden	9	1,956	.....	1,956
Grounds	25	5,208	.....	5,208
Stable	3	517	.....	517
Kitchen	7	1,172	956	2,128
Dining rooms	15	.....	5,502	5,502
Officers' quarters	2	.....	448	448
Sewing rooms	12	.....	3,412	3,412
Knitting	7	.....	505	505
Mending	9	.....	2,103	2,103
Halls	25	.....	11,896	11,896
Storeroom	2	365	.....	365
General	50	15,632	37	15,669
Total	210	33,977	27,559	61,536

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1906, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	5	3	8	Ontario	8	1	9
Brant	.....	1	1	Oxford	2	1	3
Bruce	1	1	2	Parry Sound District	2	.....	2
Carleton	1	.....	1	Peel	1	1	2
Dufferin	.....	1	1	Peterborough	2	.....	2
Dundas	.....	2	2	Prescott	1	1	2
Frontenac	.....	2	2	Russell	1	.....	1
Grey	8	3	11	Simcoe	27	43	70
Halton	1	.....	1	Victoria	1	4	5
Hastings	.....	4	4	Welland	.....	1	1
Huron	1	1	2	Wellington	2	2	4
Lambton	1	.....	1	Wentworth	5	2	7
Lincoln	1	.....	1	York	25	29	54
Middlesex	3	2	5	Not classed, unknown, etc.	11	5	17
Muskoka District	6	5	11				
Nipissing District	.....	1	1	Total	120	122	242
Norfolk	.....	1	1				
Northumberland	4	5	9				

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality.		Church of England.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Admitted by.		Occupation.	Asylums transferred to.
				Canadian	English.				Warrant.	Certificate		
M. S	48	1	York	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	Domestic	Toronto.
M. S.	40	1	Simcoe	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	Housewife.	Mimico.
I. B. A.	26	....	Manitoulin	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	Housewife.	Mimico.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	3,455
Number or articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	12,500
	15,955

Laundry.

Number of pieces passing through laundry	110,210

Engineer's Department.

Number of articles made and installed	2,800
Number of articles repaired	1,100
Number of bushels of grain ground	75
Number of feet of steam pipe fitted	1,500
Number of feet of water pipe laid	200

Return of Farm Produce for the Year Ending September 30th, 1906.

Quantity.	Product and rate.	Value.
	Live hogs	$912 00
	Dressed hogs	102 40
	Beef and hides	50 88
24,063 Quarts	Milk, at 4c.	962 52
28 Tons	Corn, ensilage, at $4.00	112 00
913 Bushels	Beets, at 15c.	136 95
22 Tons	Hay, at $8.00	176 00
450 Bushels	Oats in sheaf (2 acres)	180 00
1,079 Bushels	Potatoes, at 40c.	431 60
1,143 "	Turnips, at 12c.	137 16
		$3,201 51

The following work was done in addition to the ordinary farm labor:

1 mile wire fence.
63 loads of stone hauled.
103 loads of gravel hauled.
79 loads of manure hauled from town.
30 loads of cement hauled from station.

Return of Garden Produce for Year Ending December 31st, 1906.

Beets, 3,253 lbs.
Beans, green, 587 lbs.
Cabbage, 13,597 lbs.
Carrots, 10,918 lbs.
Celery, 4,250 bunches.
Cauliflower, 91 lbs.
Cucumbers, 812 lbs.
Citron, 246 lbs.
Corn, sweet, 4,882 lbs.
Egg plant, 100 lbs.
Lettuce, 365 lbs.
Marrows, 633 lbs.
Musk Melon, 40 lbs.
Water Melon, 163 lbs.
Onions, 2,326 lbs.
Onions, green, 681 lbs.
Parsnips, 2,126 lbs.
Peas, green, 141 lbs.
Rhubarb, 4,840 lbs.
Squash, 606 lbs.
Spinach and other greens, 1,242 lbs.
Tomatoes, 10,610 lbs.
Radish, 96 lbs.
Apples, 718 lbs.
Bedding plants, 27,000.
Miscellaneous plants on hand, including oranges, lemons, palms, ferns, cacti, rubber plants, aloes, etc., 3,000.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ORILLIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., and EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Asylums, Toronto, Ontario.

SIRS,—I have the honor to transmit the 30th annual report of this Asylum, being for the year ending December 31, 1906. Heretofore the Institution year ended on Septembr 30th, although the financial year then ended on December 31st. It certainly appears proper that both should end at the same time.

The statistical returns for the last three months of 1905 have already been forwarded to you, which showed at the close of that period a population of 378 males and 371 females, or 749 in residence. Since then there have been added 43 males and 40 females, a total of 83, of whom 2 males and 1 female were by Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.

There were 5 males and 4 females discharged, 5 of whom were much improved; and 40 males and 22 females died during the year, making 62 in all, a somewhat large percentage of the number cared for during the year. The deaths and discharges, therefore, numbered 45 males and 26 females, leaving in residence at the close of the year 376 males and 385 females, or a total of 761. The average daily population was 752, namely, 375 males and 377 females.

There were on fyle at the close of the year 343 applications for admission, but it is quite probable that not more than one-half of that number could be located at the present time.

The general health of the inmates has been good, notwithstanding the fact that our death-rate reached the large percentage of 7.45. This is accounted for largely by the physical condition of the inmates, many of whom were mere wrecks when admitted. Twenty of those who died were admitted during the year.

Early in the Spring we had an outbreak of typhoid fever, which broke out among the employees and finally spread to the wards. There were four deaths among the patients, but none among the employees. The cause of the outbreak was found to be from the water, but it was difficult to find the source of contamination, and not until the flow from the fish pond was cut off from the general reservoir did the water show any improvement. The grounds surrounding the reservoir and the pond have been under constant cultivation and manured heavily for a number of years, and no doubt the springs became polluted in this way. As we are establishing our gardens in another portion of our grounds, which have been under consideration and preparation for some time, it is quite probable that the water will be free from pollution in the future.

There were in all nine cases among the employees and teachers, and fourteen among the inmates. With the exception of three or four cases, the attack was of rather a mild type. The deaths among the patients, of course, was largely owing to their weak physical condition.

The School.

We have been somewhat unfortunate with our school, as two of our teachers passed through a severe and lengthy siege of typhoid. They were

taken ill immediately after the Easter holidays and did not resume work until October. As we had no musician during the summer months, the school was closed for about five months, so that the children suffered accordingly. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to state that our small staff of teachers cannot possibly do justice to the large number of children in the Institution, and I would strongly recommend the appointment of three additional teachers.. Only the higher and the best of the medium grades are now under instruction. There are many more of the medium grade and nearly all of the lower grade who should be under training.

During the years 1891 to 1896 the number of our pupils ran up to 160 and our staff of teachers to 8, and even during that short period most satisfactory results were obtained. One teacher devoted all her efforts and time to our lowest grade and improved their personal appearance and habits and some of them were entered in the medium grade.

There are a great number of children in the wards who are entirely neglected and who should be under training by competent teachers. It is true that most of them are what we term the low grade, but that is no reason why they should be neglected and allowed to sink still lower and become perfectly helpless, requiring a larger staff of attendants to care and do for them. It was to improve the condition of this very class that such institutions as this were first contemplated and established. The low grade requires the very best teachers; in fact, teachers trained for this special work. It will not do to say that anyone can teach and train the low grade, for it would not be true. It would be much nearer the truth to say that any one can teach the high grade and carry them as far in the simple elementary branches as there is any necessity for, as it is possible to do this without being specially trained for the work. For both the low and medium grades, however, we should have thoroughly competent teachers—well educated, kind, gentle, amiable, conscientious, and having a love for the work, and the greatest sympathy for the handicapped children.

As a specialist in this work has truly said, the teacher of the low grade has to begin: "first by teaching him the use of his senses and his muscles, by teaching him to sit, to stand, to walk, and to play; then by teaching him to love and to trust and not to hate and to fear, by replacing dull insanity or sullen moroseness with sociable attachment to others, by training and framing all the conditions of the mind, however imperfect body and mind may be, towards wholesome, useful and agreeable activities in the place of chill and torpid inertness or the dull ache of helpless discomfort." It must be quite obvious, then, that any one cannot do this, and that we require thoroughly well qualified teachers for this difficult work. I would strongly recommend, therefore, that such be obtained, and that the best efforts of our school be devoted to the interests of the children and their improvement, both mental and physical.

We should, at least, have another kindergarten teacher, as well as another industrial instructress who has taken a course at the McDonald Institute, such a one could take a class of our brightest girls and teach them dressmaking.

Improvements.

Some few improvements have been made during the year, especially in the skating rink, which has been enlarged to double its former dimensions, with very comfortable waiting rooms provided. It is now a first-class rink.

A new roof was put on the driving shed; and a new floor of concrete in the piggery. Some sixty rods of wire fencing were also constructed.

Inside improvements were confined altogether to the bakery, a new concrete floor being laid and a dough mixer added to the equipment. This machine is giving the best of satisfaction, and we wonder now how it was done without so long.

Wants.

Something must be done in the coming year towards meeting the many wants that have been accumulating for some time past.

The verandahs must be renewed to make them safe for use. Attention has been called to their dangerous state two or three times already. It would be well, and cheaper in the end, to have steel frames instead of wood.

The shelter at the railway platform has not been erected yet, notwithstanding the fact that an appropriation was included in last year's Estimates for this purpose.

The pavilion asked for several times is still in the dim future, although it would not only add to the appearance of the grounds, but would afford ready shelter for the children in case of sudden Summer showers.

Coal Storage.

The matter of providing storage for our coal has engaged our attention now for some years and it has been referred to periodically in the annual reports. I venture once more to remind the Department of the want of such. If it is thought that the cost for such storage adjacent to the boiler room would be too much, the next best thing would be to erect two large coal sheds, one on each side of the railway switch, in which the coal could be dumped at a minimum cost and hauled up from time to time, as required, by our own help.

More Land.

It is hoped that an appropriation will appear in the Estimates this year for the purchase of more land. For the last few years we have been paying rent for pasture land which lies adjacent to and adjoins our property here, and I would recommend that this land be purchased. There are about one hundred acres, more or less, and it would pay the Institution to buy it.

Industrial Operations.

Our industrial operations have been along the same line as of former years, the results, owing to the growth of the Institution, being larger.

The following table covers a period of fifteen months, namely, from October 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906.

Tailor shop :		The wards :	
Number of garments made	2,187	Number of socks knitted.....	140
Sewing room :		Number of stockings knitted.....	310
Number of garments made.....	6,169	Number of articles repaired.....	27,744
Number of articles repaired.....	7,069	The laundry :	
The Schools :		Number of pieces passing through laundry	641,144
Number of articles made	384		
Number of socks, stockings, mits and other knitted articles.....	874		

There have been no changes in the staff during the year, although there were many among the employees. At present we appear to be pretty fully manned.

I have the honor to be,
Sirs,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asyium for the official year ending 31st December, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, January 1st, 1906	.....	.....	.....	378	371	749
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
" Medical Certificate	41	39	80			
				43	40	80
Total number under treatment during year	43	40	83	421	411	832
Discharges during the year :—						
As improved	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Total number of discharges during year	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....
Died	40	22	62	.....	.....	.....
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1906	45	26	71			
				45	26	71
				376	385	761
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.	.....	.....	.....	1,025	915	1,940
" discharged	.....	.....	.....	96	67	163
" died	.....	.....	.....	527	439	966
" eloped	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
" transferred	.....	.....	.....	20	24	44
" remaining, 31st December, 1906	.....	.....	.....	376	385	761
Applications on fyle	.....	.....	.....	213	130	343

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st January, 1906, to the 31st December, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 14th day of December)	376	385	761
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of April)	373	371	744
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	136,945	137,594	274,539
Daily average population	375+	377—	752+

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married	.....	.....	.....	3	10	13	13
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Single	43	40	83	1022	904	1926	1926
Total	43	40	83	1025	915	1940	1940
Religion.							
Presbyterians	15	7	22	183	177	360	360
Episcopalians	6	3	9	188	191	379	379
Methodists	7	13	20	267	233	500	500
Baptists	3	1	4	39	34	73	73
Congregationalists	.....	2	2	2	3	5	5
Roman Catholics	8	9	17	188	124	312	312
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	14	6	20	20
Quakers	1	.....	1	4	1	5	5
Other denominations	1	.....	1	35	41	76	76
Not reported	2	5	7	105	105	210	210
Total	43	40	83	1025	915	1940	1940
Nationalities.							
English	1	.....	1	53	52	105	105
Irish	1	.....	1	48	40	88	88
Scotch	.....	1	1	27	20	47	47
Canadian	35	37	72	834	753	1587	1587
United States	3	.....	3	16	12	28	28
Other countries	2	1	3	18	12	30	30
Unknown	1	1	2	29	26	55	55
Total	43	40	83	1025	915	1940	1940

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total Admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	4	.....	4	11	9	20	20
Brant	.....	1	1	15	16	31	31
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	29	29	58	58
Carleton	3	2	5	36	26	62	62
Dufferin	1	.....	1	6	8	14	14
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	10	14	24	24
Essex	2	.....	2	28	19	47	47
Frontenac	2	.....	2	39	35	74	74
Grey	2	2	4	37	33	70	70
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	19	7	26	26
Halton	.....	.....	.....	12	9	21	21
Hastings	1	.....	1	19	24	43	43
Huron	.....	1	1	30	23	53	53
Kent	.....	.....	.....	21	25	46	46
Lambton	3	2	5	23	18	41	41
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	9	5	14	14
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	27	18	45	45
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	18	14	32	32
Lincoln	1	.....	1	8	5	13	13
Middlesex	1	.....	1	51	31	82	82
Muskoka District	.....	1	1	16	16	32	32
Norfolk	.....	1	1	10	14	24	24
Northumberland and Durham	1	5	6	25	34	59	59
Ontario	2	1	3	36	27	63	63
Oxford	1	3	4	23	22	45	45
Peel	2	1	3	8	19	27	27
Perth	.....	.....	....	13	20	33	33
Peterborough	1	.....	1	10	18	28	28
Prescott and Russell	1	1	2	9	8	17	17
Prince Edward	1	.....	1	7	10	17	17
Renfrew	3	1	4	10	15	25	25
Simcoe	1	1	2	74	63	137	137
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	3	4	32	14	46	46
Victoria	.....	2	2	20	13	33	33
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	21	19	40	40
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14	14
Wellington	1	.....	1	25	13	38	38
Wentworth	3	2	5	45	45	90	90
York	5	9	14	172	157	329	329
Not classed	.....	1	1	15	12	27	27
Total admissions	43	40	83	1,025	915	1,940	1,940

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1	2	3	3
Brant				1		1	1
Bruce				5	4	9	9
Carleton				6	5	11	11
Dufferin					2	2	2
Elgin					4	4	4
Essex				2	3	5	5
Frontenac				13	13	26	26
Grey				9	5	14	14
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				1	2	3	3
Hastings				3	5	8	8
Huron				5	3	8	8
Kent				2	3	5	5
Lambton	1		1	3	4	7	7
Lanark				4	1	5	5
Leeds and Grenville				6	3	9	9
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9	9
Lincoln				2	2	4	4
Middlesex				5	1	6	6
Muskoka District				2	1	3	3
Norfolk				5	5	10	10
Northumberland and Durham				5	3	8	8
Ontario	1		1	5	1	6	6
Oxford				7	1	8	8
Peel				2	3	5	5
Perth				6	2	8	8
Peterborough				1	3	4	4
Prescott and Russell		1	1	4	2	6	6
Renfrew				1	5	6	6
Simcoe				11	7	18	18
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				18	1	19	19
Victoria				5	1	6	6
Waterloo				2		2	2
Welland					1	1	1
Wellington				2	2	4	4
Wentworth				3	8	11	11
York				17	9	26	26
Not classed				2	1	3	3
Total admissions	2	1	3	171	125	296	296

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	R. H.....	F ...	51	Jan. 9, 1906	1	1	29	General debility.
2	L. R.....	F ...	55	" 25, "	9	7	14	" "
3	H. B.....	F ...	24	Feb. 4, "	.....	10	18	Convulsions.
4	F. L.....	M...	23	" 9, "	.....	11	29	Tuberculosis.
5	D. A.....	M...	39	" 15, "	.....	9	3	"
6	A. L. U....	F ...	26	" 20, "	1	.....	25	"
7	F. G. A....	F ...	24	" 27, "	6	3	4	Convulsions and gastritis.
8	A. McL....	M...	18	Mar. 14, "	.....	7	16	Hemorrhage of bowels.
9	G. F.....	M...	33	" 14, "	1	11	19	General debility.
10	E. L. B....	M...	20	" 18, "	1	4	14	Gastritis and ulceration.
11	L. M.....	M...	21	" 31, "	7	8	12	Debility from epilepsy.
12	A. M. T...	F ...	26	April 5, "	13	6	8	General debility.
13	P. G.....	M...	41	" 6, "	6	3	16	Pneumonia.
14	C. W.....	M...	9	" 11, "	4	4	6	Tuberculosis.
15	F. W. D...	M...	46	" 15, "	6	2	21	Peritonitis after typhoid.
16	E. S.....	F ...	56	" 16, "	15	5	22	Bright's disease.
17	W. B.....	M...	41	" 16, "	.....	6	18	Tuberculosis.
18	G. H.....	F ...	20	" 19, "	5	6	1	Typhoid fever.
19	A. G.....	M...	47	" 21, "	17	9	22	Tuberculosis.
20	H. V. C....	M...	24	" 24, "	.....	6	13	Typhoid fever.
21	M. B.....	F ...	45	" 24, "	15	2	19	Abscess.
22	A. E.....	M...	16	" 27, "	7	5	21	Tuberculosis.
23	E. C.....	F ...	12	May 2, "	4	4	20	Epilepsy.
24	E. H.....	F ...	18	" 6. "	.....	6	20	Meningitis.
25	J. J. H....	M...	66	" 7, "	29	7	13	Heart disease.
26	H. F.....	M...	6	" 13, "	1	1	12	Marasmus.
27	G. G.....	M...	41	" 16, "	5	10	13	Typhoid fever.
28	H. E. W..	M...	22	" 22, "	1	7	16	" "
29	N. W. S..	F ...	23	" 24, "	14	8	24	Acute Entero-colitis.
30	E. W.....	M...	17	" 25, "	5	8	12	Tuberculosis.
31	J. L.....	M...	45	" 26, "	15	1	5	Heart disease.
32	N. S.....	M...	48	" 31, "	25	8	10	Typhoid pneumonia.
33	E. I.....	M...	31	June 6, "	8	9	23	Tuberculosis.
34	A. H.....	M...	52	" 10, "	29	8	.....	General debility.
35	G. C.....	M...	40	" 18, "	4	4	20	Heart disease and dropsy.
36	W. W.....	M...	20	" 26, "	13	.....	18	Tuberculosis.
37	T. R ...	M...	12	" 29, "	.....	8	12	Tubercular peritonitis.
38	R. D.....	M...	15	" 30, "	.....	6	23	Tuberculosis.
39	R. W. F..	M...	40	July 1, "	11	9	14	"
40	B. G.....	F ...	67	" 4, "	29	6	.....	Heart disease.
41	F. E. W..	M...	10	" 9, "	.....	7	26	Tuberculosis.
42	S. E. C...	F ...	51	" 22, "	.....	1	8	Softening of brain.
43	K. D.....	F ...	33	" 24, "	14	7	13	General debility.
44	R. A. C...	M...	40	" 31, "	.....	2	9	" "
45	G. A. M..	M...	13	Aug. 2, "	.....	11	14	" "
46	C. S.....	F ...	41	" 8, "	9	1	9	Tuberculosis.
47	R. H.....	M...	11	" 17, "	4	9	19	"
48	L. S.....	M...	17	" 29, "	1	8	5	"
49	M. C.....	F ...	33	Sept. 1, "	7	12	.....	General debility.
50	M. McC..	M...	29	" 15, "	3	1	9	Heart disease.
51	M. A. McF.	F ...	9	" 18, "	.....	5	1	Meningitis.
52	H. McD..	M...	45	" 24, "	.....	10	17	General debility.
53	J. C.....	M..	14	" 24, "	4	3	25	Tuberculosis.
54	J. G. L...	M...	23	" 30, "	2	.....	3	Epilepsy.
55	M. H. L..	F.	22	Oct. 13, "	6	4	19	General Debility.
56	H. M. B ..	F ...	11	" 18, "	2	4	25	Nervous Debility.
57	J. E. M...	M...	58	" 26, "	18	.....	23	Gastritis.
58	S. J. C....	M...	25	Nov. 1. "	2	8	7	General Debility.
59	L. R.....	F ...	18	" 2, "	.....	4	10	Nervous Debility.
60	E. C. J....	M...	10	Dec. 4, "	.....	4	7	Anaemia.
61	W. B. ...	M...	65	" 13, "	10	1	.....	Chr. Ulc. and Bright's.
62	A. M. G...	F ...	14	" 22, "	2	3	16	Debility after fits.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
Under 10 years	3	12	15	2	1	3
From 10 to 15 years	11	3	14	6	3	9
" 15 " 20 "	5	6	11	6	2	8
" 20 " 25 "	5	5	10	7	5	12
" 25 " 30 "	4	3	7	2	2	4
" 30 " 35 "	.....	7	7	2	2	4
" 35 " 40 "	5	1	6	1	.....	1
" 40 " 45 "	5	1	6	6	1	7
" 45 " 50 "	2	.....	2	4	1	5
" 50 " 55 "	1	.....	1	1	1	2
" 55 " 60 "	.....	2	2	1	3	4
" 60 " 65 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 "	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Total	43	40	83	40	22	62

TABLE No. 7.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 31st Dec., 1906.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	.....	28	.....	1	.....
" 2 to 3 "	.....	59	.....	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	.....	32	.....	.....	3
" 5 " 6 "	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	34	.....	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	161	.....	3	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	91	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	.....	69	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	761	.....	5	4

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	339	.....	339
Tailor's shop	5	1,500	.....	1,500
Engineer's shop	5	1,640	.....	1,640
Mason work	2	378	.....	378
Wood yard and coal shed	12	1,312	.....	1,312
Bakery	5	1,276	.....	1,276
Laundry	21	1,530	4,576	6,106
Dairy	8	.....	2,920	2,920
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	156	.....	156
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting	1	150	.....	150
Farm	15	2,184	.....	2,184
Garden	9	1,478	.....	1,478
Grounds	20	3,276	.....	3,276
Stable	5	1,825	.....	1,825
Kitchen	7	821	1,460	2,281
Dining rooms	48	4,020	13,140	17,160
Officers' quarters	5	626	1,095	1,721
Sewing rooms	9	.....	2,574	2,574
Knitting	25	.....	6,500	6,500
Mending	50	.....	7,800	7,800
Wards	216	29,200	49,640	78,840
Halls	10	2,504	624	3,128
Storeroom	1	305	.....	305
General	20	3,443	2,496	5,939
Supt. house	4	365	1,095	1,460
Electrician	2	469	.....	469
Root house	7	700	.....	700
Knitting machine	3	.....	750	750
Total	521	60,227	94,670	154,897

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1906, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	4	4	8
Brant	5	6	11
Bruce	10	10	20
Carleton	12	11	23
Dufferin	4	1	5
Dundas	3	3	6
Durham	2	4	6
Elgin	2	3	5
Essex	12	8	20
Frontenac	18	9	27
Glengarry	5	1	6
Grenville	.....	2	2
Grey	7	10	17
Haldimand	3	2	5
Halton	1	4	5
Hastings	10	11	21
Huron	10	7	17
Kent	7	7	14
Lambton	11	8	19
Lanark	1	1	2
Leeds	4	3	7
Lennox and Addington	10	8	18
Lincoln	3	1	4
Middlesex	23	9	32
Muskoka District	5	7	12
Nipissing District	2	.....	2
Norfolk	4	9	13
Northumberland	5	5	10
Ontario	10	12	22
Oxford	9	9	18
Parry Sound District	3	5	8
Peel	4	9	13
Perth	3	8	11
Peterborough	4	8	12
Prescott	5	2	7
Prince Edward	4	2	6
Renfrew	6	8	14
Russell	3	4	7
Simcoe	19	34	43
Stormont	6	3	9
Victoria	3	4	7
Waterloo	7	8	15
Welland	.....	2	2
Wellington	7	5	12
Wentworth	20	19	39
York	78	86	164
Not classed, unknown, etc.	2	3	5
Total	376	385	761

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	6,200
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	5,600
	11,800

Wards.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	19,233

Knitting.

Number of pairs of stockings knitted in wards	400
Number of pairs of socks knitted in wards	522
	922

Tailor Shop.

Number of garments made	1,888

Laundry.

Number of pieces passing through laundry	374,466

FARM AND GARDEN.

Vegetable and fruits were grown for supply to the Institution.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS, WOODSTOCK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1906.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., and EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Asylums, etc.,

SIRS,—I have the honor to submit to you the first annual report of the Hospital for Epileptics, for the period of nine months, ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

The first patient was admitted to the hospital on the 22nd day of April. We have admitted fifty-nine cases; have discharged ten, five improved and five unimproved. The total number of applications sent out, two hundred and twenty-five. Applications sent out on request but not returned, one hundred and twenty-four. Applications returned unfilled, twelve. Number of applicants awarded vacancies and not heard from, fifteen. Number of applicants rejected, fifteen. Of the applications sent out and not returned twenty-seven replied, asking for cheaper rates.

The starting of a new institution has a great many difficulties attached to it; in endeavoring to get everything in good running order. The epileptics are harder to manage than the insane, as symptoms of the disease are irritability, jealousy, suspiciousness and discontentment; the frequency of the attacks keeping them agitated to the above stage. Then the fact of none of our patients being accustomed to hospital life makes it harder at the commencement, as they are naturally homesick, and a spirit of unrest exists among them, when many of them become desirous of returning to their homes. After a few weeks, this feeling begins to wear off and they settle down to their new surroundings. When we get a number here and they become contented, the new patients coming in will settle down more readily.

Per Capita.

Per capita cost of this hospital is naturally high for good reasons. First, the gradual filling up of the place, and secondly, we have no returns from farm or garden this year. Everything having to be purchased makes a heavy outlay and no returns.

Deaths.

The death rate has been high for our population, as shown in table six, but this must be expected in a hospital where all are epileptics, as the effect of the severe and frequent attacks disorganizes and weakens each and every organ of the body and thus leaves the patients unable to resist the attack of any other disease which they may develop. More especially is this the case with an affection of the lungs. I might add that in all the cases in the death report, the patients came into the hospital in a very feeble condition. Two of them developed acute lobar pneumonia and rapidly sank into a comatose state and died in about sixty hours.

Improvements.

When the institution was opened in April, the grounds remained as they had been when this property was used as a farm. The farm house, barn, sheds, stables, etc., many of them in a very dilapidated condition, were left standing, and almost surrounding the Administration building. These have all been cleared away with our own labor.

Filling in and grading of grounds. We have about three acres of land around the buildings filled and levelled, which required on an average about three feet of filling. The earth had to be hauled quite a distance and this has produced a great amount of labor. The driveway has been graded and levelled and over two hundred loads of cinders been placed upon it, and now leaves a nice, dry road.

In July we secured an additional farm of one hundred and two acres of land, which is situated across the road from the buildings, being the adjacent lot to the north. It is splendid soil, and when fenced and drained will be a very valuable property. On this farm were fifteen acres of new land, which has been cleared and ploughed, ready for the spring crop. There was also a great quantity of stone, the major portion of which has been removed.

Two new cottages for patients are now nearing completion. Each of these will accommodate about sixty patients. Barn and stables are now under course of erection. Septic tanks and filter beds are being made for the disposal of sewage.

We have a first-class water supply and also a splendid electric light system, both being supplied by the City of Woodstock.

We built, during the year, three hundred and ten rods of wire fence. Cement walks have been built through a portion of the grounds and from buildings to roadway, and along the roadway, connecting with the city walk. In the grounds there were built eight thousand, one hundred and ninety-three square feet of cement walks, and on roadway leading to the city, eleven thousand, five hundred and ninety square feet.

Wants.

An amusement hall is requisite as we have no place for entertaining the patients during the week, and on Sundays we have no room for holding Divine service, except in one of the day rooms, which is not large enough to accommodate what patients we have at the present time. Beneath this building a basement could be placed that would answer for a store room, as we have not a suitable place for storing goods, the basements in present buildings being too warm to keep the products of orchard or garden. Our apples this year withered and decayed in a few weeks after being housed, so that we did not get the use of one-quarter of those stored.

A house for superintendent is needed, as, at the present time, there is not the accommodation required for the staff. With this building we could carry on the running of the hospital to much better advantage.

A house for the farmer is required, as it is necessary that he be on the grounds. At present he has to walk a mile or more morning and evening, and this naturally hampers him in attending to his duties.

The attics in the two cottages now occupied should be completed. There is just a landing and this place is not occupied. With the completion of these we would be able to accommodate fifteen or twenty patients more in each building.

In the basements of these two cottages lavatories are needed and also a pipe connected with the sewer pipe from laundry, so that this floor could be flushed.

The walls of these buildings are also in need of a coat of paint, as they were very much soiled by the workmen. We also need a supply of pictures for the cottages, as without them the walls look very bare, and do not present the homelike appearance that they should.

A stable and coach house is required, for which a vote was passed last session.

A hog pen. With a proper building for hogs, the farmer would be able to have some revenue, with very little outlay, as there is a great deal of garbage now being given away.

The fences on the farms are in a very bad state and will have to be repaired to protect the crops. A portion of the farm we purchased will have to be drained before it will be of any value to us.

Building of dam. Twenty-five acres of land is separated from the rest of the farm on which cottages are built, by a deep ravine, through which flows a beautiful stream of spring water. At the present time there is no access to this field. If a dam were built it would give a roadway, and at the same time, with the same cost, provide a pond from which we could harvest our own supply of ice. The saving of the cost of ice for two seasons would more than pay for the building of the dam.

Farm and Garden.

This year we have no returns, as the land was very much impoverished and covered with an abundance of weeds of different species, some of them hard to exterminate. The farmer summer-fallowed about sixty acres. We have twenty-five acres of fall wheat in the ground and have about seventy acres ploughed, ready for spring crop, and next year we look for some returns from the farm. But it will take two or three years to get this land enriched and properly cultivated, but it is all choice land that will give a bountiful harvest when properly tilled.

Changes in Staff.

Dr. Clare was transferred to Queen Street on November 22nd, and Dr. Biggs transferred from Mimico to our institution on same date.

Religious Services.

The clergymen of the City of Woodstock have been very faithful in giving us services, and we feel very grateful to them for the sacrifices made in providing us with regular worship.

Being a new institution our wants are naturally greater than the older established ones, but, on looking into the wants, enumerated we are not asking for anything that is not really needed for the hospital generally, and more especially for the comfort and happiness of the patients. The epiliptics, being a good part of the time rational, they naturally look for the comforts of life, and of all classes of patients in our public institutions there are none so deserving of our pity and sympathy as these poor unfortunates, who are suddenly seized and transformed into an unconscious, helpless, writhing individual, incapable of looking after himself, and when it is over no recollection of what has happened. Then for days, and in some cases weeks, quite bright, but they cannot depend upon themselves to take a position of any kind, as they know not the moment they may have an attack, coming on without warning, as they so frequently do. This makes them afraid to trust themselves alone at any time.

I trust that you will approve of the suggestions made in this report and thus enable us to carry out our plans for the relief of this unfortunate part of the human family.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. WILLIAMS,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE OXFORD HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS, WOODSTOCK, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official nine months ending 31st December, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Institution opened April 2nd, 1906.						
Admitted during year :						
By Medical Certificate	32	26	58	.....	.....	.....
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	32	26	58
Discharges during year :						
As improved	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
As unimproved	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Total number of discharges during year	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....
Died	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1906	.....	.....	.....	26	19	45
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital	.....	.....	.....	32	26	58
" discharged	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....
" died	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
	6	7	13			
" remaining, 31st December, 1906	.....	.....	.....	26	19	45

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Hospital, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Hospital, from the 2nd April, 1906, to the 31st December, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 23rd of December, 1906)	27	20	47
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 23rd of April, 1906)	1	1	2
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during 9 mos.	4,730	3,894	8,626
Daily average population	17.27	14.21	31.48

	Admissions of year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.			
Married	6	4	10
Single	26	22	48
Total	32	26	58
Religion.			
Presbyterians	9	7	16
Episcopalians	8	11	19
Methodists	8	4	12
Baptists	4	4	8
Roman Catholics	1	.....	1
Other denominations	1	.....	1
Not reported	1	.....	1
Total	32	26	58
Nationalities.			
English	1	4	5
Irish	1	.....	1
Scotch	1	1	2
Canadian	27	21	48
United States	2	.....	2
Total	32	26	58

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during 9 months.			Counties.	Admitted during 9 months.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1	1	2	Peterborough	.....	2	2
Carleton	.....	2	2	Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Elgin	.....	2	2	Simcoe	1	.....	1
Halton	2	.....	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	.....	1
Kent	1	.....	1	Victoria	.....	1	1
Lambton	1	2	3	Waterloo	1	1	2
Lincoln	1	.....	1	Wellington	.....	1	1
Middlesex	6	.....	6	Wentworth	1	2	3
Norfolk	1	.....	1	York	9	7	16
Ontario	.....	1	1				
Oxford	3	4	7				
Peel	.....	.....	.....				
Perth	2	.....	2	Total admissions..	32	26	58

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the length of residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the nine months.

No.	Initals.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	O.B.	M	April 24, 1906	May 10, 1906	Unimproved.
2	K.H.	F	May 8, "	June 22, "	"
3	M.J.	F	" 2, "	" 24, "	"
4	M.L.T.	F	April 30, "	July 2, "	"
5	M.P.	F	May 12, "	Aug. 4, "	Improved.
6	J.R.McK.	M	Sept. 17, "	Nov. 1, "	"
7	D.H.	M	May 9, "	" 1, "	"
8	W.N.	M	" 5, "	Dec. 24, "	"
9	A.H.	M	Aug. 20, "	" 29, "	Unimproved.
10	D.McD.	F	July 10, "	" 31, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the 9 months ending 31st December, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J.H.	F	24	Aug. 4, 1906.		2	27	Gastric Fever.
2	J.S.G.	M	37	Nov. 14, "		1	1	Pneumonia.
3	M.J.B.	F	39	Dec. 16, "		2	7	Acute pneumonia.

TABLE No. 6.
Shewing causes of Epilepsy.

Causes of Epilepsy. In respect of the admissions for the nine months ending 31st December, 1906.	Number of instances in which cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
Moral.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fright and nervous shocks	1	2	3	.....	2	2
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Venereal disease	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	4	5	9	6	4	10
Puberty and change of life	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Other forms of brain disease	1	2	3	1	1	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Fevers	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	3	2	5	1	.....	1
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Unknown	14	8	22	21	17	38
Total	32	26	58	32	26	58

TABLE No. 7.
Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the nine months.

Ages.	Admitted.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	4	5	9	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....
" 30 " 35 "	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	1	4	5	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
" 45 " 50 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
" 50 " 55 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
" 55 " 60 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
" 70 " 75 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	32	26	58	1	2	3

TABLE No. 8.

Periods.	Duration of Epilepsy prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in hospital on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the 9 months.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the 9 months.
Under 1 month		6		1
From 1 to 2 months		3	1	2
" 2 " 3 "		3	1	1
" 3 " 4 "		1		
" 4 " 5 "		1		1
" 5 " 6 "		4	2	
" 6 " 7 "		2		
" 7 " 8 "		11	1	
" 8 " 9 "		11		
" 2 to 3 years	3			
" 4 " 5 "	1			
" 5 " 6 "	2			
" 6 " 7 "	3			
" 7 " 8 "	3			
" 8 " 9 "	1			
" 9 " 10 "	8			
" 10 " 15 "	8			
" 15 " 20 "	10			
" 20 years and upwards	19			
Totals	58	45	5	5

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1906, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females	Total.
Brant	1	1	2	Perth	2		2
Carleton		2	2	Peterborough		2	2
Dundas	1		1	Prince Edward	1		1
Elgin		1	1	Simcoe	1		1
Halton	1		1	Victoria		1	1
Kent	1		1	Waterloo		1	1
Lambton	1	1	2	Wellington		1	1
Lincoln	1		1	Wentworth	1	1	2
Middlesex	4		4	York	9	4	13
Norfolk	1		1				
Ontario		1	1				
Oxford	1	3	4	Total	26	19	45

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

(*No detailed record kept as yet of the work done by patients.*)

TABLE No. 13.

Patients transferred to other Institutions.

(*No patients transferred to other Institutions since the opening of the Hospital.*)

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.—INSANE BRANCH.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending December 31st, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, December 31st, 1905	.....	.....	.....	8	20	28
Admitted during year :—						
By medical certificate	17	23	40	17	23	40
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	25	43	68
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	9	6	15			
" improved	6	4	10			
" unimproved	2	1	3			
Total number of discharges during year	17	11	28			
Died	.....	2	2			
Transferred	1	6	7	18	19	37
Remaining in Asylum, December 31st, 1906	.....	.....	.....	7	24	31
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	231	235	466
Total number discharged	186	186	372			
" died	31	13	44			
" eloped	2	.....	2			
" transferred	5	12	17	224	211	435
" remaining, 31st Dec., 1906	.....	.....	.....	7	24	31

TABLE No. 1.—VOLUNTARY BRANCH.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending December 31st, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, December 31st, 1905	.....	.....	.....	20	8	28
Admitted during year :—						
By medical certificate	82	31	113	82	31	113
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	102	39	141
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	75	25	100			
Total number of discharges during year	75	25	100			
Died	5	1	6			
Eloped	2	.....	2			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	82	26	108
Remaining in Asylum, December 31st, 1906	.....	.....	.....	20	13	33
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	619	151	770
Total number discharged	574	135	709			
" died	17	3	20			
" eloped	8	.....	8			
" transferred	.....	.....	.....	599	138	737
" remaining, 31st Dec., 1906	.....	.....	.....	20	13	33

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

BEING FOR THE LAST QUARTER (OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER) OF 1905, NOT REPORTED UPON IN PRECEDING TABLES,

TABLE

Showing the movements of the entire population

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylums October 1, 1905	379	370	749	506	542	1,048	319	291	610	499	564	1.063	307	298	605
Admitted during three months ending December 31st, 1905	8	23	31	21	21	42	10	8	18	27	21	48	23	17	40
Total number on Asylum Register and actually under treatment in each Asylum during the three months	387	393	780	527	563	1.090	329	299	628	526	585	1,111	330	315	645
Discharged cured	3	10	13	10	10	20	8	3	11	7	7	14	11	7	18
Discharged improved	3	5	8	2	4	6	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	1	4
Discharged unimproved	2	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number discharged during the three months	8	16	24	12	16	28	10	5	15	9	8	17	14	8	22
Total number escaped	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number died	7	7	14	11	9	20	3	1	4	4	4	8	7	6	13
Total number transferred from one Asylum to another	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	3
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the three months	15	23	38	24	25	49	16	7	23	13	12	25	22	16	38
Number of patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1905	372	370	742	503	538	1,041	313	292	605	513	573	1,086	308	299	607

No. 1.

of the Asylums during the three months ending December 31st, 1905.

Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang. Asylum.			Total number of lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total number of lunatics and idiots.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
331	331	662	....	144	144	94	117	211	2,435	2,657	5,092	372	370	742	2,807	3,027	5,834
16	15	31	....	2	2	2	1	3	107	108	215	15	5	20	122	113	235
347	346	693	....	146	146	96	118	214	2,542	2,765	5,307	387	375	762	2,929	3,140	6,069
8	6	14	...	....	....	....	....	....	47	43	90	...	...	...	47	43	90
1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	15	28	...	...	...	13	15	28
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	6	...	2	2	2	6	8
9	9	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	62	62	124	...	2	2	62	64	126
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	3	3	...	3	6	.....	6
4	6	10	....	....	....	4	2	6	40	35	75	6	2	8	46	37	83
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	6	...	...	...	3	3	6
14	15	29	....	....	....	4	2	6	108	100	208	9	4	13	117	104	221
333	331	664	....	146	146	92	116	208	2,434	2,665	5,099	378	371	749	2,812	3,036	5,848

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums to the 31st

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients in residence.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877	916	903	1,819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878	954	971	1,925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879	1,010	1,044	2,054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880	1,086	1,129	2,215	257	250	597	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881	1,161	1,160	2,354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years	**1,026**	**1,047.1**	**2,073.4**	**250.6**	**236.6**	**77**	**76.4**	**68.4**	**44**	**32.2**	**35**	**68**
1882	1,219	1,238	2,457	.....	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883	1,280	1,300	2,580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884	1,303	1,331	2,634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885	1,384	1,360	2,708	259	198	457	88	101	189	51	39	80
1886	1,409	1,421	2,830	281	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years	**1,311.8**	**1,330**	**3,641.8**	**262.4**	**233.8**	**496.2**	**81.8**	**87**	**118.8**	**33.4**	**40.4**	**73.8**
1887	1,461	1,451	2,915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888	1,491	1,494	2,985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889	1,583	1,585	3,167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890	1,633	1,633	3,266	310	356	666	84	88	170	32	53	85
1891	1,786	1,742	3,006	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years	**1,586.2**	**1,581.6**	**3,167.8**	**314.4**	**305.4**	**619.8**	**88.2**	**85**	**173.2**	**37.8**	**46.2**	**84**
1892	1,768	1,769	3,532	403	389	792	114	94	212	53	50	103
1893	1,818	1,856	3,674	369	384	753	98	101	199	46	60	106
1894	1,876	1,933	3,800	348	341	689	101	121	222	41	57	98
1895	1,978	2,017	3,995	487	481	968	101	106	207	32	52	84
1896	2,029	2,087	4,110	390	373	763	115	127	242	49	58	107
Average of five years	**1,893.4**	**1,932.2**	**3,826**	**354.2**	**393.3**	**793**	**105.4**	**111.3**	**216.3**	**44.1**	**55.2**	**99.3**
1897	2,097	2,157	4,254	507	398	905	107	116	223	42	52	94
1898	3,153	2,215	1,368	349	411	759	122	129	251	54	59	113
1899	2,183	2,258	4,441	368	343	711	116	145	261	48	47	95
1900	2,197	2,288	1,485	352	370	722	121	133	254	28	44	72
1901	1,236	2,368	4,604	372	370	740	145	130	275	26	31	57
Average of five years	**2,193.1**	**2,257.1**	**4,450.4**	**389.3**	**379**	**767**	**122**	**131**	**253**	**40**	**46**	**86**
1902	2,248	2,464	4,712	381	578	959	121	139	260	51	61	112
1903	2,287	2,481	4,768	404	416	820	146	176	322	41	60	101
1904	2,304	2,493	4,797	419	457	876	146	156	302	39	60	99
1905	2,396	2,614	5,010	511	538	1,049	149	166	315	64	57	121
1905, 3 months, Dec. 31st	2,406	2,625	5,031	107	108	215	47	43	90	13	15	28

No. 2.

of the Province during each of the twenty-nine years from the 1st October, 1876, December, 1905.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number residents.			Number of lunatics remaining in asylum at the end of each year.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.03	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1,859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	689	1,014	2,003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1,039	1,104	2,143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1,133	1,165	2,298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1,199	1,217	2,416
69.6	**55.6**	**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5.29**	**6.03**	**1,057.2**	**1,086.6**	**2,143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1,249	1,259	2,508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1,274	1,820	2,594
90	64	154	30.15	40.85	36.10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1,320	1,351	2,671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1,356	1,349	2,705
86	55	141	26.18	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1,449	1,450	2,899
90.6	**63.4**	**15.4**	**31.29**	**37.81**	**44.17**	**6.93**	**4.79**	**5.85**	**1,329.6**	**1,345.8**	**2,675.4**
77	66	143	40.16	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1,459	1,468	2,927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.05	4.42	5.22	1,554	1,556	2,110
93	65	158	31.60	39.55	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1,590	1,591	3,181
91	118	209	27.50	24.61	25.55	5.57	7.22	6.46	1,652	1,666	3,318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1,746	1,722	3,468
88.4	**82.9**	**171.2**	**39.40**	**39.40**	**29.61**	**5.58**	**5.19**	**5.38**	**1,600**	**1,601**	**3,201**
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1,776	1,811	3,587
102	108	210	25.56	26.30	26.44	5.61	5.82	5.71	1,839	1,888	3,727
106	82	189	29.02	35.45	32.22	5.65	4.29	4.96	1,913	1,947	2,860
147	118	265	10.74	22.04	21.38	7.44	5.85	6.63	1,996	2,040	4,036
139	86	226	19.22	17.90	18.53	6.85	4.02	5.47	2,027	2,091	4,118
12.4	**93.3**	**217.3**	**27.78**	**29.57**	**28.06**	**6.52**	**4.82**	**5.64**	**1,910**	**1,955**	**3,865**
145	117	262	21.10	29.15	24.97	6.91	5.42	6.13	2,116	2,163	4,279
130	108	238	32.09	31.46	33.04	6.04	4.87	5.45	2,152	2,236	4,388
160	132	292	31.72	23.65	27.24	7.33	5.75	6.57	2,176	2,251	4,427
136	133	269	29.08	27.82	28.42	6.23	5.81	6.02	2,198	2,300	4,498
150	107	257	25.65	28.44	27.00	6.26	4.52	5.58	2,236	2,368	4,604
13.4	**12.0**	**26.3**	**27.93**	**28.10**	**28.13**	**6.55**	**5.22**	**5.95**	**2,175**	**2,264**	**4,439**
158	129	287	27.41	43.09	35.25	6.95	4.97	6.00	2,248	2,414	4,712
150	139	289	28.00	23.63	25.82	6.56	5.60	6.08	2,287	2,481	4,768
172	159	331	34.84	34.13	34.47	7.60	6.50	6.93	2,261	2,446	4,707
141	147	288	29.16	30.86	30.03	5.88	5.62	5.75	2,435	2,657	5,092
40	35	75	44.00	40.00	42.00	1.66	1.33	1.49	2,434	2,665	5,099

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

County or place.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Brockville Asylum.	Assigned to Cobourg Asylum.	Assigned to Penetang Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brant	..	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
Bruce	..	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Carleton	3	8	11	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	11
Dufferin	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Elgin	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Essex	1	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Frontenac	1	3	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Grey	3	4	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	7
Haldimand	1	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Haliburton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halton	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Hastings	2	4	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Huron	3	10	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Kent	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lambton	1	6	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Lanark	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Leeds and Grenville	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	7
Lennox and Addington	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lincoln	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
Middlesex	2	9	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11
Manitoulin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskoka	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Nipissing	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Norfolk	1	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Northumberland and Durham	2	4	6	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	7
Ontario	1	4	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Oxford	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4
Parry Sound	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Peel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Perth	2	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Peterborough	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Prescott and Russell	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Prince Edward	1	2	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rainy River	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	..	5	5	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	5
Simcoe	3	7	10	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	2	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	7
Thunder Bay	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Victoria	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Waterloo	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Welland	1	7	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
Wellington	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wentworth	3	31	34	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	1	..	11
York	10	9	19	27	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	3	42
Not Classed	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Total	53	182	235	31	42	18	48	40	41	2	3	20	235

TABLE NO. 4.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present three months; also the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 31st December, 1905, were originally admitted.

Counties and Places	Admissions of the year	Total Admissions.	Patients in residence 31st December, 1906.									
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	1	114	6	3	....	4	15	2	....	10	9	49
Brant	7	804	2	3	....	83	3	....	2	1	11	107
Bruce	3	512	....	89	....	4	1	5	....	....	22	121
Carleton	11	992	8	....	59	2	....	186	....	....	19	244
Dufferin	2	455	2	....	....	27	3	....	....	....	5	37
Elgin	3	593	1	76	....	3	1	2	2	1	7	93
Essex	4	544	....	75	1	1	....	5	1	....	21	104
Frontenac	4	1,070	3	....	135	8	1	9	....	2	28	186
Grey	7	588	9	3	....	88	12	3	8	8	16	144
Haldimand	3	422	....	1	....	50	2	1	....	....	5	59
Haliburton	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halton	2	348	8	....	....	42	3	....	2	1	5	61
Hastings	6	701	6	1	80	....	9	20	3	4	20	143
Huron	13	767	3	111	....	2	3	5	6	2	18	150
Kent	2	522	2	92	....	3	2	4	1	....	15	119
Lambton	7	672	2	115	....	2	2	6	4	....	17	148
Lanark	5	533	2	....	32	....	....	52	....	....	2	88
Leeds and Grenville	7	857	2	....	21	1	....	108	....	....	12	144
Lennox & Addington	1	385	1	....	49	....	....	7	1	....	18	76
Lincoln	3	469	4	....	....	62	1	3	4	....	3	77
Middlesex	11	1,693	1	269	....	6	2	16	10	2	39	345
Manitoulin	....	4	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	3
Muskoka	1	124	4	....	1	3	11	....	....	16	12	47
Nipissing	4	74	1	....	....	2	21	....	....	5	2	30
Norfolk	3	333	1	1	1	55	....	2	....	1	13	74
Northumberland and Durham	7	1,102	35	....	72	4	15	8	18	9	12	173
Ontario	3	687	17	....	1	5	57	5	8	10	19	122
Oxford	4	714	3	96	....	8	3	4	5	3	17	139
Parry Sound	1	74	1	....	....	2	15	1	....	....	8	27
Peel	1	417	13	....	....	11	27	2	1	2	10	66
Perth	3	599	2	....	....	5	5	7	3	....	11	33
Peterborough	4	437	11	....	3	3	56	4	5	2	13	46
Prescott and Russell	4	265	....	....	5	....	....	54	....	2	12	73
Prince Edward	2	231	1	....	27	....	1	....	1	....	5	35
Rainy River	....	21	....	....	....	2	7	....	....	....	....	9
Renfrew	5	318	11	....	50	....	....	11	....	....	10	82
Simcoe	10	1,108	....	3	1	44	68	5	8	59	54	242
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	7	758	12	....	39	1	1	93	3	....	17	165
Thunder Bay	1	44	1	....	1	2	9	....	....	....	1	14
Victoria	2	426	2	1	2	3	39	3	7	4	6	79
Waterloo	5	484	6	4	1	94	4	2	....	....	17	128
Welland	8	390	3	1	....	75	1	....	....	1	2	82
Wellington	1	817	9	2	....	114	1	3	3	3	13	148
Wentworth	11	1,561	5	1	4	233	3	1	9	6	36	281
York	42	5,474	539	15	10	42	186	51	32	54	163	1,092
Not Classed	33	9	2	....	6	....	2	9	2	1	5	27
Total	235	29,566	742	1,041	605	1,086	607	664	146	208	749	5,848

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time lunatics received into the asylums during the three months had been insane prior to admission.

Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	5	10	7	11	6	7	..	.	46
From 1 to 2 months	2	5	3	7	5	4	..	..	26
" 2 " 3 "	3	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	9
" 3 " 4 "	2	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	9
" 4 " 5 "	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	.	4
" 5 " 6 "	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	6
" 6 " 7 "	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	6
" 7 " 8 "	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	5
" 8 " 9 "	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
" 9 " 10 "	..	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	1
" 10 " 11 "	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
" 11 " 12 "	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	.	4
" 12 " 18 "	6	5	4	6	2	5	..	..	28
" 18 months to 2 years	2	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	9
" 2 to 3 years	1	2	..	5	4	1	..	..	13
" 3 " 4 "	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	7
" 4 " 5 "	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
" 5 " 6 "	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
" 6 " 7 "	1	.	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
" 7 " 8 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" 8 " 9 "	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
" 9 " 10 "	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
" 10 " 15 "	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	6
" 15 " 20 "	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
" 20 years and upwards	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	5
Unknown	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Totals	31	42	18	48	40	31	2	3	215

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th December, 1905.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under one month... ...	11	9	4	14	15	10	..	2	4	79
From 1 to 2 months....	7	21	5	8	9	12	..	.	2	64
" 2 " 3 "	13	13	9	21	11	7	2	2	12	90
" 3 " 4 "	16	16	7	16	7	9	..	..	4	75
" 4 " 5 "	7	16	7	13	12	9	..	2	8	74
" 5 " 6 "	9	10	5	11	13	6	3	1	4	62
" 6 " 7 "	3	19	11	14	12	6	..	..	1	66
" 7 " 8 "	6	12	2	11	11	10	..	1	5	58
" 8 " 9 "	4	5	4	12	6	8	1	..	9	49
" 9 " 10 "	11	8	9	13	7	13	..	..	8	64
" 10 " 11 "	7	8	7	12	10	7	..	2	3	56
" 11 " 12 "	7	12	2	8	12	2	..	..	11	54
" 12 " 18 "	64	46	20	48	37	25	3	10	57	310
" 18 months to 2 years	38	59	15	40	18	25	1	..	20	216
" 2 to 3 years.....	43	67	40	51	41	35	8	10	48	343
" 3 " 4 "	45	45	34	55	44	68	128	19	42	480
" 4 " 5 "	24	39	32	44	30	26	..	11	37	243
" 5 " 6 "	34	39	16	33	37	71	..	7	37	274
" 6 " 7 "	25	28	21	55	18	27	..	5	43	231
" 7 " 8 "	37	35	29	38	13	46	..	5	30	233
" 8 " 9 "	29	38	16	45	24	67	..	9	38	266
" 9 " 10 "	19	36	16	50	14	36	..	6	39	222
" 10 " 15 "	130	156	118	165	128	139	..	32	171	1039
" 15 " 20 "	53	114	74	172	78	..	..	31	52	574
" 20 years and upwards	106	180	102	137	..	..	..	53	64	636
Totals...	742	1,041	605	1,086	607	664	146	208	749	5848

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the 3 months as cured.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	1								1
From 1 to 2 months				1					1
" 2 " 3 "	2		2		2				6
" 3 " 4 "		1	1	1	2	3			8
" 4 " 5 "	2	4	1		2	4			13
" 5 " 6 "	1	2	1	1	3	3			11
" 6 " 7 "	1								1
" 7 " 8 "	2	2	1	2					7
" 8 " 9 "		2		1	1	1			5
" 9 " 10 "	1	2							3
" 10 " 11 "	1	1				1			3
" 11 " 12 "			1	1					2
" 12 " 18 "	1	1	1	5					8
" 18 months to 2 years		3		1	1				5
" 2 to 3 years	1	1	1	1	4				8
" 3 " 4 "			1						1
" 4 " 5 "			1		1				2
" 6 " 7 "					1	2			3
" 7 " 8 "					1				1
" 8 " 9 "									
" 9 " 10 "									
" 10 " 15 "		1							1
Totals	13	20	11	14	18	14			90

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the 3 months as improved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Under one month		2				1			3
From 1 to 2 months					1				1
" 2 " 3 "				1	1				2
" 3 " 4 "		1							1
" 5 " 6 "						1			1
" 6 " 7 "			1						1
" 7 " 8 "	1		1						2
" 8 " 9 "			2			1			3
" 9 " 10 "	2								2
" 10 " 11 "		1		1					2
" 12 " 18 "									
" 18 months to 2 years	1				1				2
" 2 to 3 years	2			1	1				4
" 3 " 4 "	2								2
" 4 " 5 "									
" 6 " 7 "									
" 7 " 8 "		2							2
" 10 " 15 "									
" 15 " 20 "									
" 20 years and upwards									
Totals	8	6	4	3	4	3			28

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the three months unimproved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	1								1
From 1 to 2 months									
" 2 " 3 "		1							1
" 3 " 4 "									
" 4 " 5 "	1	1							2
" 5 " 6 "									
" 6 " 7 "									
" 7 " 8 "									
" 8 " 9 "	1								1
" 9 " 10 "									
" 10 " 11 "									
" 11 " 12 "									
" 12 " 18 "									
" 18 months to 2 years									
" 2 to 3 years									
" 3 " 4 "									
" 4 " 5 "									
" 5 " 6 "									
" 6 " 7 "									
" 7 " 8 "									
" 8 " 9 "									
" 9 " 10 "									
" 10 " 15 "						1			1
" 15 " 20 "									
" 20 years and upwards									
Totals	3	2				1			6

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the three months.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	.....	2	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	8
From 1 to 2 months	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5
" 2 " 3 "	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
" 3 " 4 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 6 " 7 "	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" 7 " 8 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 8 " 9 "	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" 9 " 10 "	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 10 " 11 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
" 11 " 12 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
" 12 " 18 "	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	11
" 18 months to 2 years.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 2 to 3 years	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
" 3 " 4 "	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
" 4 " 5 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
" 9 " 10 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 10 " 15 "	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	7
" 15 " 20 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
20 years and upwards	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10
Totals	14	20	4	8	13	10	.....	6	8	83

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Aortic Aneurysm	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Anemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bright's Disease	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cancer	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cardiac Disease	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Catarrhal Jaundice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dysentery	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Debility from fits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Debility from Bright's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Enteritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Exhaustion of Melancholia	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Exhaustion of Mania	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Epilepsy	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Exhaustion of Dementia	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
General Debility	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Gangrene of Lung	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
General Paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Heart Disease	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4
Hæmatemesis	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Jaundice Obstruction	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Maramus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Œdema of Lung	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Paresis	3	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Phthisis	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pneumonia	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pulmonary Œdema	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Senility	.....	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Strangulation	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Suicide	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	7
Tryptonania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Typhoid fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	14	20	4	8	13	10	.....	6	8	83

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the three months, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang. Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Actors										33
Artists										21
Agents	1								1	74
Architects										55
Actuaries										10
Basket-makers		1							1	4
Bankers										5
Bookkeepers				1	1				2	99
Bakers										55
Bricklayers										35
Butchers				1					1	24
Blacksmiths				1					1	173
Brass-finishers										10
Brewers										18
Builders										36
Barbers										29
Broom-makers										9
Barristers										20
Bookbinders										13
Brickmakers										12
Bridge-tenders										3
Brush-makers										1
Button-makers										2
Baggagemasters										2
Brakemen						1			1	5
Bailiffs										1
Commercial travellers	2								2	64
Cabinet-makers						1			1	40
Consuls										9
Confectioners										47
Coopers										48
Carpenters	1	2		1	1				5	470
Clerks	2			1		1			4	456
Clergymen	1								1	3
Carriage-makers										24
Cooks										38
Carders										31
Captains of steamboats										7
Cigarmakers										19
Custom-house officers										12
Coppersmiths										7
Cheesemakers										2
Civil servants										17
Clock cleaners										12
Carters										12
Contractors										1

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the three months, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang. Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total Admissions.
Cloth dressers										14
Chisel-makers										1
Coachmen										10
Dyers										5
Domestic servants, all kinds	4	6	1				1		12	3,737
Dressmakers		1		1					2	183
Druggists				1					1	53
Dentists										14
Doctors										4
Engineers										85
Editors										2
Engravers										4
Excise officers				1					1	1
Farmers		11	3	8	4	7			33	4,401
Fishermen										8
Founders										4
Ferrymen										2
Furriers										10
Fruit canners										2
Florists										3
Gardeners				1	1				2	72
Grocers										30
Glass-blowers										4
Gentlemen				1					1	66
Glovemakers										12
Gunsmiths										2
Governors										2
Grooms										1
Hucksters										3
Hatters										5
Hostlers										13
Hunters										7
Harness-makers				1					1	39
Housekeepers	12	7	7	16	6	13			62	5,496
Hack drivers										29
Inn-keepers										14
Jewelers										32
Janitors				1					1	7
Journalists										2
Lock-keepers										1

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the three months, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang. Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Laborers	2	4	5	5	9	4	.....	1	30	4,710
Laundresses	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38
Ladies	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	276
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Lumbermen	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	36
Lathers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Loom-fixer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Liverymen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Milliners	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	66
Masons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Machinists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
Matchmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Millers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Moulders	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	63
Merchants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Mechanics	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	93
Music teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	42
Marble cutters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Milkmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Millwrights	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
No occupation	.....	3	1	1	3	1	1	.....	10	1,477
Nightwatchmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4
Nurses	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52
Organ builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Piano case-makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Professors of music	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pensioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Photographers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Prostitutes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Painters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	170
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Pedlars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
Physicians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Pumpmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Plumbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Patternmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Policemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Private Secretary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Porters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Railway employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Spinsters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
Sailors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the three months, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang. Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Students			1						1	190
Spinners										39
Sisters of Charity										9
Soda water manufacturers										2
Stonecutters				1					1	28
Showmen										3
Saddlers										17
Shoemakers						1			1	219
Seamstresses	1								1	65
Slaters										1
Soldiers										37
Salesmen					1				1	22
Surveyors										7
Sail and tent makers										4
Shop-keepers										11
Ship-builders										11
Stenographers										6
Station-masters										1
Teachers				2	1	1			4	335
Tinsmiths		1		1					2	46
Tavern-keepers										143
Tailors					1				1	94
Tanners										18
Teamsters										18
Telegraph operators										10
Travellers				1					1	1
Upholsterers										1
Veterinary surgeons										2
Vinegar maker										1
Watchmakers										15
Woodworkers										15
Weavers										47
Wheelwrights										
Wagonmakers										4
Waiters										28
Wives										650
Unknown or other employment	3	5			3			2	11	2,980
Totals	31	12	18	48	40	31	2	3	215	29,546

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Medical superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Second assist'nt superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	....	....	6
Bursar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
" Clerk	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	....	5
Steward	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	....	5
Storekeeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	8
Engineer	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10
Stokers	3	7	4	5	3	3	4	2	1	32
Engine driver for laundry	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Bricklayer and mason	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	3
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	13
Gardener	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant gardener	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4
Porter	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	....	9
Baker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant baker	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	3
Tailor	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	....	....	5
Teamster	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Night watchers	4	.....	2	5	2	2	2	....	....	17
Supervisors	8	8	6	9	6	.....	7	....	....	44
Chief attendant	2	4	1	2	.....	2	1	1	....	13
Ordinary male attendant	19	31	19	25	17	13	16	....	8	148
Painter and jobber	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2
Attendant tradesman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Portress and typewriter	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	1	6
Matron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant matron	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	9
Supervisors	8	9	7	10	5	2	6	3	2	52
Ordinary attendants	20	31	16	27	18	12	15	7	11	157
Night attendants	4	3	.....	8	2	2	2	2	....	23
Trained nurse	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4
Musical instructress	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	....	....	5
Cooks	6	7	2	8	4	3	3	3	3	39
Laundresses	7	4	3	5	2	3	3	2	2	31
Housemaids	3	7	.....	4	3	8	2	2	1	30
Seamstresses	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	....	13
Dairymaids	1	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	10
Third assistant physician	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2
1st assistant engineer	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	....	1	6
2nd assistant engineer	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2
Engineer (infirmary)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Sewage-man	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2
Butcher	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	....	4
Yardman	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Farmer	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	....	1	8
Ploughman	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	....	....	5
Farm night watchman	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Bandmaster and supervisor	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Cowman and dairyman	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1	3
Laundryman	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	7
Shoemaker	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	....	3
Stableman and messenger	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	....	1	7
Attendant at sewage work	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	1
Totals	112	153	89	141	92	73	80	32	45	817

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (including transfers) during the 3 months ending 31st December, 1905.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years																									2	1	3	2	1	3
From 10 to 15 years																									4		4	4		4
" 15 " 20 "	1		1	1		1				1		1	2	1	3	1		1							5	1	6	11	2	13
" 20 " 25 "				3	2	5	1		1	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	4				1	1	2	2		2	13	6	19
" 25 " 30 "	1	6	7	1	4	5	2		2	5	6	11	4	1	5	2	2	4										15	19	34
" 30 " 35 "	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	2		1	1	4	1	5	2		2										9	8	17
" 35 " 40 "	1	2	3	1	2	3		2	2	6	5	11		4	4	2	1	3		1	1				1	2	3	11	19	30
" 40 " 45 "	1	2	3	2	4	6	2	1	3	1	4	5	4	3	7	1	1	2							1		1	12	15	27
" 45 " 50 "		6	6	4	3	7	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	4	5										10	16	26
" 50 " 55 "	1	1	2	1	1	2		1	1		1	1	3		3	1		1				1		1				7	4	11
" 55 " 60 "	1	1	2	2		2	1	1	2	4	1	5				2	2	4								1	1	10	6	16
" 60 " 65 "	1	1	2				1		1	3		3	1		1	1	1	2										7	2	9
" 65 " 70 "				2	1	3				2		2	1	2	3		2	2		1	1							5	6	11
" 70 " 75 "					1	1	1	1	2				1	3	4		1	1										2	6	8
" 75 " 80 "		1	1	2		2																						2	1	3
" 80 " 85 "				1	1	2					1	1																1	2	3
" 85 " 90 "																														
" 90 " 95 "										1		1																1		1
Unknown																														
Totals	8	23	31	21	21	42	10	8	18	27	21	48	23	17	40	16	15	31		2	2	2	1	3	15	5	20	122	113	235

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the three months ending 31st December, 1905.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From 15 to 20 years	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
" 20 " 25 "	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	9	12
" 25 " 30 "	....	1	1	1	2	3	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	9
" 30 " 35 "	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	8
" 35 " 40 "	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	8
" 40 " 45 "	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	8
" 45 " 50 "	....	2	2	1	5	6	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	9	13
" 50 " 55 "	....	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	....	....	....	3	2	5	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	7	17
" 55 " 60 "	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5
" 60 " 65 "	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4
" 65 " 70 "	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
" 75 " 80 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" 80 " 85 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	3	9	12	10	10	20	8	3	11	7	7	14	11	7	18	8	6	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	42	90

TABLE No. 16.

Showing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the three months ending 31st December, 1905.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years																														
From 15 " 20 years																									2		2	2		2
" 20 " 25 "																										1	1		1	1
" 25 " 30 "				1		1																							1	1
" 30 " 35 "				1		1																			1		1	2		2
" 35 " 40 "		1	1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2							1		1	6	3	9
" 40 " 45 "	2		2	1	3	4				1	1	2	1	2	3							1		1				6	6	12
" 45 " 50 "				1		1	1		1				2		2		2	2							1	1	2	5	3	8
" 50 " 55 "	3		3										2		2	2		2										7		7
" 55 " 60 "		2	2	3	1	4				1	1	2				1		1										5	4	9
" 60 " 65 "		1	1										1	1	2								1	1				1	3	4
" 65 " 70 "	1	1	2	1	2	3							1	1	2		1	1					1	1	1		1	4	6	10
" 70 " 75 "	1	1	2		1	1		1	1	1	2	3					2	2				1		1				3	7	10
" 75 " 80 "		1	1	2	2	4	1		1													2		2				5	3	8
" 80 " 85 "																														
" 85 " 90 "																														
" 90 " 95 "																														
" 95 " 100 "																														
Unknown																														
Totals	7	7	14	11	9	20	3	1	4	4	4	8	7	6	13	4	6	10				4	2	6	6	2	8	46	37	83

TABLE No. 17.

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year.

Place of Confinement.	30th September, 1905.			3 months ended 31st December, 1905.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	379	370	749	372	370	742
" " London	506	542	1,048	503	538	1,041
" " Kingston	319	291	610	313	292	605
" " Hamilton	499	564	1,063	513	573	1,086
" " Mimico	307	298	605	308	299	607
" " Brockville	331	331	662	333	331	664
" " Cobourg	.....	144	144	.....	146	146
" " Penetanguishene	94	117	211	92	116	208
Total insane in asylums	2,435	2,657	5,092	2,434	2,665	5,099
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	372	370	742	378	371	749
Total number in Provincial Asylums	2,807	3,027	5,834	2,812	3,036	5,848
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	3	21	24	8	20	28
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	32	1	33	26	.....	26
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols	14	7	21	4	4	8
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	2,856	3,056	5,912	2,850	3,060	5,910
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	5	12	17	4	7	11
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	6	4	10	1	4	5
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	22	20	42	24	23	47
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	4	5	9	6	11	17
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Mimico Asylum	3	5	8	13	16	29
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Brockville Asylum	6	3	9	5	4	9
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	137	69	206	152	75	227
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1905, and 31st December, 1905	3,039	3,174	6,213	3,055	3,200	6,255

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the 3 months.

Nature of employment	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Mimico Asylum.		Brockville Asylum.		Cobourg Asylum.		Penetang Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.
Carpenter shop	4	367	9	667	7	511	5	259	3	203	2	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	78
Tailor shop	6	300	.....	.....	3	256	2	104	6	426	2	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	390
Shoemaker's shop	4	229	1	9	3	231	8	382	1	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	68	.....	.....
Engineer's shop	6	385	9	644	8	626	7	505	12	879	6	451	.....	.....	2	182	5	460
Blacksmith's shop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason Work	1	77	6	435	.....	.....	3	181	5	347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	78
Repairing roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	684
Wood yard and coal shed	12	852	2	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	312
Bakery	3	229	6	433	3	208	4	260	4	295	4	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,542
Laundry	41	2,955	47	3,518	21	1,743	33	2,301	17	1,337	30	1,952	6	438	14	1,547	8	736
Dairy	5	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	39
Butcher shop	1	78	5	340	.....	.....	1	92	.....	.....	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piggery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	78
Painting	4	269	4	231	4	306	8	160	3	161	4	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm	.....	.....	40	3,001	11	810	31	1,578	10	705	36	3,040	.....	.....	11	758	8	240
Garden and grounds	25	5,460	75	5,581	3	232	81	5,472	46	3,434	58	4,394	.....	.....	25	1,892	8	312
Stable	7	365	9	656	16	1,227	7	461	5	368	2	179	.....	.....	1	78	12	466
Kitchen	122	660	29	2,155	13	969	45	2,633	22	1,608	10	780	3	200	7	568	4	368
Dining rooms	74	6,085	54	4,030	48	3,637	80	6,067	38	2 870	32	4,779	9	786	15	1343	6	552
Officers' quarters	6	510	.....	.....	4	319	8	611	6	464	10	900	.....	.....	1	92	48	4,416
Sewing	5	380	35	2,675	48	3,610	47	3,287	30	1,965	30	1,899	3	223	10	753	6	518
Knitting	18	1,535	12	841	4	290	32	2,209	24	1,678	25	1,151	4	310	3	254	9	648
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,400
Mending	46	3,260	3	171	16	1,251	7	587	14	906	12	780	.....	.....	5	406	.....	.....
Wards and Halls	127	8,945	418	31,336	152	11,358	452	40,563	31	2,346	30	12,932	20	1,841	69	4,176	40	1,040
Storeroom	1	78	1	245	.....	.....	1	92	1	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	78	216	19,872
Not otherwise specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	628
Tin shop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	78
Upholstering	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	102	7,443	109	8,172	76	5,736	38	3,115	285	21,418	147	11,378	10	766	37	3,415	37	2,641
Sewing in wards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	513	36,757	877	65,445	440	33,153	909	71,851	563	41,564	442	45,664	55	4,577	202	16,116	484	37,577
Total average per patient	.....	71	.....	75	.....	75	.....	79	.....	71	.....	103	.....	83	.....	79	.....	78

Grand totals: No. of patients who worked, 4,485. Days worked, 352,704. Average per patient, 79.

TABLE No. 19.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed.

Assigned causes.	Number of instances in which each was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	4	5	6	2	8
Religious excitement	2	.....	2	2	2	4
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	3	2	5	7	2	9
Love affairs, including seduction	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Mental anxiety—"worry"	1	.....	1	5	14	19
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	6	.....	6	5	.....	5
Intemperance, sexual	3	1	4	2	.....	2
Venereal diseases	4	.....	4	2	.....	2
Self-abuse, sexual	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	.....	1	1	2	6	8
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	7	5	12	6	5	11
Pregnancy	.....	4	4	.....	5	5
Puerperal	.....	3	3	.....	5	5
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Morphine habit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	5	5	.....	2	2
Uterine disorders	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	1	1	4	1	5
Brain diseases, with epilepsy	6	2	8	5	2	7
Other forms of brain diseases	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other body diseases or disorders, including old age	9	10	19	12	12	24
Fevers	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	26	11	37	1	.....	1
With other combined cause not ascertained	5	11	16	8	7	15
Congenital.						
With other ascertained causes in combination	1	3	4	.....	1	1
With other combined causes not ascertained	1	3	4	1	1	2
Unknown	29	37	66	37	35	72
Total	107	108	215	107	108	215

The following table shows the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882.

Year.	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	Hamilton.	Mimico.	Brockville.	Orillia.	Cobourg.	Penetang.
1882	32.15	54.00	45.11	37.61					
1883	30.44	69.89	50.33	62.38					
1884	53.90	86.56	76.59	56.40					
1885	38.40	79.58	61.13	48.82					
1886	41.10	77.84	68.26	62.32					
1887	56.37	77.84	68.26	61.49					
1888	52.09	77.54	65.71	73.95					
1889	51.39	77.30	70.56	57.32					
1890	62.01	75.43	70.27	68.43					
1891	67.04	74.40	87.24	77 27					
1892	75.05	77.20	65.89	76.90	36.11				
1893	73.44	78.71	73.22	77.20	43.26				
1894	77.13	77.41	74.47	76.43	72.12				
1895	91.64	76.11	68.60	76.74	53.08	52.84	38.50		
1896	72.04	75.69	70.00	73.64	71.36	73.42	41.85		
1897	64.99	78.01	69.39	78.24	74.18	52.30	40.67		
1898	66.70	71.16	60.00	76.14	74.23	46.25	38.17		
1899	77.63	74.08	69.46	67.62	74.14	46.50	43.55		
1900	67.05	72.67	67.58	76.38	78.76	61.12	41.80		
1901	59.73	79.31	67.60	77.16	86.18	58.68	43.72		
1902	60.68	69.38	65.21	76.16	83.70	61.65	52.20	50.22	
1903	58.76	68.02	63.72	46.76	87.35	60.54	52.74	45.30	
1904	58.07	68.44	62.00	74.84	80.14	64.68	48.15	41.12	
1905	49.	67.	60.	71.	78.	59.	48.	38.	74.
1905. 3 mon's ended Dec. 31, 1905	71.	75.	75.	79.	74.	103.	78.	83.	79.

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive.

Year.	Lunatics admitted.	Discharged, died and escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	518	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80
1889	514	441	73	14.20
1890	669	492	117	26.46
1891	928	495	433	46.66
1892	792	531	251	32.95
1893	753	533	220	29.21
1894	789	522	167	24.24
1895	968	569	399	41.22
1896	753	582	181	23.72
1897	905	594	311	34.36
1898	759	650	109	14.36
1899	711	672	39	5.48
1900	722	651	71	9.83
1901	742	636	106	14.28
1902	959	851	108	11.26
1903	820	764	56	11.73
1904	876	754	122	11.62
1905	1,049	742	307	29.27
1905. 3 months ended December 31st, 1905	215	168	7	.03

Employment of Patients.

The following two tables show, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and, 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1892, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject:

Asylums.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	780	543	68,543	36,757	71
London	1,090	877	96,215	65,445	75
Kingston	628	440	56,075	33,153	75
Hamilton	1,111	909	99,583	71,851	79
Mimico	645	563	55,217	41,564	74
Brockville	693	442	61,039	45,664	103
Cobourg	146	55	663	4,577	83
Penetang	214	202	13,410	16,116	79
Orillia	762	484	65,333	37,577	78
Totals	6,069	4,485	57,742	352,704	79

DISCHARGES.

ASYLUMS.	No. of Cures.	No. of Admissions.	Percentage of Cures to Admissions.
Toronto	13	31	41.93
London	20	42	47.62
Kingston	11	18	61.11
Hamilton	14	48	29.20
Mimico	18	40	45.00
Brockville	14	31	45.16
Cobourg	....	2	.....
Penetang	....	3	.....
Totals	90	215	42.86

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	...	....	....	39	59	98
Discharged, cured	14	21	35	....	....	....
" improved	7	5	12	....	....	....
" unimproved	....	1	1	....	....	....
Died before expiration of leave	1	1	2	....	....	....
Returned to Asylum	3	8	11	....	....	....
Out on probation 31st December, 1905	14	23	37	....	....	....
Totals	39	59	98	39	59	98

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS.

Asylums.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on Total Population.
Toronto	14	742	0.02
London	20	1,041	0.19
Kingston	4	605	0.66
Hamilton	8	1,086	0.07
Mimico	13	607	0.21
Brockville	10	664	0.17
Cobourg	....	146	....
Penetang	6	208	0.29
Orillia, Idiot	8	749	0.10
Totals	83	5,848	0.14

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums, and how they were occupied at the close of the official 3 months:

Asylums.	Number of Beds.			Number in residence on 31st December, 1905.			Number of Vacancies.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	354	354	708	372	370	742	....	....	.....
London	511	555	1,066	503	538	1,041	8	17	25
Kingston	315	291	606	413	292	605	....	....	.....
Hamilton	508	575	1,083	513	573	1,086	....	2	2
Mimico	300	300	600	308	299	607	....	1	1
Brockville	333	333	666	333	331	664	....	2	2
Cobourg	....	146	146	....	146	146	....	....	.....
Penetang	94	118	212	92	116	208	2	....	2
Orillia	362	370	732	378	371	749	....	....	.....
Totals	2,777	3,042	5,819	2,812	3,036	5,848	10	22	32

SOCIAL STATE.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various Institutions:

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total admissions.
Married	117	14,032
Unmarried	118	16,272

Nationalities.

Canadian	184	16,853
English	17	3,612
Irish	11	4,776
Scotch	7	3,075
United States	9	785
Other countries and unknown	7	1,296

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	34	6,451
Roman Catholic	50	7,190
Presbyterian	51	5,817
Methodist	54	6,611
Other denominations and unknown	36	4,224

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the three months ending December 31st, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1905	.....	.....	.....	379	370	749
Admitted during three months ending December 31st, 1905 :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
" Medical Certificate	6	21	27	8	23	31
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	387	393	780
Discharges during three months ending December 31st, 1905 :—						
As not Insane	.....	1	1			
" recovered	3	9	12			
" improved	3	5	8			
" unimproved	2	1	3			
Total number of discharges during three months ending December 31st, 1905	8	16	24			
Died	7	7	14			
Eloped	.....	.....	.....			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	15	23	38
Remaining in Asylum, December 31st, 1905	.....	.....	.....	372	370	742
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	4,881	4,640	9,521
" discharged	2,493	2,504	4,997	.....	.....	.....
" died	1,309	1,080	2,389	.....	.....	.....
" eloped	96	13	109	.....	.....	.....
" transferred	611	673	1,284	4,509	4,270	8,779
" remaining, December 31st, 1905	.....	.....	.....	372	370	742
Total applications on fyle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October 1905 to the 31st December, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 12th of October, 1905)	378	375	753
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 14th of November, 1905)	373	368	741
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during three months ending December 31st, 1905	34,410	34,133	68,543
Daily average population	373	371	744

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	5	15	20	2,249	2,850	5,099
Single	3	8	11	2,632	1,790	4,422
Total	8	23	31	4,881	4,640	9,521
Religion.						
Presbyterians	1	4	5	1,079	1,012	2,091
Episcopalians	4	3	7	1,400	1,300	2,700
Methodists	1	5	6	935	959	1,894
Baptists		3	3	119	114	233
Congregationalists		1	1	44	76	120
Roman Catholics	1	4	5	916	865	1,781
Mennonites				2		2
Quakers				7	3	10
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	1	3	4	280	258	538
Not reported				98	53	151
Total	8	23	31	4,881	4,640	9,521
Nationalities.						
English	1	2	3	861	757	1,618
Irish	2	2	4	1,097	1,098	2,195
Scotch		2	2	515	452	967
Canadian	4	15	19	2,067	2,008	4,075
United States		1	1	157	183	340
Other Countries	1	1	2	149	120	269
Unknown				35	22	57
Total	8	23	31	4,881	4,640	9,521

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to December 31st, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1	12	12	24
Brant	.....	.....	.....	48	60	108
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	24	14	38
Carleton	1	.....	1	80	65	145
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	32	24	56
Essex	.....	.....	.....	17	13	30
Frontenac	.....	1	1	102	72	174
Grey	.....	.....	.....	114	88	202
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	26	25	51
Halton	.....	.....	.....	81	65	146
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	112	87	199
Huron	.....	.....	.....	63	57	120
Kent	.....	.....	.....	26	23	49
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	29	24	53
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	50	43	93
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	60	51	111
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	25	16	41
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	98	83	181
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	82	78	160
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	15	13	28
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	18	21	39
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	309	292	601
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	187	175	362
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	36	40	76
Peel	.....	.....	.....	126	124	250
Perth	.....	.....	.....	49	47	96
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	97	92	189
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	13	17	30
Prince Edward	.....	1	1	26	27	53
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	10	14
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	61	61	122
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	95	69	164
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	136	142	278
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	50	53	103
Welland	.....	.....	.....	50	46	96
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	146	148	294
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	227	210	437
York	6	21	27	1,974	2,081	4,055
Not Classed	.....	.....	.....	175	64	239
Total admissions	8	23	31	4,881	4,640	9,521

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1905..

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Brant	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Essex	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	23	13	36
Grey	.....	.....	.....	58	17	75
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Halton	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	53	26	79
Huron	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Kent	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	11	5	16
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	13	9	22
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	61	27	88
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	60	29	89
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Peel	.....	.....	.....	31	8	39
Perth	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	40	14	54
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	24	12	36
Stormount, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	51	24	75
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Wellington,	.....	.....	.....	13	3	16
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	38	9	47
York	2	2	4	626	435	1,061
Not Classed	.....	.....	.....	85	14	99
Total Admissions	2	2	4	1,310	686	1,996

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate causes of death of those who died during the three months ending Dec. 31st, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	E. A.....	F	39	Oct. 1, 1905	.....	6	21	Tuberculosis.
2	A. D.....	F	56	" 6, "	.....	7	12	Epilepsy.
3	G. H.....	M	42	" 20, "	.....	10	18	Gangrene of Lung.
4	G. W.....	M	53	" 22, "	27	.....	14	Pneumonia.
5	B. B.....	F	77	" 24, "	27	5	27	Heart disease.
6	A. E. O....	M	46	" 26, "	.....	5	3	Paresis.
7	C. H.....	F	71	" 29, "	18	4	2	Epilepsy.
8	C. S.....	F	65	Nov. 1. "	10	9	21	Apoplexy.
9	G. D.....	M	65	" 14, "	3	10	.....	Bright's disease.
10	H. C.....	M	52	" 30, "	2	9	26	Paresis.
11	J. B.....	F	64	Dec. 6, "	1	11	18	Pneumonia.
12	E. B.....	F	55	" 18, "	1	.....	9	Œdema of Lung.
13	J. C.....	M	40	" 22, "	.....	6	22	Paresis.
14	A. M. T....	M	73	" 27, "	28	7	8	Obstructive Jaundice.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admission for the three months ending Dec. 31st, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Religious excitement	1	1	2	1	1	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veneral disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pregnancy	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Puerperal	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1	2	3	1	1	2
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	1	2	1	1	2
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY.						
With other combined causes not ascertained	.....	7	7	.....	6	6
CONGENITAL.						
With other combined causes not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	4	6	10	4	7	11
Total	8	23	31	8	23	31

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of probational discharges.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	3	9	12
Discharged recovered	1	3	4			
" improved	1	1	2			
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....			
Died before expiration of leave	.....	.....	.....			
Returned to Asylum	.....	.....	.....			
Absent on probation on 31st Dec., 1905	1	5	6	3	9	12

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the three months ending December 31st, 1905.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	1	6	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 30 " 35 "	1	3	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	1	2	3	1	1	2	.....	1	1
" 40 " 45 "	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
" 45 " 50 "	.....	6	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
" 50 " 55 "	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3
" 55 " 60 "	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	2	2
" 60 " 65 "	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1
" 65 " 70 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 70 " 75 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8	23	31	3	9	12	7	7	14

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum Sept. 20, 1905.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	5	11	1		1
From 1 to 2 months	2	7			
" 2 " 3 "	3	13	2		
" 3 " 4 "	2	16			
" 4 " 5 "	1	7	2		1
" 5 " 6 "	2	9	1		
" 6 " 7 "	1	3	1		
" 7 " 8 "	1	6	2	1	
" 8 " 9 "		4			1
" 9 " 10 "		11	1	2	
" 10 " 11 "		7	1		
" 11 " 12 "		7			
" 12 " 18 "	6	64	1	1	
" 18 months to 2 years	2	38	1	2	
" 2 to 3 years	1	43		2	
" 3 " 4 "		45			
" 4 " 5 "	1	24			
" 5 " 6 "	1	34			
" 6 " 7 "	1	25			
" 7 " 8 "		37			
" 8 " 9 "		29			
" 9 " 10 "		19			
" 10 " 15 "		130			
" 15 " 20 "	2	53			
" 20 years and upwards		100			
Totals	31	742	13	8	3

NOTE—This total must agree with the total admissions of the 3 months ending Dec. 31st, 1905.

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the 3 months ending December 31st, 1905.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	367	.....	367
Tailor's shop	6	300	.....	300
Shoe shop	4	227	.....	227
Engineer's shop	6	385	.....	385
Mason work	1	77	.....	77
Wood yard and coal shed	12	852	.....	852
Bakery	3	229	.....	229
Laundry	44	255	2,700	2,955
Dairy	5	267	.....	267
Butcher shop and slaughter house	1	78	.....	78
Painting	4	269	.....	269
Garden	12	640	.....	640
Grounds	13	820	.....	820
Stable	7	365	.....	365
Kitchen	12	660	.....	660
Dining rooms	74	2,040	4,045	6,085
Officers' quarters	6	.....	540	540
Sewing rooms	5	.....	380	380
Knitting	18	.....	1,535	1,535
Mending	46	.....	3,260	3,260
Wards	127	3,045	5,900	8,945
Storeroom	1	78	.....	78
General	97	3,100	4,047	7,147
Tin shop	1	51	.....	51
Upholstering	4	245	.....	245
Total	513	14,350	22,407	36,757

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on December 31st, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	2	4	6
Brant	1	1	2
Carleton	7	1	8
Dufferin	1	1	2
Durham	11	9	20
Elgin	...	1	1
Essex	...	...	...
Frontenac	1	2	3
Glengarry	1	...	1
Grey	8	1	9
Halton	3	5	8
Hastings	6	...	6
Huron	1	2	3
Kent	1	1	2
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	1	2
Leeds	2	...	2
Lennox and Addington	1	...	1
Lincoln	1	3	4
Middlesex	1	...	1
Muskoka District	1	3	4
Nipissing District	...	1	1
Norfolk	...	1	1
Northumberland	10	5	15
Ontario	6	11	17
Oxford	2	1	3
Parry Sound District	1	...	1
Peel	6	7	13
Perth	2	...	2
Peterborough	9	2	11
Prince Edward	...	1	1
Simcoe	6	5	11
Stormont	1	...	1
Thunder Bay District	2	...	2
Victoria	8	3	11
Waterloo	2	4	6
Welland	2	1	3
Wellington	2	7	9
Wentworth	4	1	5
York	255	284	539
Not classed, unknown, etc	3	...	3
Total	372	370	742

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official 3 mos. ending December 31st, 1905

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1905				506	542	1,048
Admitted during quarter :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	7	2	9			
" Medical Certificate	14	19	33	21	21	42
Total No. under treatment during quarter				527	563	1,090
Discharges during quarter						
As recovered	10	10	20			
" improved	2	4	6			
" unimproved		2	2			
Total number of discharges during quarter	12	16	28			
Died	11	9	20			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred				24	25	49
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1905				503	538	1,041
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,872	2,589	5,461
Total number discharged	1,122	1,086	2,208			
" died	919	738	1,657			
" eloped	105	12	117			
" transferred	223	215	438	2,369	2,051	4,420
" remaining, 31st, Dec., 1905				503	538	1,041
Applications on file	1	4	5			

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1905, to the 31st December, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 12th of October)	507	545	1,052
Minimum " " " (on the 21st of November)	498	542	1,040
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during quarter...	46,246	49,969	96,215
Daily average population	502.67	543.14	1,045.81

	Admissions of Quarter			Total Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married ..... } Widowed ..... }	7	9	16	1,252	1,595	2,847
Single	14	12	26	1,620	994	2,614
Total	21	21	42	2,872	2,589	5,461
Religion.						
Presbyterians	3	5	8	638	566	1,204
Episcopalians	2	2	4	529	466	995
Methodists	6	10	16	684	685	1,369
Baptists	2	.....	2	204	196	400
Congregationalists	.....	1	1	26	20	46
Roman Catholics	6	2	8	463	444	907
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	14	4	18
Infidels	1	.....	1	37	9	46
Other denominations	1	1	2	130	123	253
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	141	73	214
Total	21	21	42	2,872	2,589	5,461
Nationalities.						
English	2	.....	2	374	289	663
Irish	.....	1	1	329	389	718
Scotch	.....	1	1	232	197	429
Canadian	18	18	36	1,708	1,522	3,230
United States	1	1	2	101	80	181
Other Countries	.....	.....	.....	61	70	131
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	67	42	109
Total	21	21	42	2,872	2,589	5,461

TABLE NO. 3

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during Quarter.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				9	7	16	16
Brant				38	35	73	73
Bruce		2	2	208	162	370	372
Carleton				4	7	11	11
Elgin	1	2	3	183	184	367	370
Essex	3		3	176	159	335	338
Frontenac				5	8	13	13
Grey				10	14	24	24
Haldimand				22	23	45	45
Halton				10	7	17	17
Hastings				5	9	14	14
Huron	6	7	13	274	265	539	552
Kent		2	2	193	206	399	401
Lambton	5	1	6	312	221	533	539
Lanark				3	3	6	6
Leeds and Grenville					5	5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4	4
Lincoln				10	6	16	16
Middlesex	5	4	9	687	657	1,344	1,353
Norfolk				31	35	67	67
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24	24
Ontario				6	13	19	19
Oxford		2	2	251	169	420	422
Peel				4	6	10	10
Perth	1	1	2	230	189	419	421
Peterborough				1	6	7	7
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2	2
Renfrew				13	21	34	34
Simcoe				5	6	11	11
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	14	26	26
Victoria				33	21	54	54
Waterloo				8	7	15	15
Welland				20	16	36	36
Wellington				13	22	35	35
Wentworth				46	48	94	94
York				27	22	49	49
Not classed				3		3	3
Total admissions	21	21	42	2,872	2,589	5,461	5,503

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted During Quarter.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	2	10
Brant				20	11	31
Bruce				106	61	167
Carleton					2	2
Elgin				53	17	70
Essex	1		1	77	53	130
Frontenac					1	1
Grey				9	9	18
Haldimand				10	3	13
Halton				7	3	10
Hastings				2	5	7
Huron	2	1	3	108	63	171
Kent				65	31	96
Lambton	1		1	157	51	208
Lanark					1	1
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	2		2	199	133	332
Norfolk				21	13	34
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford				124	39	163
Peel				3	5	8
Perth	1	1	2	100	53	153
Peterborough				1	6	7
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2
Prince Edward					1	1
Simcoe				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1
Victoria				9	9	18
Waterloo				17	8	25
Welland				3	5	8
Wellington				13	11	24
Wentworth				6	9	15
York				29	31	60
Not Classed				1		1
Total admissions	7	2	9	1,167	651	1,818

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the quarter ending 31st December, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months	Days.	
1	T. A. N.....	M	55	7 Oct. 1905	6	8	15	Heart Disease.
2	T. C.....	M	69	19 " "	1	2	17	Senility.
3	N. M.....	F	42	21 " "	2	5	14	Cancer Uterus.
4	A. McR....	M	41	21 " "	1	.....	2	Paresis.
5	J. E.....	M	78	28 " "	.....	.....	16	Senility.
6	A. B. P.....	M	47	29 " "	.....	2	21	Exhaustion of Melancholia.
7	D. J. McI...	M	30	31 " "	.....	8	29	Cardiac Disease.
8	E. R.....	M	78	2 Nov. "	9	9	18	Apoplexy.
9	J. A. M.....	M	37	3 " "	.....	1	16	Strangulation.
10	M. S.....	F	44	8 " "	.....	2	15	Cardiac Disease.
11	M. McD....	M	25	8 " "	.....	9	.....	Epilepsy (Exhaustion).
12	A. C.....	F	76	13 " "	.....	5	3	Dysentery.
13	E. S.....	F	77	19 " "	27	7	14	Senility.
14	A. D.....	F	69	30 " "	.....	2	2	Tuberculosis.
15	A. C.....	F	69	4 Dec. "	23	11	26	Hæmetemesis.
16	T. K.....	M	57	6 " "	.....	8	1	Suicide.
17	M. A. McK.	F	41	14 " "	.....	9	26	Phthysis.
18	M. McD....	F	70	15 " "	13	11	1	Senility.
19	N. C.....	F	58	17 " "	25	6	9	Phthysis.
20	J. W.....	M	57	18 " "	.....	.....	16	Exhaustion of Mania.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity In respect of the admissions for the quarter ending 31st December, 1906.	Number of instances in which cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles including loss of relatives or friends					1	1			
Religious excitement				1		1			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles		2	2	2		2	1		1
Love affairs, including seduction							1		1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1		1	1	4	5			
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	1		1	2		2	1		1
Intemperance, sexual								1	1
Self-abuse, sexual				1		1			
Over-work					2	2		1	1
Accident or injury		1	1	1		1		1	1
Puerperal					1	1			
Lactation					1	1			
Puberty and change of life		1	1					1	1
Uterine disorders								1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy					1	1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age					1	1	2	1	3
Fevers		1	1		1	1			
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	6	4	10						
With other combined cause not ascertained	5	4	9						
Congenital.									
With other combined cause not ascertained				1		1			
Unknown	3	2	5	7	3	10			
Total	16	15	31	16	15	31	5	6	11

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of probational discharges.

	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				12	16	28
Discharged, recovered	7	11	18			
" improved	3	1	4			
Died before expiration of leave	1	1	2			
Returned to Asylum	1	3	4			

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the quarter.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	.....	1
" 30 " 35 "	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 35 " 40 "	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 40 " 45 "	2	4	6	2	1	3	1	3	4
" 45 " 50 "	4	3	7	1	5	6	1	.....	1
" 50 " 55 "	1	1	2	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
" 55 " 60 "	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	1	4
" 60 " 65 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 "	2	1	3	.....	1	1	1	2	3
" 70 " 75 "	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
" 75 " 80 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
" 80 " 85 "	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	21	21	42	10	10	20	11	9	20

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the qrtr.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the quarter.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the quarter.
Under 1 month	10	9	.....	2	.....
From 1 to 2 months	5	21	.....	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	1	13	.....	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	2	16	1	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	.....	16	4	.....	1
" 5 " 6 "	.....	10	2	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	2	19	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	12	2	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	5	2	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	8	2	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	.....	8	1	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	1	12	.....	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "	5	46	1	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	1	59	3	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	2	67	1	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	1	15	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	35	.....	2	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	2	156	1	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	114	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	2	180	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	42	1,041	20	6	2

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of Patients who Worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	9	667	.....	667
Tailor's shop	.....	229	.....	229
Shoe shop	1	9	.....	9
Engineer's shop	9	644	.....	644
Mason work	6	435	.....	435
Wood yard and coal shed	2	76	.....	76
Bakery	6	433	.....	433
Laundry	47	1,083	2,435	3,518
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	5	340	.....	340
Painting	4	231	.....	231
Farm	40	3,001	.....	3,001
Garden	75	5,581	.....	5,581
Stable	9	656	.....	656
Kitchen	29	635	1,520	2,155
Dining rooms	54	1,878	2,152	4,030
Sewing rooms	35	.....	2,675	2,675
Knitting	12	.....	841	841
Mending	3	.....	171	171
Halls	418	15,034	16,302	31,336
Storeroom	4	245	.....	245
General	109	4,781	3,391	8,172
Total	877	35,958	29,487	65,445

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	2	3
Brant	.....	3	3
Bruce	47	42	89
Elgin	39	37	76
Essex	33	42	75
Grey	1	2	3
Haldimand	.....	1	1
Hastings	.....	1	1
Huron	53	58	111
Kent	46	46	92
Lambton	65	50	115
Middlesex	115	154	269
Norfolk	1	.....	1
Oxford	41	39	96
Simcoe	.....	3	3
Victoria	.....	1	1
Waterloo	1	3	4
Wellington	2	.....	2
Wentworth	.....	1	1
York	1	14	15
Total	503	538	1,041

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE 3 MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official 3 months ending December 31st, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1905				319	291	610
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	4	2	6			
" Medical Certificate	6	6	12	10	8	18
Total number under treatment during 3 months				329	299	628
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	8	3	11			
" improved	2	2	4			
Total number of discharges during 3 months	10	5	15			
Died	3	1	4			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred	1	1	2	16	7	23
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1905				313	292	605
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,109	1,825	3,934
Total number discharged	819	780	1,629			
" died	655	500	1,155			
" eloped	59	1	60			
" transferred	233	252	485	1,796	1,533	3,329
" remaining, 31st Dec., 1905				313	292	605
No. of applications on file				24	23	47

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1905, to the 31st December, 1905.

	Male	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 26th of October, 1905)	323	290	613
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 31st of December, 1905)	313	292	605
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	29,258	26,817	56,075
Daily average population	318	291	609

	Admissions of 3 Months.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married	6	6	12	850	992	1,842	1,854
Single	4	2	6	1,249	825	2,074	2,080
Total	10	8	18	2,099	1,817	3,916	3,934
Religion.							
Presbyterians	.....	2	2	308	295	603	605
Episcopalians	.....	2	2	438	340	778	780
Methodists	6	1	7	442	442	884	891
Baptists	.....	.....	.....	36	38	74	74
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	10	4	14	14
Roman Catholics	3	2	5	657	586	1,243	1,248
Other denominations	1	1	2	156	90	246	248
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	52	22	74	74
Total	10	8	18	2,099	1,817	3,916	3,934
Nationalities.							
English	.....	.....	.....	176	123	299	299
Irish	.....	.....	.....	312	284	596	596
Scotch	.....	1	1	82	88	170	171
Canadian	8	7	15	1,367	1,197	2,564	2,579
United States	2	.....	2	24	21	45	47
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	64	32	96	96
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	74	72	146	146
Total	10	8	18	2,099	1,817	3,916	3,934

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted During 3 Months.			Total Admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	6	9	9
Carleton				202	161	363	363
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac		2	2	368	360	728	730
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	7	13	13
Halton				3	2	5	5
Hastings	4	1	5	187	151	338	343
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				3		3	3
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				125	122	247	247
Leeds and Grenville				138	123	261	261
Lennox and Addington		1	1	149	126	275	276
Lincoln				9	7	16	16
Middlesex				9	6	15	15
Muskoka District				1	1	2	2
Nipissing					1	1	1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	3	2	5	101	145	246	251
Ontario				19	23	42	42
Oxford				14	4	18	18
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				9	14	23	23
Prescott and Russell				48	32	80	80
Prince Edward	2		2	73	63	136	138
Renfrew	1	2	3	123	118	241	244
Simcoe				13	12	25	25
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				145	132	277	277
Victoria				5	13	18	18
Waterloo				11	4	15	15
Welland				6	5	11	11
Wellington				6	4	10	10
Wentworth				16	20	36	36
York				42	61	103	103
Not classed				204	48	252	252
Total admissions	10	8	18	2,099	1,917	3,916	3,934

TABLE No. 4

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during 3 months.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	5	8	8
Carleton				166	125	291	291
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac		1	1	162	102	264	265
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	6	12	12
Halton				2	1	3	3
Hastings	1	1	2	112	59	171	173
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				3		3	3
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				97	87	184	184
Leeds and Grenville				78	57	135	135
Lennox and Addington				85	44	129	129
Lincoln				9	5	14	14
Middlesex				6	4	10	10
Muskoka District					1	1	1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	2		2	55	57	112	114
Ontario				18	22	40	40
Oxford				14	3	17	17
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				8	8	16	16
Prescott and Russell				41	24	65	65
Prince Edward	1		1	26	16	42	43
Renfrew				50	21	71	71
Simcoe				12	11	23	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				111	73	184	184
Victoria				5	12	17	17
Waterloo				11	4	15	15
Welland				6	5	11	11
Wellington				4	4	8	8
Wentworth				13	12	25	25
York				33	50	83	83
Not classed				27	7	34	34
Total admissions	4	2	6	1,224	871	2,095	2,101

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the three months ending 31st December, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Mo's.	Days.	
1	H. H. E.	Male	75	Oct. 10th, 1905	2	0	8	Senility.
2	F. T.	Male	39	Nov. 1st, "	6	10	4	Phthisis.
3	J. R.	Male	49	" 9th, "		2	15	Gen. Paresis.
4	E. J. P.	Female	70	" 29th, "	29	4	15	Ex. of Dementia.

TABLE NO. 6.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the 3 months ending 31st December, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Accident or injury	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Pregnancy	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Puerperal	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	1	2	1	1	2
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Unknown	2	3	5	2	1	3
Total	10	8	18	10	8	18

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
Discharged, recovered	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
" improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1905	3	5	8	7	5	12

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the three months.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years									
" 20 " 25 "	1		1		1	1			
" 25 " 30 "	2		2	1		1			
" 30 " 35 "	1	1	2	2		2			
" 35 " 40 "		2	2	2		2	1		1
" 40 " 45 "	2	1	3						
" 45 " 50 "	1	1	2		1	1	1		1
" 50 " 55 "		1	1	2	1	3			
" 55 " 60 "	1	1	2	1		1			
" 60 " 65 "	1		1						
" 65 " 70 "									
" 70 " 75 "	1	1	2					1	1
" 75 " 80 "							1		1
" 80 " 85 "									
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Totals	10	8	18	8	3	11	3	1	4

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1905.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the three months.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the three mos.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the three mos.
Under 1 month	7	4			
From 1 to 2 months	3	5			
" 2 " 3 "	1	9	2		
" 3 " 4 "		7	1		
" 4 " 5 "	1	7	1		
" 5 " 6 "		5	1		
" 6 " 7 "		11		1	
" 7 " 8 "		2	1	1	
" 8 " 9 "		4		2	
" 9 " 10 "		9			
" 10 " 11 "		7			
" 11 " 12 "		2	1		
" 12 " 18 "	4	20	1		
" 18 months to 2 years		15			
" 2 to 3 years		40	1		
" 3 " 4 "	2	34	1		
" 4 " 5 "		32			
" 5 " 6 "		16	1		
" 6 " 7 "		21			
" 7 " 8 "		29			
" 8 " 9 "		16			
" 9 " 10 "		16			
" 10 " 15 "		118			
" 15 " 20 "		74			
" 20 years and upwards		102			
Totals	18	605	11	4	

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of the employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the 3 months.

Nature of Employment.	No. of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	7	541	.....	541
Tailor's shop	3	256	.....	256
Shoe shop	3	234	.....	234
Engineer's and blacksmith's shop	8	626	.....	626
Bakery	3	208	.....	208
Laundry	21	260	1,483	1,743
Painting	4	306	.....	306
Farm	11	810	.....	810
Garden and grounds	3	232	.....	232
Stable	16	1,227	.....	1,227
Kitchen	13	734	235	969
Dining rooms	48	1,305	2,332	3,637
Officers' quarters	4	.....	319	319
Sewing rooms	48	.....	3,610	3,610
Knitting	4	.....	290	290
Mending	16	.....	1,251	1,251
Wards and halls	152	7,853	3,505	11,358
General	76	2,923	2,813	5,736
Totals	440	17,315	15,838	33,153

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on 31st December, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carleton	40	19	59	Prescott	2	3	5
Dundas	6	7	13	Prince Edward	13	14	27
Essex	1	.....	1	Renfrew	24	26	50
Frontenac	55	80	135	Russell	.....	2	2
Glengarry	8	6	14	Simcoe	1	.....	1
Grenville	2	2	4	Stormont	5	7	12
Hastings	51	29	80	Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Lanark	16	16	32	Victoria	2	.....	2
Leeds	10	7	17	Waterloo	1	.....	1
Lennox and Addington	27	22	19	Welland	.....	1	1
Middlesex	1	.....	1	Wentworth	2	2	4
Muskoka District	.....	1	1	York	5	5	10
Norfolk	1	.....	1	Not classed, unknown, etc.	4	2	6
Northumberland	33	39	72				
Ontario	.....	1	1				
Peterborough	2	1	3	Totals	313	292	605

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of Persons Transferred	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.			Religious Denomination				Social state		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian	Other Denominations	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years	Mo's	Warrant.	Certificate.		
C. L.	52	..	F	Frontenac	1	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	Servant	Toronto.
T. B.	14	M	..	Hastings	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	Home boy	Orillia.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE 3 MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official 3 months ending December 31st, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1905				499	564	1,063
Admitted during 3 months :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	7	2	9			
" medical certificate	20	19	39	27	21	48
Total number under treatment during 3 months				526	585	1,111
Discharges during 3 months :—						
As recovered	7	7	14			
" improved	2	1	3			
" unimproved						
Total number of discharges during 3 months	9	8	17			
Died	4	4	8			
Eloped						
Transferred				13	12	25
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1905				513	573	1,086
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,303	2,361	4,664
Total number discharged	860	996	1,856			
" died	681	576	1,257			
" eloped	76	5	81			
" transferred	173	211	384	1,790	1,788	3,578
" remaining 31st Dec., 1905				513	573	1,086
Applications on file	6	11	17			

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1905, to the 31st December, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 7th of December, 1905)	520	574	1,094
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 3rd of October, 1905)	499	564	1,063
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during 3 months ending December 31st, 1905	47,103	52,480	99,583
Daily average population during 3 months	511,989	570,434	1,082,423

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married Widowed	16	17	33	1,065	1,365	2,430
Single	11	4	15	1,238	996	2,234
Total	27	21	48	2,303	2,361	4,664
Religion.						
Presbyterians	8	2	10	429	429	858
Episcopalians	4	5	9	445	417	862
Methodists	6	6	12	543	600	1,143
Baptists	3	2	5	121	151	272
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	15	14	29
Roman Catholics	3	2	5	412	445	857
Mennonites	.....	1	1	24	17	41
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations	2	3	5	191	215	406
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	113	66	179
Total	27	21	48	2,303	2,361	4,664
Nationalities.						
English	2	2	4	342	252	594
Irish	4	.....	4	252	365	617
Scotch	1	.....	1	150	146	296
Canadian	20	18	38	1,370	1,417	2,787
United States	.....	1	1	60	56	116
Other Countries	.....	.....	.....	80	83	163
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	49	42	91
Total	27	21	48	2,303	2,361	4,664

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				9	6	15
Brant	4	3	7	121	152	273
Bruce				7	18	25
Carleton				10	10	20
Dufferin	2		2	36	41	77
Elgin				6	7	13
Essex				3	1	4
Frontenac				23	7	30
Grey	3	2	5	146	108	254
Haldimand	2	1	3	97	89	186
Halton	1		1	78	89	167
Haliburton District				1		1
Hastings				6	8	14
Huron				5	12	17
Kent				7	5	12
Lambton				9	4	13
Lanark				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville				7	6	13
Lennox and Addington				10	1	11
Lincoln	2	1	3	130	132	262
Middlesex				17	13	30
Muskoka District				17	2	19
Nipissing District				3	3	6
Norfolk	2	1	3	92	102	194
Northumberland and Durham				36	31	67
Ontario				26	33	59
Oxford				16	13	29
Parry Sound District				5	4	9
Peel				17	27	44
Perth				7	11	18
Peterborough				9	17	26
Prescott and Russell				3	4	7
Prince Edward				5	2	7
Rainy River District				3		3
Renfrew				4	2	6
Simcoe	1		1	208	160	368
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	10	23
Thunder Bay District				5	2	7
Victoria				11	21	32
Waterloo	1	4	5	132	125	257
Welland	3	5	8	110	145	255
Wellington		1	1	205	221	426
Wentworth	6	3	9	458	518	976
York				186	197	383
Not classed				3		3
Total admissions	27	21	48	2,303	2,361	4,664

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st Dec. 1905.

Counties.	Admitted During Year			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	1	9
Brant				47	35	82
Bruce				6	8	14
Carleton				9	6	15
Dufferin				21	11	32
Elgin				3	2	5
Essex				2	1	3
Frontenac				22	2	24
Grey	2	1	3	92	46	138
Haldimand	1		1	39	15	54
Halton				32	23	55
Hastings				6	6	12
Huron				2	3	5
Kent				6		6
Lambton				7	1	8
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				7	5	12
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln				78	43	121
Middlesex				9	7	16
Muskoka District				10	2	12
Nipissing District				2	2	4
Norfolk	1		1	47	37	84
Northumberland and Durham				23	14	37
Ontario				20	20	40
Oxford				13	9	22
Parry Sound District				5	2	7
Peel				6	8	14
Perth				6	7	13
Peterborough				9	11	20
Prescott and Russell				3	3	6
Prince Edward				3	2	5
Rainy River District				3		3
Renfrew				4		4
Simcoe	1		1	148	82	230
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District				5	2	7
Victoria				9	18	27
Waterloo				65	22	87
Welland	1		1	51	32	83
Wellington				81	40	121
Wentworth	1	1	2	87	64	151
York				153	144	297
Total admissions	7	2	9	1,170	740	1,910

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and approximate cause of death of those who died during the three months ending 31st December, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	D. A. C.....	F...	42	Oct. 13, 1905	1	9	25	Exhaustion of melancholia.
2	M. S.....	F...	70	" 13, "	.....	3	21	" "
3	M. F.....	F...	73	Nov. 13, "	12	5	24	Senile decay.
4	F. O'C.....	M...	73	" 22, "	3	.....	11	Epilepsy.
5	J. L.....	F...	59	Dec. 4, "	.....	.....	23	Exhaustion of mania.
6	J. C.....	M...	57	" 11, "	.....	1	1	Cerebral haemorrhage.
7	W. G.....	M...	40	" 14, "	.....	1	14	General paresis.
8	J. L. D.....	M...	39	" 21, "	1	.....	14	General paresis.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1905.	Number of instances in which each case was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause			As existing cause.		
Moral.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Religious excitement	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Intemperance, sexual	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Puerperal	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other forms of brain disease	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Other bodily diseases, or disorders, including old age	3	3	6	4	4	8
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained causes in combination	7	3	10	1	.....	1
With other combined causes not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	8	12	20	10	5	15
Total	27	21	48	27	21	48

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Male.	Female	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	10	14	24
Discharged, recovered	1	2	3
" improved	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	.....	2	2
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1905	9	10	19

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the three months ending Dec. 31st, 1905.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	1		1		1	1			
" 20 " 25 "	2	1	3	1	2	3			
" 25 " 30 "	5	6	11	1		1			
" 30 " 35 "		1	1	2		2			
" 35 " 40 "	6	5	11		1	1	1		1
" 40 " 45 "	1	4	5		1	1	1	1	2
" 45 " 50 "	2	1	3	1		1			
" 50 " 55 "		1	1						
" 55 " 60 "	4	1	5		2	2	1	1	2
" 60 " 65 "	3		3	1		1			
" 65 " 70 "	2		2	1		1			
" 70 " 75 "							1	2	3
" 75 " 80 "									
" 80 " 85 "		1	1						
" 85 " 90 "	1		1						
Totals	27	21	48	7	7	14	4	4	8

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	11	14			
From 1 to 2 months	7	8	1		
" 2 " 3 "		21		1	
" 3 " 4 "	2	16	1		
" 4 " 5 "	1	13			
" 5 " 6 "	1	11	1		
" 6 " 7 "	1	14			
" 7 " 8 "	1	11	2		
" 8 " 9 "		12	1		
" 9 " 10 "		13			
" 10 " 11 "	2	12		1	
" 11 " 12 "		8	1		
" 12 " 18 "	6	48	5		
" 18 months to 2 years	1	40	1		
" 2 to 3 years	5	51	1	1	
" 3 " 4 "	1	55			
" 4 " 5 "		44			
" 5 " 6 "	1	33			
" 6 " 7 "	2	55			
" 7 " 8 "		38			
" 8 " 9 "	1	45			
" 9 " 10 "	1	50			
" 10 " 15 "	1	165			
" 15 " 20 "	2	172			
" 20 years and upwards	1	137			
Totals	48	1,086	11	3	

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the three months.

Nature of Employment.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	5	259	.....	259
Tailor's shop	2	104	.....	104
Shoe shop	8	382	.....	382
Engineer's shop	7	505	.....	505
Mason work	3	181	.....	181
Bakery	4	260	.....	260
Laundry	33	838	1,463	2,301
Dairy	9	632	.....	632
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	92	.....	92
Painting	8	460	.....	460
Farm	31	1,578	.....	1,578
Garden	81	5,472	.....	5,472
Stable	7	461	.....	461
Kitchen	45	452	2,181	2,633
Dining Rooms	80	2,208	3,859	6,067
Officers' Quarters	8	.....	611	611
Sewing rooms	47	.....	3,287	3,287
Knitting	32	.....	2,209	2,209
Mending	7	.....	587	587
Halls	452	22,345	18,218	40,563
Storeroom	1	92	.....	92
General	38	1,311	1,804	3,115
Total	909	37,632	34,219	71,851

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Algoma District	3	1	4	Nipissing District	.....	2	2
Brant	39	44	83	Norfolk	26	29	55
Bruce	1	3	4	Ontario	3	2	5
Carleton	.....	2	2	Oxford	4	4	8
Dufferin	11	16	27	Parry Sound District	1	1	2
Durham & Northumberl'd	1	3	4	Peel	4	7	11
Elgin	1	2	3	Perth	3	2	5
Essex	1	.....	1	Peterborough	1	2	3
Frontenac	8	.....	8	Rainy River District	2	.....	2
Grey	48	40	88	Simcoe	26	18	44
Haldimand	19	30	49	Stormont	1	.....	1
Halton	18	24	42	Thunder Bay District	2	.....	2
Haliburton District	1	.....	1	Victoria	1	2	3
Huron	2	.....	2	Waterloo	40	54	94
Kent	2	1	3	Welland	32	43	75
Lambton	2	.....	2	Wellington	54	60	114
Leeds	1	.....	1	Wentworth	97	126	223
Lincoln	33	29	62	York	19	23	42
Middlesex	3	3	6				
Muskoka District	3	.....	3	Total	513	573	1086

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO, FOR THE 3 MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official 3 months ending December 31st, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1905				307	298	605
Admitted during the year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	9	3	12			
" Medical certificate	14	14	28			
				23	17	40
Total number under treatment during quarter				330	315	645
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	11	7	18			
" improved	3	1	4			
" unimproved						
Total number of discharges during quarter	14	8	22			
Died	7	6	13			
Eloped						
Transferred	1	2	3			
				22	16	38
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1905				308	299	607
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1,019	993	2,012
" discharged	265	253	518			
" died	270	255	525			
" eloped	18		18			
" transferred	158	186	344			
				711	694	1,405
" remaining, 31st Dec., 1905				308	299	607
Applications on file				13	16	29

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 30th September, 1905, to the 31st December, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 29th of December, 1905)	308	299	607
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 4th of December, 1905)	300	296	596
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during three months September 30th to December 31st...	27,967	27,250	55,217
Daily average population	303.98	296.20	600.18

Social State.	Admissions of Quarter.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Married	11	12	23	364	562	926	949
Single	12	5	17	632	414	1,046	1,063
Total	23	17	40	996	976	1,972	2,012
Religion.							
Presbyterians	4	6	10	198	187	385	395
Episcopalians	2	5	7	190	205	395	402
Methodists	10	3	13	233	249	482	495
Baptists	.....	1	1	30	45	75	76
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	8
Roman Catholics	6	2	8	245	210	455	463
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Other denominations	.....	.....	.....	63	38	101	101
Not reported	1	.....	1	33	36	69	70
Total	23	17	40	996	976	1,972	2,012
Nationalities.							
English	5	1	6	116	94	210	216
Irish	1	1	2	123	152	275	277
Scotch	2	.....	2	47	57	104	106
Canadian	14	15	29	647	626	1,273	1,302
United States	.....	.....	.....	17	16	33	33
Other Countries	1	.....	1	30	18	48	49
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	16	13	29	29
Total	23	17	40	996	976	1,972	2,012

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	
Algoma District				18	20	38	38
Brant				7	4	11	11
Bruce				3	3	6	6
Carleton				10	11	21	21
Dufferin				4	2	6	6
Elgin				6		6	6
Essex				5	2	7	7
Frontenac				9	14	23	23
Grey				17	11	28	28
Haldimand				1	1	2	2
Halton		1	1	3	5	8	9
Hastings				22	32	54	54
Huron				5	5	10	10
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				5	3	8	8
Lanark				9	8	17	17
Leeds and Grenville				5	9	14	14
Lennox and Addington				4	5	9	9
Lincoln				1	1	2	2
Manitoulin				3	2	5	5
Middlesex				14	5	19	19
Muskoka District	1		1	23	20	43	44
Nipissing	3	1	4	38	14	52	56
Norfolk				3	4	7	7
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	32	36	68	69
Ontario	1		1	73	84	157	158
Oxford				9	2	11	11
Parry Sound District	1		1	26	12	38	39
Peel	2	2	4	46	43	89	93
Perth				9	2	11	11
Peterborough	2	2	4	62	76	138	142
Prescott and Russell				7	4	11	11
Prince Edward				2	6	8	8
Rainy River				10	5	15	15
Renfrew				4	5	9	9
Simcoe	6	1	7	128	116	244	251
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		1	1	6	8	14	15
Thunder Bay		1	1	13	7	20	21
Victoria	1	1	2	66	78	144	146
Waterloo				4	2	6	6
Welland				1	2	3	3
Wellington				1	3	4	4
Wentworth		1	1		6	6	7
York	5	6	11	270	295	565	576
Not Classed				8	3	11	11
Total admissions	23	17	40	996	976	1,972	2,012

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				10	5	15	15
Brant				3	1	4	4
Bruce				2	1	3	3
Carleton				8	6	14	14
Dufferin				1	1	2	2
Elgin				4	.....	4	4
Essex				.....	1	1	1
Frontenac				3	7	10	10
Grey				11	7	18	18
Halton				1	.....	1	1
Hastings				17	22	38	38
Huron				1	1	2	2
Kent				4	.....	4	4
Lambton				4	3	7	7
Lanark				7	6	13	13
Leeds and Grenville				3	5	8	8
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8	8
Manitoulin				2	1	3	3
Middlesex				7	1	8	8
Muskoka District				12	8	20	20
Nipissing Dist.	2	.....	2	28	6	34	36
Norfolk				2	1	3	3
Northumberland and Durham				16	15	31	31
Ontario				39	19	58	58
Oxford				7	2	9	9
Parry Sound	1	.....	1	18	5	23	24
Peel	.....	1	1	22	19	41	42
Perth				4	.....	4	4
Peterborough				40	22	62	62
Prescott and Russell				7	3	10	10
Prince Edward				2	2	4	4
Rainy River				6	5	11	11
Renfrew				4	3	7	7
Simcoe	2	.....	2	46	24	70	72
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				3	4	7	7
Thunder Bay Dist.	.....	1	1	12	6	18	19
Victoria	1	.....	1	48	21	69	70
Waterloo				3	1	4	4
Welland				2	2	4	4
Wellington				.....	1	1	1
Wentworth				.....	3	3	3
York	3	1	4	159	147	306	310
Not classed				1	3	4	4
Total admissions	9	3	12	572	395	967	979

TABLE NO. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending December 31st, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months	Days.	
1	M. D.	F	42	Oct. 5, 1905	.....	8	25	Typhoid fever.
2	J. T.....	M	45	" 5, "	.....	.....	6	Exhaustion of acute mania.
3	J. F.....	M	53	" 14, "	15	8	24	Apoplexy.
4	M. G.....	F	67	" 22, "	14	9	29	Pulmonary œdema.
5	P. L.....	M	67	" 30, "	.....	.....	8	Senility.
6	M. S. G....	F	44	Nov. 4, "	.....	.....	21	Exhaustion of acute mania.
7	A. H.	M	37	" 5, "	.....	4	21	General paralysis.
8	J. W.....	F	63	" 10, "	3	5	24	Aortic aneurism.
9	J. M.....	M	49	" 16, "	.....	1	11	Ex. of acute melancholia.
10	D. W.....	F	90	" 18, "	14	10	11	Senility.
11	A. A.....	M	42	" 21, "	.....	..	 17	Ex. of acute melancholia.
12	M. S.....	F	38	Dec. 4, "	.....	6	12	Apoplexy.
13	J. A. R.....	M	52	" 17, "	8	5	10	Tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1906.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Physical.						
Overwork	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4	.....	4	3	1	4
Other forms of brain disease	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	3	4	7	4	4	8
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	2	4	.....	2	2
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Unknown	9	6	15	10	5	15
Total	23	17	40	23	17	40

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probation leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13
Discharged recovered	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" improved	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 31st Dec., 1905	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....
Totals	7	6	13	7	6	13

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	2	1	3						
" 20 " 25 "	1	1	2	2	2	4			
" 25 " 30 "	4	1	5	1	1	2			
" 30 " 35 "	4	1	5	1	1	2			
" 35 " 40 "		4	4	2		2	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	4	3	7	2		2	1	2	3
" 45 " 50 "	2	1	3		1	1	2		2
" 50 " 55 "	3		3	3	2	5	2		2
" 55 " 60 "									
" 60 " 65 "	1		1				1	1	2
" 65 " 70 "	1	2	3				1	1	2
" 70 " 75 "	1	3	4						
Totals	23	17	40	11	7	18	7	6	13

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th Sept., 1906.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	6	15			
From 1 to 2 months	5	9		1	
" 2 " 3 "	3	11	2	1	
" 3 " 4 "	2	7	2		
" 4 " 5 "		12	2		
" 5 " 6 "	3	13	3		
" 6 " 7 "	1	12			
" 7 " 8 "	1	11			
" 8 " 9 "	1	6	1		
" 9 " 10 "		7			
" 10 " 11 "	1	10			
" 11 " 12 "	2	12			
" 12 " 18 "	2	37			
" 18 months to 2 years	5	18	1	1	
" 2 to 3 years	4	41	4	1	
" 3 " 4 "	2	44			
" 4 " 5 "		30	1		
" 5 " 6 "		37	1		
" 6 " 7 "		18	1		
" 7 " 8 "		13			
" 8 " 9 "	1	24			
" 9 " 10 "		14			
" 10 " 15 "	1	128			
" 15 " 20 "		78			
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals	40	607	18	4	

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	3	203	.....	203
Tailor's shop	6	.....	426	426
Shoe shop	1	78	.....	78
Engineer's shop	12	879	.....	879
Mason work	5	347	.....	347
Bakery	4	295	.....	295
Laundry	17	323	1,014	1,337
Painting	3	161	.....	161
Farm	10	705	.....	705
Garden	13	949	.....	949
Grounds	33	2,485	.....	2,485
Stable	5	368	.....	368
Kitchen	22	1,042	566	1,608
Dining rooms	38	1,563	1,307	2,870
Officers' quarters	6	108	356	464
Sewing rooms	30	.....	1,965	1,965
Knitting	24	.....	1,678	1,678
Mending	14	.....	906	906
Wards	24	1,381	468	1,849
Halls	7	497	.....	497
Storeroom	1	76	.....	76
General	285	10,152	11,266	21,418
Total	563	21,612	19,952	41,564

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	7	8	15	Northumberland	6	3	9
Brant	2	1	3	Ontario	25	32	57
Bruce	1	.....	1	Oxford	3	.....	3
Dufferin	1	2	3	Parry Sound District	11	4	15
Dundas	.....	1	1	Peel	12	15	27
Durham	3	3	6	Perth	5	.....	5
Elgin	1	.....	1	Peterborough	25	31	56
Essex	.....	1	1	Prince Edward	.....	1	1
Frontenac	1	.....	1	Rainy River District	5	2	7
Grey	7	5	12	Simcoe	44	24	68
Haldimand	1	1	2	Thunder Bay District	3	6	9
Halton	1	2	3	Victoria	22	29	51
Hastings	5	4	9	Waterloo	3	1	4
Huron	2	1	3	Welland	.....	1	1
Kent	2	.....	2	Wellington	.....	1	1
Lambton	1	1	2	Wentworth	.....	3	3
Lincoln	1	.....	1	York	86	100	186
Manitoulin	1	1	2	Not classed, unknown, etc.	1	1	2
Middlesex	2	.....	2				
Muskoka District	6	5	11	Total	308	299	607
Nipissing District	12	9	21				

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Sex		Age.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					Religious denomination					Social State.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
	Male.	Female.			Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other countries or unknown.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Mo's.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
L. D.		1	39	Ontario	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	8	....	1	Servant	Cobourg.
J. B. E.		1	64	Middlesex	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	14	9	.....	1	Lady	"
P. J.	1	..	30	York	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	....	1	2	4	1	....	Laborer	Kingston

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, COBOURG, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official three months ending December 31st, 1905.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1905					144	144
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant						
" Medical Certificate		2	2		2	2
Total number under treatment during year					146	146
Discharged during year :—						
As improved						
Total number of discharges during year						
Died						
Transferred						
Remaining in Asylum 31st Dec., 1905					146	146
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum					169	169
Total number discharged		4	4			
" died		16	16			
" transferred		3	3		23	23
" remaining 31st Dec, 1905					146	146

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st of October, 1905, to December 31st, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of October		146	146
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of October		144	144
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during three months		13,410	13,410
Daily average population		145.76	145.76

	Admissions of three months.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Total.
Social State.							
Married		1	1		72	72	
Widowed							
Single		1	1		97	97	
Not reported							
Total		2	2		169	169	
Religion.							
Presbyterians		1	1		28	28	
Episcopalians					38	38	
Methodists					42	42	
Baptists					6	6	
Congregationalists							
Roman Catholics		1	1		36	36	
Quakers					1	1	
Other denominations					13	13	
Not reported					5	5	
Total		2	2		169	169	
Nationalities							
English					18	18	
Irish					30	30	
Scotch					10	10	
Canadian		2	2		105	105	
United States					2	2	
Other countries					2	2	
Unknown					2	2	
Total		2	2		169	169	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during 3 months			Total Admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District					2	2
Elgin					2	2
Essex					1	1
Grey					6	6
Halton					2	2
Hastings					3	3
Huron					6	6
Kent					1	1
Lambton					4	4
Lennox and Addington					1	1
Lincoln					4	4
Middlesex		1	1		13	13
Northumberland and Durham					23	23
Ontario		1	1		9	9
Oxford					5	5
Peel					1	1
Perth					3	3
Peterborough					10	10
Prince Edward					1	1
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe					9	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					3	3
Victoria					7	7
Wellington					5	5
Wentworth					9	9
York					35	35
Not classed					2	2
Haliburton					1	1
Total admissions		2	2		169	169

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to December 31st, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant					2	2
Essex					1	1
Grey					3	3
Halton					1	1
Hastings					1	1
Huron					4	4
Kent					1	1
Lambton					1	1
Lennox and Addington					1	1
Lincoln					2	2
Middlesex					4	4
Northumberland and Durham					5	5
Ontario					5	5
Oxford					2	2
Peel					1	1
Perth					2	2
Peterborough					5	5
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe					4	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					1	1
Victoria					3	3
Wellington					2	2
Wentworth					4	4
York					27	27
Not classed					1	1
Total admissions					84	84

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Physical.						
Self-abuse, sexual						
Puerperal						
Brain disease, with general paralysis		1	1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age						
Unknown		1	1		2	2
Total		2	2		2	2

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the 3 months.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 30 to 35 years									
" 35 " 40 "		1	1						
" 40 " 45 "									
" 45 " 50 "									
" 50 " 55 "									
" 60 " 65 "									
" 65 " 70 "		1	1						
" 70 " 75 "									
" 80 " 85 "									
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Totals		2	2						

TABLE No. 7.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1905.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
From 2 to 3 months		2			
" 5 " 6 "		3			
" 8 to 9 "		1			
" 12 " 18 "		3			
" 18 " 2 years		1			
" 2 " 3 "		8			
" 3 " 4 "		128			
" 5 " 6 "	1				
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards	1				
Totals	2	146			

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the 3 months.

Nature of employment.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Laundry	6		438	
Kitchen	3		200	
Dining rooms	9		786	
Sewing rooms	3		236	
Knitting	4		310	
Mending				
Halls	20		1,841	
General	10		766	
Total	55		4,577	

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Females.	Total.	Counties and districts.	Females.	Total.
Brant	2	2	Northumberland	10	10
Dundas	1	1	Ontario	8	8
Durham	8	8	Oxford		5
Elgin	2	2	Peel	1	1
Essex	1	1	Perth	3	3
Frontenac			Peterborough	6	6
Glengarry	1	1	Prince Edward	1	1
Grey	6	6	Simcoe	8	8
Haldimand			Stormont	1	1
Halton	2	2	Victoria	7	7
Hastings	3	3	Wellington	3	3
Huron	6	6	Wentworth	9	9
Kent	1	1	York	32	32
Lambton	4	4			
Lennox and Addington	1	1	Not classed, unknown, etc	2	2
Lincoln	4	4			
Middlesex	10	10	Total	146	146

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official three months ending December 31st, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1905	.....	.....	.....	331	331	662
Admitted during three months up to December 31st, 1905 :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant..	5	1	6			
" medical certificate.....	11	14	25	16	15	31
Total number under treatment during three months :—	347	346	693	347	346	693
Discharges during three months ending December 31st, 1905 :—						
As recovered.....	8	6	14			
" improved.....	1	2	3			
" unimproved.....	.....	1	1			
Total number of discharges during three months :—	9	9	18			
Died	4	6	10			
Eloped	.....	.....	.....			
Transferred.....	1	.....	1	14	15	29
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1905.....	.....	.....	.....	333	331	664
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	833	779	1,612	833	779	1,612
Total number discharged	227	253	480			
" died,.....	242	173	415			
" eloped	18	2	20			
" transferred	13	20	33			
" remaining, 31st Dec., 1905.	333	331	664	333	331	664
No. of Applications on file, ...				5	4	9

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1905, to the 31st December, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 8th of December, 1905)	333	335	668
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 2nd of October, 1905)	329	331	660
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during three months	30,446	30,593	61,039
Daily average population during three months	330	333	663

	Admissions of three months.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married	5	6	11	300	401	701	712
Widowed	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Single	10	8	18	517	363	880	898
Total	16	15	31	.....	.....	.....	1,612
Religion.							
Presbyterians	4	3	7	144	132	276	283
Episcopalians	2	2	4	147	137	284	288
Methodists	3	2	5	129	164	293	298
Baptists	.....	.....	.....	21	21	42	42
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Roman Catholics	5	8	13	299	275	574	587
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other denominations	2	.....	2	39	25	64	66
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	34	7	41	41
Total	16	15	31	817	764	1,581	1,612
Nationalities.							
English	.....	1	1	55	37	92	93
Irish	.....	.....	.....	61	84	145	145
Scotch	.....	.....	.....	22	24	46	46
Canadian	16	14	30	611	585	1,196	1,226
United States	.....	.....	.....	28	16	44	44
Other Countries	.....	.....	.....	21	11	32	32
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	19	7	26	26
Total	16	15	31	817	764	1,581	1,612

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1		1	1
Bruce				4	2	6	6
Carleton	6	4	10	186	178	364	374
Elgin				4	4	8	8
Essex				7	4	11	11
Frontenac				13	13	26	26
Grey				3	1	4	4
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				2		2	2
Hastings				12	26	38	38
Huron				5	3	8	8
Kent				7	1	8	8
Lambton				8	1	9	9
Lanark	1	4	5	72	77	149	154
Leeds and Grenville	4	2	6	141	160	307	307
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8	8
Lincoln				2	3	5	5
Middlesex				15	16	31	31
Muskoka District				1		1	1
Norfolk				2		2	2
Northumberland and Durham				12	9	21	21
Nipissing				1	1	2	2
Ontario				4	7	11	11
Oxford				5	3	8	8
Peel				4	2	6	6
Perth				6	1	7	7
Peterborough				4	2	6	6
Prescott and Russell	2	2	4	58	56	118	118
Prince Edward				2	3	5	5
Renfrew		1	1	12	9	21	22
Simcoe				7	2	9	9
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	2	2	4	147	116	267	267
Victoria				2	8	10	10
Waterloo				2		2	2
Welland				3		3	3
Wellington				1	3	4	4
Wentworth				3	5	8	8
York	1		1	47	42	89	90
Not classed				6	1	7	7
Total admissions	16	15	31	817	764	1,581	1,612

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1		1	1
Bruce				2		2	2
Carleton	3		3	118	91	209	212
Elgin				3	1	4	4
Essex				4	4	8	8
Frontenac				7	7	14	14
Grey				1	1	2	2
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				1		1	1
Hastings				7	17	24	24
Huron				3		3	3
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				5	1	6	6
Lanark				23	14	37	37
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	27	18	45	46
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8	8
Lincoln				2	2	4	4
Middlesex				10	6	16	16
Norfolk				1		1	1
Northumberland and Durham				7	3	10	10
Ontario				5	7	12	12
Oxford				5	1	6	6
Peel				1		1	1
Perth				6		6	6
Peterborough				4	2	6	6
Prescott and Russell		1	1	30	27	57	58
Prince Edward				2	2	4	4
Renfrew				8	4	12	12
Simcoe				5	2	7	7
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry				32	10	42	42
Victoria				2	7	9	9
Welland				4		4	4
Wellington				1		1	1
Wentworth				3	2	5	5
York	1		1	42	35	77	78
Not classed					1	1	1
Total admissions	5	1	6	382	270	652	658

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	B. E.....	M	57	Oct. 1, 1905	7	1	28	Epilepsy.
2	A. B.....	M	54	" 2, "	8	8	.....	Toxæmia.
3	E. B.....	F	80	" 6, "	2	.....	29	Catarrhal Jaundice.
4	J. E.....	M	53	" 15, "	10	9	19	Tuberculosis.
5	M. G.....	F	84	Nov. 22, "	3	3	17	Enteritis.
6	A. T.....	F	46	Dec. 2, "	2	.....	6	Exhaustion of mania.
7	M. J. H..	F	36	" 2, "	1	1	15	Paresis.
8	C. M. C..	F	48	" 10, "	.....	.....	2	Exhaustion of mania.
9	M. R.....	F	71	" 24, "	9	1	21	Marasmus.
10	A. A. Mc.	M	39	" 29, "	5	4	18	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admission for the quarter ending December 31st, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.					1	1			
Religious excitement									
Love affairs, including seduction				1		1			
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1	3	4	1		1
Fright and nervous shocks.		1	1						
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	1		1	1		1			
Intemperance, sexual				1	1	2			
Venereal disease	2		2						
Over-work									
Sunstroke									
Accident or Injury		1	1						
Puerperal									
Puberty and change of life					2	2			
Uterine disorders					1	1			
Brain disease, with paralysis				1		1			
Other forms of brain disease									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	2	2	4	1	1	2			
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	9	8	17						
With other combined cause not ascertained									
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	2	3		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascertained		1	1		1	1			
Unknown	1		1	1		1			
Total	16	15	31	7	11	18	1		1

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probation leave was granted				7	9	16
Discharged recovered	5	5	10			
" improved	1	2	3			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum		2	2			
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1905	1	2	3	7	9	16

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	3	1	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	2	2	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 30 " 35 "	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
" 45 " 50 "	1	4	5	2	1	3	.....	2	2
" 50 " 55 "	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
" 55 " 60 "	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 60 " 65 "	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 "	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
" 70 " 75 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Totals	16	15	31	8	6	14	4	6	10

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the 3 months.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the 3 months.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the 3 months.
Under 1 month	7	10	.....	1	.....
From 1 to 2 months	4	12	.....	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	1	7	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	1	9	3	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	1	9	4	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	6	3	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	6	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	10	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	8	1	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	1	7	1	.....	1
" 11 " 12 "	1	2	.....	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	5	25	.....	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	1	35	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	1	68	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	1	26	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	71	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	46	2	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	36	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	2	139	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	31	664	14	3	1

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	127	.....	127
Tailor's shop	2	143	.....	143
Engineer's shop	6	454	.....	454
Bakery	4	292	.....	292
Laundry	30	302	1,650	1,952
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	65	.....	65
Piggery	1	91	.....	91
Painting	4	328	.....	328
Farm	36	3,040	.....	3,040
Garden	58	4,394	.....	4,394
Stable	2	179	.....	179
Kitchen	10	395	385	780
Dining rooms	32	1,846	2,933	4,779
Officers' quarters	10	200	700	900
Sewing rooms	30	.....	1,899	1,899
Knitting	25	.....	1,151	1,151
Mending	12	.....	780	780
Halls	30	5,471	7,461	12,932
General	146	6,740	4,560	11,300
Store	1	78	.....	78
Totals	442	24,145	21,519	45,664

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	2	.....	2
Bruce	3	2	5
Carleton	77	79	156
Dundas	11	7	18
Durham	1	4	5
Elgin	1	1	2
Essex	3	2	5
Frontenac	2	7	9
Glengarry	3	8	11
Grenville	10	19	29
Grey	2	1	3
Haldimand	1	.....	1
Hastings	6	14	20
Huron	4	1	5
Kent	4	.....	4
Lambton	5	1	6
Lanark	20	32	52
Leeds	40	39	79
Lennox and Addington	2	5	7
Lincoln	1	2	3
Middlesex	7	9	16
Norfolk	2	.....	2
Northumberland	2	1	3
Ontario	2	3	5
Oxford	3	1	4
Parry Sound District	.....	1	1
Peel	2	.....	2
Perth	5	2	7
Peterborough	3	1	4
Prescott	19	28	47
Renfrew	6	5	11
Russell	3	4	7
Simcoe	3	2	5
Stormont	40	23	63
Victoria	2	1	3
Waterloo	2	.....	2
Wellington	1	2	3
Wentworth	.....	1	1
York	26	25	51
Not classed, unknown, etc	7	2	9
Total	333	331	664

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex—Male.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality—Canadian.	Religious Denom.—Church of England.	Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
						Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years	Mo's	Warrant	Certificate		
A.B. ...	40	1	Carleton....	1	1	1	..	1	....	....	1	Commercial Traveller..	Toronto

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, PENETANGUISHENE, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official three months ending December 31st, 1905.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1905				94	117	211
Admitted during quarter :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	2	1	3			
" Medical Certificate				2	1	3
Total number under treatment during quarter				96	118	214
Discharges during quarter :—						
As recovered						
" improved						
Total number of discharges during quarter						
Died	4	2	6			
Transferred				4	2	6
Remaining in Asylum 31st Dec., 1905				92	116	208
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				102	125	227
Total number discharged	1	2	3			
" died	7	4	11			
" transferred	2	3	5			
				10	9	19
" remaining 31st Dec., 1906	10	9	19	92	116	208

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1905, to the 31st December, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 6th of October, 1905)	94	117	211
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 22nd of November, 1905)	90	116	206
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	6,137	7,027	13,164
Daily average population	66.65	76.35	143.8

	Admissions for quarter.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married		1	1	28	58	86	86
Widowed				1		1	1
Single	2		2	68	62	128	130
Not reported				5	5	10	10
Total	2	1	3	102	125	227	227
Religion.							
Presbyterians				19	19	38	38
Episcopalians				20	26	46	46
Methodists	1		1	21	23	44	44
Baptists				3	4	7	7
Roman Catholics		1	1	22	31	53	53
Other denominations				13	9	22	22
Not reported	1		1	11	6	17	17
Total	2	1	3	109	118	227	227
Nationalities.							
English				17	11	28	28
Irish				10	25	35	35
Scotch				4	11	15	15
Canadian				50	62	112	112
United States				4	4	8	8
Other countries				8	4	12	12
Unknown	2	1	3	10	7	17	17
Total	2	1	3	103	124	227	227

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to the quarter ending 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				6	4	10	10
Bruce					1	1	1
Elgin					1	1	1
Frontenac					2	2	2
Grey				8	2	10	10
Halton				1		1	1
Hastings					4	4	4
Huron				1	1	2	2
Lennox and Addington				1		1	1
Middlesex					2	2	2
Muskoka District				5	5	10	10
Norfolk					1	1	1
Northumberland and Durham				4	5	9	9
Ontario	1		1	8	3	11	11
Oxford				2	1	3	3
Peel				1	1	2	2
Perth							
Peterborough							
Prescott and Russell							
Renfrew							
Simcoe				27	49	66	66
Victoria				2	4	6	6
Welland					1	1	1
Wellington				1	2	3	3
Wentworth	1		1	4	2	6	6
York				20	38	58	58
Not classed		1	1	10	4	14	14
Total admissions	2	1	3	103	124	227	227

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to quarter ending 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1		1	1
Bruce					1	1	1
Carleton							
Elgin							
Frontenac				1	1	2	2
Grey				7	1	8	8
Hastings					3	3	3
Lambton							
Lennox and Addington					1	1	1
Lincoln							
Middlesex							
Muskoka District				4	3	7	7
Northumberland and Durham				2	1	3	3
Ontario	1		1	8	1	9	9
Oxford				2		2	2
Perth							
Peterborough				1		1	1
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2	2
Simcoe				11	16	27	27
Victoria				1	4	5	5
Welland				1		1	1
Wellington	1		1	1		1	1
Wentworth				1	2	3	3
York				20	22	42	42
Not classed				10	4	14	14
Total admissions	2		2	72	61	133	133

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the quarter, ending December 31st, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	D. B.	M.	71	Oct. 7	.....	11	.....	General decay.
2	S. M.	F.	59	" 9	.....	11	2	General debility.
3	J. J.	M.	66	Nov. 5	1	1	14	Heart failure.
4	R. Mc.	M.	71	" 7	1	1	16	Maramus senilis.
5	M. Mc.	F.	60	" 22	.....	4	23	General anemia.
6	J. C.	M.	44	" 23	1	.....	16	Tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the quarter, ending 31st December, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hereditary.						
Unknown	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Total	2	.....	2	2	1	3

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of probational discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1906	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the quarter, ending December 31st, 1905.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 20 to 25 years									
" 30 " 35 "									
" 35 " 40 "	1		1						
" 40 " 45 "							1		1
" 45 " 50 "									
" 50 " 55 "	1		1						
" 55 " 60 "								1	1
" 60 " 65 "								1	1
" 65 " 70 "							1		1
" 70 " 75 "							2		2
Unknown		1	1						
Totals	2	1	3				4	2	6

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured duringthequart'r	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the quarter.
Under 1 month		2		
From 1 to 2 months				
" 2 " 3 "		2		
" 4 " 5 "		2		
" 5 " 6 "		1		
" 7 " 8 "		1		
" 10 " 11 "		2		
" 12 " 18 "		10		
" 18 months to 2 years				
" 2 to 3 years		10		
" 3 " 4 "		19		
" 4 " 5 "	1	11		
" 5 " 6 "		7		
" 6 " 7 "		5		
" 7 " 8 "	1	5		
" 8 " 9 "		9		
" 9 " 10 "		6		
" 10 " 15 "		32		
" 15 " 20 "		31		
" 20 years and upwards		53		
Unknown	1			
Totals	3	208		

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the quarter ending 31st December, 1905.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop				
Shoe shop	1	68		68
Engineer's shop	2	182		182
Mason work				
Bakery				
Laundry	14	468	579	1,547
Painting				
Farm	11	758		758
Garden	3	234		234
Grounds	22	2,664		2,664
Stable	1	78		78
Kitchen	7	384	184	568
Dining rooms	15		1,343	1,343
Officers' quarters	1		92	92
Sewing rooms	10		753	753
Knitting	3		254	254
Mending	5		406	406
Halls	69	1,020	3,156	4,176
Storeroom	1	78		78
General	37	3,415		3,415
Total	202	9,349	6,767	16,116

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	6	4	10	Northumberland	4	5	9
Brant		1	1	Ontario	8	2	10
Bruce				Oxford	2	1	3
Carleton				Parry Sound District			
Dufferin				Peel	1	1	2
Elgin		1	1	Peterborough	1		1
Frontenac		2	2	Prescott	1	1	2
Grey	6	2	8	Russell			
Halton	1		1	Simcoe	24	35	59
Hastings		4	4	Victoria		4	4
Huron	1	1	2	Welland		1	1
Lambton				Wellington	1	2	3
Lincoln				Wentworth	4	2	6
Middlesex		2	2	York	20	34	54
Muskoka District	8	8	16	Not classed, unknown, etc.		1	1
Nipissing District	4	1	5				
Norfolk		1	1	Total	92	116	208

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, ORILLIA, FOR THE 3 MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official 3 months ending December 31st, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1905				372	370	742
Admitted during 3 months :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	4		4			
" Medical Certificate	11	5	16	15	5	20
Total number under treatment during 3 months.	15	5	20	387	375	762
Discharges during the 3 months :—						
As unimproved		2	2			
Total number of discharges during 3 months		2	2			
Died	6	2	8			
Eloped	3		3			
Transferred	9	4	13	9	4	13
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1905				378	371	749
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.				982	875	1,857
" discharged				91	63	154
" died				487	417	904
" eloped				6		6
" transferred				20	24	44
" remaining, 31st December, 1905				378	371	749
No. of applications on fyle				152	75	227

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1905, to the 31st December, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 28th day of December)	378	371	749
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 5th of October)	371	368	739
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during three months	34,522	34.111	68,633
Daily average population	375	370	745

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married				3	10	13	13
Widowed					1	1	1
Single	15	5	20	979	864	1,843	1,843
Total	15	5	20	982	875	1,857	1,857
Religion.							
Presbyterians	4	1	5	168	170	338	338
Episcopalians	1		1	182	188	370	370
Methodists	5	2	7	260	220	480	480
Baptists				36	33	69	69
Congregationalists				2	1	3	3
Roman Catholics	3	1	4	180	115	295	295
Mennonites				14	6	20	20
Quakers				3	1	4	4
Other denominations	1	1	2	34	41	75	75
Not reported	1		1	103	100	203	203
Total	15	5	20	982	875	1,857	1,857
Nationalities.							
English	1		1	52	52	104	104
Irish				47	40	87	87
Scotch				27	19	46	46
Canadian	11	4	15	799	716	1,515	1,515
United States	2	1	3	13	12	25	25
Other countries				16	11	27	27
Unknown	1		1	28	25	53	53
Total	15	5	20	982	875	1,857	1,857

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted for the three months ending 31st December, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during three months.			Total Admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16	16
Brant	.....	.....	.....	15	15	30	30
Bruce	.....	1	1	29	29	58	58
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	33	24	57	57
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13	13
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	10	14	24	24
Essex	.....	1	1	26	19	45	45
Frontenac	1	.....	1	37	35	72	72
Grey	1	1	2	35	31	66	66
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	19	7	26	26
Halton	.....	.....	.....	12	9	21	21
Hastings	1	.....	1	18	24	42	42
Huron	.....	.....	.....	30	22	52	52
Kent	.....	.....	.....	21	25	46	46
Lambton	1	.....	1	20	16	36	36
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	9	5	14	14
Leeds and Grenville	1	.....	1	27	18	45	45
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	18	14	32	32
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12	12
Middlesex	1	.....	1	50	31	81	81
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	16	15	31	31
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	10	13	23	23
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	24	29	53	53
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	34	26	60	60
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	22	19	41	41
Peel	.....	.....	.....	6	18	24	24
Perth	.....	1	1	13	20	33	33
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	9	18	27	27
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15	15
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	6	10	16	16
Renfrew	1	.....	1	7	14	21	21
Simcoe	2	1	3	73	62	135	135
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	.....	1	31	11	42	42
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	20	11	31	31
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	21	19	40	40
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14	14
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	24	13	37	37
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	42	43	85	85
York	2	.....	2	167	148	315	315
Not classed	3	.....	3	15	11	26	26
Total admissions	15	5	20	982	875	1,857	1,857

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted from 30th September to December 31st, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during 3 months.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1	2	3	3
Brant				1	.....	1	1
Bruce				5	4	9	9
Carleton				6	5	11	11
Dufferin				.....	2	2	2
Elgin				.....	4	4	4
Essex				2	3	5	5
Frontenac				13	13	26	26
Grey				9	5	14	14
Haldimand				3	.....	3	3
Halton				1	2	3	3
Hastings				3	5	8	8
Huron				5	3	8	8
Kent				2	3	5	5
Lambton				2	4	6	6
Lanark				4	1	5	5
Leeds and Grenville				6	3	9	9
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9	9
Lincoln				2	2	4	4
Middlesex				5	1	6	6
Muskoka District				2	1	3	3
Norfolk				5	5	10	10
Northumberland and Durham				5	3	8	8
Ontario				4	1	5	5
Oxford				7	1	8	8
Peel				2	3	5	5
Perth				6	2	8	8
Peterborough				1	3	4	4
Prescott and Russell				4	1	5	5
Renfrew				1	5	6	6
Simcoe				11	7	18	18
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	.....	1	18	1	19	19
Victoria				5	1	6	6
Waterloo				2	.....	2	2
Welland				.....	1	1	1
Wellington				2	2	4	4
Wentworth				3	8	11	11
York	1	.....	1	17	9	26	26
Not classed	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3
Total admissions	4		4	169	124	293	293

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the 3 months 30th September, 1905, to December 31st, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	G. R.....	M....	30	Oct. 11, 1905	14	7	29	General debility.
2	J. T.	M....	16	" 27, "	1	2	8	Tuberculosis.
3	M. L. W....	F.....	24	Nov. 1, "	.....	10	11	"
4	J. L.....	M....	66	" 9, "	29	1	15	Apoplexy.
5	P. D.....	M....	18	" 14, "	.....	1	10	Debility from fits.
6	M. McL.....	M....	37	" 25, "	22	11	13	Debility from Bright's.
7	C. G. C.....	M....	48	Dec. 1, "	24	8	11	Heart disease.
8	M. B.....	F.....	45	" 23, "	1	6	13	Influenza.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the 3 months.

Ages.	Admitted.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
From 10 to 15 years.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	5	1	6	2	.....	2
" 20 " 25 "	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 30 " 35 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 35 " 40 "	1	2	3	1	.....	1
" 40 " 45 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 45 " 50 "	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 50 " 55 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 55 " 60 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 60 " 65 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	15	5	20	6	2	8

TABLE No. 7.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 31st Dec., 1905.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the 3 ms.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the 3 months.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the 3 months.
Under 1 month		4			
From 1 to 2 months		2			1
" 2 " 3 "		12			
" 3 " 4 "		4			
" 4 " 5 "		8			
" 5 " 6 "		4			
" 6 " 7 "		1			
" 7 " 8 "		5			
" 8 " 9 "		9			1
" 9 " 10 "		8			
" 10 " 11 "		3			
" 11 " 12 "		11			
" 12 " 18 "		57			
" 18 months to 2 years		20			
" 2 to 3 "		48			
" 3 " 4 "		42			
" 4 " 5 "		37			
" 5 " 6 "		37			
" 6 " 7 "		43			
" 7 " 8 "		30			
" 8 " 9 "		38		1	
" 9 " 10 "		39			
" 10 " 15 "		171			
" 15 " 20 "		52			
" 20 years and upwards		64			
Total		749		1	2

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the 3 months.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	78	.....	78
Tailor's shop	5	390	.....	390
Engineer's shop	5	460	.....	460
Mason work	1	78	.....	78
Wood yard and coal shed	12	684	.....	684
Bakery	4	312	.....	312
Laundry	21	390	1,152	1,542
Dairy	8	.....	736	736
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	3	39	.....	39
Painting	1	78	.....	78
Farm	8	240	.....	240
Garden	8	312	.....	312
Grounds	12	466	.....	466
Stable	4	368	.....	368
Kitchen	6	184	368	552
Dining rooms	48	1,104	3,312	4,416
Officers' quarters	6	156	362	518
Sewing rooms	9	.....	648	648
Knitting	20	.....	1,400	1,400
Mending	40	.....	1,040	1,040
Wards	216	7,360	12,512	19,872
Halls	8	468	158	626
Storeroom	1	78	.....	78
General	20	936	736	1.672
Supt. house	4	92	217	309
Electrician	2	156	.....	156
Root house	8	312	.....	312
Knitting machine	3	.....	195	195
Total	484	14,741	22,836	37,577

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	4	5	9
Brant	6	5	11
Bruce	12	10	22
Carleton	10	9	19
Dufferin	3	2	5
Dundas	3	3	6
Durham	2	4	6
Elgin	4	3	7
Essex	12	9	21
Frontenac	17	11	28
Glengarry	5	1	6
Grenville	.....	2	2
Grey	8	8	16
Haldimand	3	2	5
Halton	1	4	5
Hastings	9	11	20
Huron	12	6	18
Kent	7	8	15
Lambton	9	8	17
Lanark	1	1	2
Leeds	6	4	10
Lennox and Addington	10	8	18
Lincoln	2	1	3
Middlesex	27	12	39
Muskoka District	6	6	12
Nipissing District	2	.....	2
Norfolk	5	8	13
Northumberland	4	2	6
Ontario	8	11	19
Oxford	9	8	17
Parry Sound District	3	5	8
Peel	2	8	10
Perth	3	8	11
Peterborough	5	8	13
Prescott	4	1	5
Prince Edward	3	2	5
Renfrew	3	7	10
Russell	3	4	7
Simcoe	20	34	54
Stormont	5	.....	5
Victoria	3	3	6
Waterloo	8	9	17
Welland	.....	2	2
Wellington	7	6	13
Wentworth	18	18	36
York	81	82	163
Not classed, unknown, etc.	3	2	5
Total	378	371	749

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM, GUELPH, ONT., FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.—VOLUNTARY BRANCH.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official three months ending December 31st, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1905				15	9	24
Admitted during three months :—						
By medical certificate				20	6	26
Total number under treatment during three months				35	15	50
Discharges during three months :—						
As recovered	14	6	20			
" unimproved				14	6	20
Total number of discharges during three months						
Died	1	1	2			
Eloped						
Transferred				1	1	2
Remaining in Asylum, December 31st, 1905				20	8	28
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				537	120	657
Total number discharged	499	110	609			
" died	12	2	14			
" eloped	6		6			
" transferred				517	112	629
" remaining, 31st Dec., 1905				20	8	28

TABLE No. 1.—INSANE BRANCH.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official three months ending December 31st, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1905	.....	.....	.....	6	21	27
Admitted during three months :—						
By medical certificate	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10
Total number under treatment during three months	.....	.....	.....	11	26	37
Discharges during three months :—						
As recovered	2	2	4			
" improved	.....	2	2			
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....			
Total number of discharges during three months	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Died	1	.....	1			
Transferred	.....	2	2	1	2	3
Remaining in Asylum, December 31st, 1905	.....	.....	.....	8	20	28
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	214	212	426
Total number discharged	169	175	344			
" died	31	11	42			
" eloped	2	.....	2			
" transferred	4	6	10	206	192	398
" remaining, 31st Dec., 1905.	206	192	398	8	20	28

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER;

1906.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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TORONTO

Toronto, November 30, 1906

To His Honor William Mortimer Clark, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

May it Please Your Honor:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-ninth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, being for the year ending September 30th, 1906.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. Hanna,

Provincial Secretary.

Toronto, November 28th, 1906.

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit herewith to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-ninth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1906.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. Bruce Smith,

Inspector

The Honorable W. J. Hanna, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

GAOLS AND LOCK-UPS OF ONTARIO.

In presenting the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Gaols and Lock-ups of Ontario, I beg to submit the following statistics for the year ending September 30th, 1906.

(1) Number of Gaols in Ontario 44
Number of Provincial Lock-ups 13

Several of the District Lock-ups which were maintained and controlled by the Government last year have been transferred to the care and control of the local municipalities.

(2) Total expenditure for Gaol maintenance in Ontario:

In 1905	$163,268.43
In 1906	158,174.01
Decrease	$5,094.42

(3) The cash revenue from Gaol labor during 1906 was $115.27, and was earned at Perth, Whitby and Woodstock Gaols.

Average cost per day for each prisoner in the County Gaols of Ontario was:—

In 1905	25 cents
In 1906	22 cents

(4) Number of persons committed to Gaols and Lock-ups during the past two years was:—

In 1905	11,035
In 1906	10,810
A decrease during the past year of	225

Commitments for murder in 1905	52
Commitments for murder in 1906	24
Commitments for manslaughter in 1905	13
Commitments for manslaughter in 1906	17

Commitments for crime against the person:

In 1905	765
In 1906	752
Decrease	13

Commitments for crime against property:

In 1905	2,532
In 1906	2,503
Decrease	29

Commitments for crime against public morals and decency:

In 1905	452
In 1906	385
Decrease	67

Commitments for crime against public order and peace:

In 1905	6,356
In 1906	6,169
Decrease	187

Number of insane committed to Gaols:

In 1905	396
In 1906	309
Decrease	87

Prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary during the past year show an increase of 31 as compared with the previous year, while the number transferred to the Central Prison was 281 less than in 1905.

Number of prisoners sentenced in 1905	6,631
Number of prisoners sentenced in 1906	6,396
Decrease	235

The percentage of sentences to commitments was:

In 1905	50
In 1906	59.17

The number of prisoners sentenced to terms of one year and upwards was 57 less than during the previous year.

The number confined in penal institutions of Ontario was 145 less on September 30th, 1906, than at the same date last year.

Of those committed during the year, 3,837 were married and 6,973 were single.

Habits of life of those committed to Gaols:

In 1905, number of commitments, 11,035; temperate, 2,948: percentage 26.71.

In 1906, number of commitments, 10,810; temperate, 2,751: percentage 25.45.

Less than sixteen per cent. of the prisoners committed to Gaols during the past year could not read or write.

Number of days' stay of prisoners:

In 1905	258,809
In 1906	265,251
Showing an increase of	6,442

Escapes and recaptures:

Twenty-three prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 13 were recaptured. That only twenty-three escaped from among the nearly eleven thousand prisoners committed to the Gaols of Ontario during the year is a creditable showing.

Deaths in gaols:

In 1905	38
In 1906	35

Notwithstanding the decrease above noted, the fact remains that with a population of little over two millions there were nearly 11,000 persons during the past year committed to the Gaols of the Province. This may well call for both consideration and comment. That the question is a practical, not a sentimental one, is shown by the large expenditure annually to maintain the prison system of Ontario. The depredations and non-productiveness of the criminal class would largely increase the expenditures, to say nothing of the direct expense to the family and the pecuniary loss to the community of each individual as a producer. Instead of the increasing refinement of civilization producing an improvement in our criminal statistics, the returns from our prisons still show a large number of commitments and the great cost of correction of crime. These facts naturally lead to an inquiry into the methods adopted for preventing criminal offences.

This is the Thirty-ninth Annual Report on the Prison System of Ontario, and statistics certainly afford some evidence of the success or failure of our methods. When the Annual Reports of any great corporation aiming at financial success are prepared, the methods are reviewed and the indications of success or failure are noted. Where success has been attained perseverance along the lines that have led up to such cheering results is encouraged. Where certain adventures have proved non-productive of desired results, a change in system is not only warranted, but demanded. The time has come when a careful study of the methods employed in dealing with the criminal class is called for in this country.

The extent to which any country can, with safety, keep its people out of prison is the measure of that country's profit. The tendencies to crime change with the varying social conditions. The methods of treating crime should change with those conditions. We should not be content to persevere along the old lines when experience has taught us that human nature cannot be made to render obedience to that which is just and good by merely the severity of imprisonments. We must get away from the old idea that we have to lock some persons up merely to punish them. Punishment, of course, has its place in penal administration, but reformation should be regarded as the chief idea prompting every sentence. The reason why gaols and prisons do not reform those committed thereto is through no fault or lack of honest effort on the part of those in charge. The conditions of prison life do not develop the love of truth and honesty and those other requisites to make a man strong to resist temptation. While in custody prisoners are shielded from temptation to commit the special crime to which they are prone, but it often seems to render them more liable to commit that crime when once more the opportunity, and with the opportunity the temptation, is presented to them. Their lives and actions while in custody are so under the control of others that they have not the opportunity of developing moral strength which they might achieve with different environment.

Surely the time has fully come when new lines should be followed so that while protecting the community and warning those inclined to crime, we will be likely to bring about a change of character in the offenders. We should make more effort to correct the causes of crime and keep people out of prison. Then the world would be happier, weak humanity be strengthened, character be developed and that awful weight of sorrow, misery and poverty, that is always associated with those whose friends or supporters are in prison, will be prevnted. We are practically doing nothing to secure the reforms that are so sadly needed to improve the conditions we frankly admit are wrong. Our whole system is based on a mistaken principle. We hold too much in view the offence, not the offender; what he has done, not what he is; what he has failed to be, not what he may become.

The Provincial Legislature has not the power to amend the laws relating to criminals. We can only agitate and plead at Ottawa for the great reforms which are needed in order that the useless methods we now have of dealing with first offenders and habitual criminals may be corrected by authorizing the Probation System and the Indeterminate or Indefinite Sentences.

The Probation System.

During the year, at the suggestion of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, a visit was paid to the State of Massachusetts for the purpose of a personal investigation and study of the Probation System which has been in existence in that Commonwealth for more than twelve years. Every opportunity was afforded for acquainting myself with the system which has there proved so successful.

The establishment of a system of probation for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts dates from 1880, in which year an Act was passed authorizing the appointment of Probation Officers whose duty it is to enquire into the nature of every criminal case brought before any Court. The Probation Officer is authorized to recommend that any person convicted before any Court in Massachusetts may be placed upon probation. Each Probation Officer, male or female, has to keep a full record of all cases investigated, and of all other cases placed in his or her care by the Court. The Court may place any person arrested for the first time in care of the Probation Officer for such time and upon such conditions as may seem proper. Each person released upon probation is furnished with a written statement of the terms and conditions of his release.

Any persons arrested for drunkenness may make a statement in writing addressed to the Court having jurisdiction of the offence, giving name and address, setting forth what persons, if any, are dependent upon him for support, stating occupation, if any, and whether he has been previously arrested for drunkenness within the preceding twelve months. The Probation Officer then inquires into the truth thereof, and investigates the record of the person as to previous similar offences, and sends the report of his investigation for the use of the Court having jurisdiction of the case, and which may direct that such person be released from arrest without being arraigned in open Court.

A full record is kept in each Court showing the names of all persons released on probation.

The Probation Officers are obliged to obtain and keep a record of all information relative to previous arrests, convictions and imprisonment for

drunkenness, and any other important facts relative to persons accused of drunkenness.

The police cells are visited at an early hour in the morning by the Probation Officer, who has full discretion in regard to releasing, so that suitable cases may go to their work and thus not lose the positions in which they have been employed.

Provision is also made for the medical treatment of those whose physical condition suggests the necessity of medical care.

The Probation Officers have distinct authority to release on probation for all minor offences without the person arrested appearing in Court. At least fifty-five per cent. of those arrested in Boston are released by the Probation Officer. All those who have been arrested twice before for drunkenness within a year are released. The addresses are noted and a signed statement from the person arrested is taken. Due inquiry is made to thoroughly satisfy the Probation Officer in regard to the correctness of the statement which the prisoner has furnished before the release is decided upon. If, unfortunately, he has a record of having been arrested twice before in the year he must go to Court, appear before the Justice and await his decision in regard to probation.

During the course of my investigation of the Probation System in Massachusetts, I was afforded an opportunity of attending the annual meeting of the Probation Officers of the State. The meeting was composed of Probation Officers from nearly every district in Massachusetts, and was presided over by Mr. F. G. Pettigrove, Chairman of the Board of Prison Commissioners for Massachusetts. In his opening remarks he referred to the fact that there were 2,000 less prisoners in the Massachusetts prisons and Gaols than there were fifteen years ago, when the Probation System was introduced. The object of the system, he said, was " not so much to extend mercy as it was to dispense justice." In the course of his remarks he gave several illustrations of cases that had come under his own observation where first offenders had, on account of the Probation System, been enabled to thoroughly reform and afterwards to become good citizens. Mr. Pettigrove is evidently convinced, from 15 years' experience, that the Probation System has worked most satisfactorily, affording as it does in his judgment, a new system of administration which has proved excellent in its results. One remark made by the Chairman was very striking when he said "The ideal penal system is that which will make it hard to do wrong and easy to do right." In calling together this Conference of Probation Officers subjects had been announced for discussion. These were: 1st, the supervision of those on probation and their surrender on violation of the terms of probation; 2nd, the release of those arrested for drunkenness; 3rd, restitution of stolen property as a condition of probation. These subjects were introduced by capable and experienced probation officers and the discussions which followed were very interesting.

In regard to the first subject, it was urged that a careful investigation into every case was absolutely necessary before probation, and during the probation period there must be an intelligent supervision, not a spy system, but a Probation Officer should so impress his personality that he would appeal to the offender as a friend, not as a spy. Probation puts offenders on their feet. Probation Officers should teach them the first step towards right living. They should encourage them to walk by themselves and succeed by their own efforts. The importance of surrendering the offender when the terms of probation are not observed was strongly brought out in the discus-

sion. There must be neither negligence nor partiality, but a strict adherence to the rules and regulations and conditions of probation. If these were not observed, the offender must be surrendered to the Court for sentence. The Probation Officer, therefore, has great responsibility and must not flinch in the discharge of his duty. The prisoner was allowed on probation on one condition, "if you behave yourself," and if that condition was not met, the probationer must be surrendered. Whenever there has been criticism in regard to the Probation System it has been on account of failure on the part of a Probation Officer in looking after those in his charge, and insisting on the surrender of each one who did not observe the conditions on which he had been released. The purposes of probation were pointed out to be, 1st, investigation; 2nd, supervision; 3rd, surrender when the terms and conditions were violated. Those on probation report once a month for the first year, but the probation is still in effect and they must understand that fact. One Probation Officer said that he had had 1,300 cases admitted to probation and of that number only 200 had ever been arrested again. A man who has been arrested for drunkenness and allowed out on probation must, according to the conditions of the probation, never enter a bar-room or live in a house where liquor is sold. Many instances were cited of persons who had been arrested and released on probation, where a complete reformation had taken place and been permanent. Several of the Probation Officers gave illustrations of reform of probationers who now occupy responsible positions. One Probation Officer said that he had all his cases call on him on Sundays and made it a rule never to go round to the place where they were working or to call at their private homes.

Mrs. Tuttle, who is the chief Female Probation Officer in the City of Boston, said that the number of women prisoners who had been given probation under her charge was 796. Of that number she had been compelled to surrender to Court only 75. Another Probation Officer in relating his experiences said that the number given probation under his care had been 1,100, and of that number it had only been necessary to surrender 60 to Court for sentence on account of the terms of probation being violated.

Restitution of stolen property is regarded as an absolutely necessary condition of probation—paying back, not only to the individual stolen from, but also paying the costs which the Municipality has been put to to effect the arrest. Even when the terms of payment had to be extended over a considerable period of time, it was said to be much better to accept weekly payments until the whole amount stolen had been returned. The point is to get the offender to agree by accepting the conditions of the probation to pay back no matter how long a time has to be given. One Probation Officer said he had collected $1,500 in six months. Care must be taken to demonstrate to the offender that the object is not to purchase immunity from punishment, but that he is given his freedom on probation because it is his first offence, and on the condition that he shall make complete restitution of what has been stolen. The offender must feel the burden of his sin so keenly that he himself will want to go to work to earn the money to pay back what he has stolen. This is very much better than for the prisoner's friends to come forward and put up the amount required. Probation, when properly used, is a most useful discipline. The best results are generally when restitution becomes a hardship and the culprit is made to feel that he did wrong and must suffer for it.

During the interesting meeting of the Probation Officers many illustrations were brought out that were convincing testimony to the success of the Probation System in Massachusetts. Experiences in that Commonwealth

have demonstrated that deterrent legislation depends upon the manner in which the Laws are enforced, not on the severity of the punishment administered. The Probation Officer fills a most important position in the administration and enforcement of the law. The discipline of probation is vastly superior to the discipline of any Gaol corridor.

In the State of Massachusetts, when a person is dismissed on probation, a card is given to him, inscribed as follows:—

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Date.....
To.....

The Court has placed you on probation, under bonds, to give you an opportunity to reform, without punishment, and the probation officer has become your bondsman to save you from prison.

On the Following Terms and Conditions:

That you diligently pursue some lawful employment.

That you be of good behavior and keep the peace towards all persons.

That you report to the probation officer at such times and places as he may require.

That you pay to the Court the costs you have made the county when the Court requires.

That you notify the probation officer immediately of any change in your address.

If your promise is wilfully violated or neglected, you will be surrendered to the Court for sentence."

On account of the Probation System in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts there are 2,000 less prisoners to-day in that populous State than there were 15 years ago. I was forced to contrast that statement with Ontario where there are to-day more prisoners in our Prisons and Gaols than there were 15 years ago.

What other inference can we draw from this comparison than that the day has come when a more careful study of the methods employed in dealing with the criminal class in Ontario is called for. Has not the time come when we should adopt more rational methods, and seek for success along other lines than those we are now pursuing? We know our system of occasionally allowing a first offender to go on "suspended sentence" fails because there is no guardianship exercised over the culprit. The Probation Officer takes a personal interest in the offender placed by the Court in his charge, and endeavors to secure his reformation and encourages him to lead a respectable and useful life.

Industrial Farm.

During my visit to Massachusetts I had the privilege of visiting the Industrial Farm at Bridgewater, 31 miles from Boston. The Farm is composed of 1,200 acres of land and was originally a stony, swampy property, but by prison labor has been turned into an excellent farm, well drained, and carefully cultivated. This farm has been such a great success that two other properties have been bought in other parts of the State, experience having taught that the inebriates and vagrant class do very much better when sent to the State Farm than when admitted to short terms in Gaol. When an incorrigible inebriate or vagrant is sentenced by the Court, instead of giving him 30 or 60 days as in this Province, the Justice commits him to "the Farm" for an indefinite period. He can be kept at the Indus-

trial Farm for two years or he may be allowed out on probation if, in the discretion of the Superintendent, it is advisable to give him a trial. The great advantage of the indeterminate sentence is recognized in Massachusetts and I only wish we had a similar system in this Province. I am strongly of the opinion that it would be an excellent idea for the City of Toronto to have an Industrial Farm and thus inaugurate what has proved to be not only a rational but a successful method of dealing with inebriates. There were over 1,923 commitments for drunkenness to Toronto Gaol during the past year. I would again recommend, as I did in my last Annual Report, that the City of Toronto should take the initiative, and, instead of building an addition to the Gaol, establish an Industrial Farm and Home for the Inebriate class, where they could be profitably employed at outdoor work, and, under prudent management, such an Industrial Farm might be made largely self-supporting as in other places.

My visit to Massachusetts was full of interest and I returned convinced that the Probation System is a rational method of dealing with first offenders, that many a person who has been arrested for the first time has been saved to society on account of the opportunities afforded by probation, and that in the Industrial Farm there is an institution for the care of the chronic inebriate vastly superior to that afforded by the Common Gaols of Ontario.

Proposals for Securing Probation in Canada.

It is fully recognized that to secure the establishment of the Probation System in Canada legislation must be secured at Ottawa. The Prisoners' Aid Association of Toronto recently sent a delegation there, the members of which were courteously received by the Honorable the Minister of Justice. They asked that a bill be introduced at the present Session of the Dominion Parliament authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council in each Province of Canada: 1. To appoint one or more Probation Officers for each city having a population of over ten thousand inhabitants, and one Probation Officer for each county in the Province. 2. The duties of these Probation Officers, to be defined and outlined in an Act passed by the Provincial Legislatures authorizing such Probation Officers, under the direction of a Provincial Inspector of Prisons, to take charge of prisoners committed to their care by any County Judge or Police Magistrate having jurisdiction in such Province. 3. That a County Judge or Magistrate may, upon conviction of a prisoner, impose sentence and afterwards commit such prisoner to the care of a Probation Officer by ordering the execution of the sentence to be suspended for such time and on such conditions as the Court prescribes. 4. That in the case of persons arrested for and awaiting trial for petty larceny authority shall be given to the County Judge or Magistrate to release such prisoners on probation on condition of complete restitution of the property stolen or the value thereof to the party or parties from whom such property had been stolen. 5. That a Probation Officer, with the consent of a Provincial Inspector of Prisons and that of the Warden or Gaoler, may investigate the case of any person who is imprisoned in a Prison, Gaol or Reformatory under Provincial control, upon a sentence of not more than six months, or upon a longer sentence of which not more than six months remain unexpired, for the purpose of ascertaining the probability of such prisoner's reformation if released from imprisonment. If after such investigation the Probation Officer recommends the release of such prisoner and the County Judge or Magistrate who imposed the sentence, and the Warden or Gaoler, certified a concurrence in such recommendation, the Provincial Inspector of Prisons may order the release of such prisoner on probation upon such terms and condi-

tions as may be prescribed by the Inspector of Prisons, who may require a bond for the fulfilment of such conditions.

It does not seem possible for anything to be done until Dominion legislation is secured. If the desired Act is passed at Ottawa there is every reason to hope that we shall before long have a Probation System in Ontario and this, with the establishment of a system of indeterminate sentences, will give to this Province an opportunity for progress in reformatory work which has hitherto been, to say the least, discouraging.

Indeterminate Sentences.

Sentiment has greatly changed during the past few years in regard to crime and criminals and, while it is recognized that they are a distinct class, it is generally admitted that every person who commits a crime is not necessarily a criminal. Any law that makes retaliation and vengeance its end and regards punishment as synonymous with justice is wrong in conception and execution. Reformation should always be the point in view, and not punishment. If it appears that there is a strong or reasonable probability that a prisoner will use his liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, he should be given a chance by probation. If, on the other hand, he manifests a criminal tendency he should not be discharged and turned adrift to prey upon society, but should be kept until he has reformed. Any reformatory system without the indeterminate sentence to back it is impossible. We need the system of indeterminate or indefinite sentences in Canada, and when Dominion legislation is passed authorizing such a system it will be as helpful here in promoting reformatory methods as it has been in other places where it has been so successfully tried. Liberty, to the habitual offender, who has flouted every warning, despised all advice and failed to take advantage of every offer of help, is only detrimental. The great absurdity of continually committing this class to Gaol, Prison or Reformatory for stated periods is most manifest. These short sentences only serve as periods for recuperation and they return to their old haunts, eager and ready for another debauch. There is in the system of indeterminate or indefinite sentences a rational method of dealing with this class which includes both men and women. They should be treated leniently and compassionately for their first offences and given by probation every opportunity and help to reform, but when they show a determination to defy the law let them be sentenced for indefinite periods. If these chronic offenders were brought face to face with the certainty that their conduct would, if persisted in, condemn them to long detention in prison, they would realize that their future liberty depended upon themselves and the younger ones at any rate would consider their ways.

The habitual criminals who are released each year monopolize to a great extent the attention and energy of the police force. Released criminals not only succeed in inflicting great injury on the community but also act as instructors to the younger and less habitual criminals. The plan which has been adopted in New South Wales, Australia, and is working with such advantage, might well be followed in Canada. There, when three times convicted, the criminal is placed on the "Habitual List" and is kept in custody until the authorities have every reason to believe that he is really desirous of living honestly. Then he is allowed out on probation when proper employment has been secured for him. He must report regularly to a Probation Officer. The criminal then becomes the arbiter of his own fate, for if he again lapses into crime he is at once returned to prison for an indefinite period. If the Minister of Justice at Ottawa would secure the enact-

ment of legislation that would permit the system of Probation and Indeterminate sentences to be carried out in different Provinces a great and much needed means to effect reform would be secured. When we have secured legislation permitting each Province to inaugurate the systems, which experience has taught are so much needed, carefully organized efforts will be required to produce the results desired. Never before has there been such pleasing evidence of interest in and sympathy for social problems in our country. It is recognized that our present system of dealing with the delinquent is not right. Theories of punishment have altered, and other countries have adapted their treatment to the principles and methods taught long ago by the "Friend of Sinners." Love and Justice are coming closer together and demanding that the offender is more to be considered than the offence. It is no slight responsibility to continue for a year or a month longer than is necessary the antiquated methods, with blind—wilfully blind —eyes turned to the light.

Deportation of Criminals.

The attention of the Sheriffs of Ontario has been called to the clause in the Immigration Act of Canada relating to the deportation of undesirable immigrants, and, in future, it is expected that these officials will hold themselves responsible to see that the law is strictly carried out. The enactment to which attention has been called states that, "Whenever an immigrant has within two years of his landing in Canada committed a crime involving moral turpitude, or become an inmate of a Gaol or Hospital or other charitable Institution, it shall be the duty of the Clerk or Secretary of the Municipality to forthwith notify the Minister of the Interior thereof, giving full particulars. On receipt of such information the Minister may, on investigating the facts, order the deportation of such immigrant at the cost and charges of such immigrant if he is able to pay, and if not, then at the cost of the municipality wherein he has last been regularly resident, if so ordered by the Minister, and if he is a vagrant or tramp, or there is no such municipality, then at the cost of the Department of the Interior. Every such immigrant shall be carried by the same transportation company or companies which brought him into Canada to the port from which he came to Canada, without receiving the usual payment for such carriage. In case he was brought into Canada by a railway company such company shall similarly convey him or secure his conveyance from the municipality or locality whence he is to be deported to the country whence he was brought."

The Gaol returns for the past two years indicate the necessity of insisting on this law being strictly enforced. Authentic instances have been brought to the attention of the Department showing that offers on the parts of persons charged with crime in the Old Country to immigrate to Canada have been favorably considered and encouraged. Canada must not be made a dumping ground for the habitual criminals of Europe, and if the clause quoted in the Immigration Act is properly enforced a desirable reform will be secured.

The Insane in Gaols.

The number of insane committed to the Gaols of Ontario during the past year was 66 less than last year and the length of time those thus committed were detained in custody was shorter than ever before. As soon as it was reported to the Department that an insane person had been sent to the Gaol while awaiting admission to an Asylum no effort was spared to hasten the desired transfer. In several counties the local authorities have arranged

for some suitable place of detention other than the Gaol. As the law now is no Magistrate is justified in sending an insane person to Gaol unless he has positive evidence that the insanity is of such a dangerous character as to render it absolutely necessary to place the afflicted one behind prison bars. The amendment to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature has a tendency to prevent and discourage the use of Gaols for the insane. The experience of one year furnishes the best of reasons for believing that we shall never return to the practice of confining the insane in our Gaols, thus adding to their affliction the degradation of criminal associations. Unfortunately, it has been extremely difficult to get the local authorities at Toronto to recognize the fact that the insane may be sent directly to the Asylum, without having to be first committed to Gaol. However, in other parts of the Province the new Act is being carefully observed, and Toronto Gaol is about the only one where the insane are still sent, in spite of the law which enacts that they shall, pending removal to the Asylum, be cared for in some place "other than the Gaol."

Industrial Farm or Prison Colony in Northwestern Ontario.

The recent large increase in population in the Northwestern portion of the Province has suggested the desirability of providing some means by which the overcrowding of the District Gaols and Lock-ups might be relieved. It is a long and expensive trip to bring prisoners from the Gaols of Kenora and Port Arthur to the Central Prison. Kenora is 1,200 miles and Port Arthur 900 from Toronto, and to bring several prisoners handcuffed for that long distance is a cruelty to which they should not be subjected. The inconvenience and hardship of such a journey are great, to say nothing of the expense. During the past three years it has cost the Province nearly ten thousand dollars to transfer 328 prisoners from the District Gaols to and from the Central Prison. I would urge that a large tract of unimproved land be secured at some suitable location and that all prisoners from the unorganized Districts west of North Bay, instead of being transferred to the Central Prison, be sent thereto. The labor of prisoners might be utilized to erect whatever buildings would be required, and to clear the land, build roads and establish an Industrial Farm, where all prison labor might probably be employed on public work. Such a farm would in time become a valuable asset of the Province. The railway work and the development of New Ontario will during the next few years bring in a large population and the present Gaol accommodation will not prove adequate to the requirements. A prison colony with sufficiently extensive land to form an Industrial Farm would, I am persuaded, be of great advantage and provide outdoor employment that would add greatly to the physical and moral welfare of the prisoners committed thereto. The Industrial Farm might with advantage be conducted under Central Prison management and it would probably, after the first year or two, be largely self-sustaining.

Government Control of Gaols.

Considerable comment has been made during the year on the desirability of having the Provincial Government assume complete control and management of all the Gaols of the Province. The reasons which have been advanced in favor of complete Government control have been largely due to the fact that in many Counties there is great delay in making needed repairs and alterations to keep the Gaols in a proper condition. The Inspector visits the Gaol and makes a report to the Government and to the Sheriff of the County, explaining what repairs and alterations are required. The

Sheriff notifies the Committee of the County Council and the members are called together. Sometimes several meetings are held before the question is settled as to when and how the repairs shall be made. In one County the Inspector recommended as absolutely necessary some needed repairs which when made cost eleven dollars, but the meetings of the Committee to decide on those repairs cost the County sixty dollars. Several similar instances might be given, and they suggest to some that the whole maintenance and conduct of the Gaols should be in the hands of the Government. It would mean that whenever alterations and repairs are absolutely necessary the Inspector would instruct the Sheriff to get the work done at the lowest price by tender, and when the work was approved the County would pay the costs incurred. It would probably be a saving in expense, and the result might probably be more satisfactory to all parties. The criticisms of Grand Juries would then be directed to the Prisons Department instead of to the County Councils. Gaols would perhaps be better looked after and the evidences of neglect, now too often seen, might be lacking. There is another manner in which a larger measure of Government control would be of advantage. The salaries paid to Gaol officials are most inadequate. Many Gaol officials have rendered most faithful and efficient services and, notwithstanding the fact that living expenses have so greatly increased, the salaries remain the same. The time has come when a complete readjustment of the salaries should be made on a just and equitable basis. As it is at present some officials who are during each year responsible for the safe custody of a large number of prisoners are paid salaries altogether out of keeping with the work done. A general readjustment is called for and can only be accomplished by the Department preparing a schedule and arranging salaries on a basis that will be fair and just to all parties concerned.

A mistaken idea apparently prevails in some quarters in regard to the payment of Gaol salaries and maintenance. These expenditures are largely contributed to by the Provincial Treasury. The Criminal Justice accounts for the past year indicate that the Province has refunded to the various Counties amounts in proportion to the number of prisoners held in custody for indictable offences. For example, the following amounts were refunded by the Province to the Counties named: Simcoe, $1,340.81; Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, $750.17; Carleton, $1,603.72; Kent, $1,279.27; Leeds and Grenville, $1,079.07; Lambton, $457.55; and to the City of Toronto, $8,508.71.

These are mentioned as a few to show that the Province contributes liberally to the support of the Gaols of Ontario and with any proposition made in regard to the Government taking over complete control of the Goals it would be well to bear in mind that the Province is already contributing its full quota towards Gaol maintenance.

Improvements Recommended.

During the year there have been many satisfactory instances of improvement in the sanitary conditions of the Gaols of Ontario. Much, however remains to be done to bring them to the conditions desired. Many of the Gaols have such marked structural defects that it would be difficult to make such alterations as would bring about the desired improvements. It would probably be better to allow these old antiquated structures to remain as they are than to attempt to remodel them. The modern Gaol building is now constructed without the heavy stone-work which has long been recognized as unsanitary as it is expensive. The steel cell equipment is much cheaper in construction and affords facilities for heating, ventilation and

sanitary appliances much superior to those known when many of the antiquated Gaols of Ontario were built. In the new Gaol just completed at Cobourg for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham a model has been erected that may well be imitated by several other Counties whose ancient and unsanitary structures have been so often criticized. Probably most of these old Gaols must serve their present purpose for some time to come. Indeed, there is reason to hope that following the example of other countries an effort will be made in Ontario to establish Industrial Farms which will serve as District Gaols. The day has passed for the erection of the ponderous, gloomy, dungeon-like structures that are to be found in some Counties in this Province. The Gaol of the future will probably be constructed just as securely but with much less expenditure of money and with much better conditions, likely to contribute to the health of the prisoners and permit of their being classified in a proper manner. The line must be more particularly drawn so as to entirely separate first-offenders from the hardened and habitual criminals. Persons awaiting trial should be treated as innocent until proven guilty and such should be kept not only separate and distinct from other prisoners but afforded as much comfort as a Gaol will allow. They should be permitted a light in their cells at night until nine o'clock. Only when a prisoner has been found guilty should he be compelled to undergo the full measure of discipline demanded of convicted prisoners. The prisoner in a penitentiary cell is permitted a light until nine o'clock in the evening. Why should a man or woman placed in Gaol awaiting trial be treated with less consideration? In these days when electric light is used in nearly every Gaol it will be small expense to have a wire run to a lamp in the cells occupied by prisoners awaiting trial.

Work for Prisoners.

The idleness that prevails among prisoners at some of the Gaols of Ontario is deplorable. It is demoralizing to any Gaol or Prison to permit the prisoners to idle away their time in the corridors. Outdoor work should be provided and some system should be inaugurated that would have work provided at every Gaol so that prisoners could be kept employed. When inquiry is made, "Why are all these prisoners kept in idleness?" the answer generally is that the County Council has declined to provide material at which they can be kept employed. In a Province like Ontario where there is such a demand for material for road-making, all prisoners might profitably be kept employed and the results of their labors in contributing material for good roads would be appreciated by the public and no criticism made of prison labor so engaged. The large amount of labor done by the prisoners at Toronto Gaol in road-making and improving the grounds at Riverside Park is an illustration of how profitably prisoners may be employed at labor for the public use. Work must be provided and the Gaolor who does seek to keep those committed to his care employed is not doing his duty and cannot expect to have his services commended.

The system of quarterly returns from each Gaol in the Province enables the Department to have supervision of all expenditures and to readily call attention to any apparent waste that these returns may indicate. While there have been some unfortunate instances where deplorable negligence has indicated improper discipline and management those in charge of the Gaols of Ontario have generally manifested during the year a praiseworthy interest in the faithful discharge of duty.

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,
Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shews the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from the 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1906.

Date of commitment.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1869.	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " 1870.	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " 1871.	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " 1872	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " 1873.	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " 1874.	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " 1875	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " 1876.	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " 1877.	11,053	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " 1878.	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " 1879.	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " 1880.	8,229	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " 1881.	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " 1882.	7,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
" " 1883.	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " 1884.	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" " 1885.	9,410	450	1,507	50	11,426
" " 1886.	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,645
" " 1887.	8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017
" " 1888.	10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
" " 1889.	10,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
" " 1890.	9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
" " 1891.	8,469	421	1,501	32	10,423
" " 1892	7,177	446	1,335	53	9,011
" " 1893.	6,798	388	1,399	34	8,619
" " 1894.	7,785	278	1,350	37	9,450
" " 1895.	7,912	284	1,154	30	9,380
" " 1896.	7,622	265	1,147	24	9,058
" " 1897.	7,533	235	1,069	47	8,884
" " 1898.	6,974	284	969	29	8,256
" " 1899.	6,846	267	1,057	33	8,203
" " 1900.	7,063	298	1,291	42	8,694
" " 1901.	7,059	262	1,198	27	8,546
" " 1902	6,850	216	1,199	15	8,280
" " 1903.	7,815	225	1,200	21	9,261
" " 1904.	8,810	156	1,167	15	10,146
" " 1905.	9,668	113	1,233	22	11,035
" " 1906.	9,541	136	1,124	9	10,810

The next table shews the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each goal during 1905 and 1906, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year compared with the former.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1905.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1906.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	131	3	134	171	7	178	40	4	44			
Berlin	131	12	143	109	1	110				22	11	33
Belleville	106	15	121	145	10	155	39		39		5	5
Brantford	277	22	299	283	23	306	6	1	7			
Brampton	53	3	56	55	4	59	2	1	3			
Brockville	116	7	123	151	5	156	35		35		2	2
Bracebridge	58	3	61	59	1	60	1		1		2	2
Cayuga	92	1	93	82	5	87		4	4	10		10
Cornwall	69	2	71	41	3	41		1	1	28		28
Cobourg	145	21	166	139	18	157				6	3	9
Chatham	114	10	124	130	17	147	16	7	23			
Goderich	81	6	87	103	8	111	22	2	24			
Guelph	82	5	87	57	3	60				25	2	27
Gore Bay	12		12	19		19	7		7			
Hamilton	639	47	686	581	44	625				58	3	61
Kingston	111	10	121	124	13	137	13	3	16			
Kenora	43	7	50	94	8	102	51	1	52			
London	505	49	554	517	52	569	12	3	15			
Lindsay	48		48	34	6	40		6	6	14		14
L'Orignal	32	4	36	17	4	21				15		15
Milton	107		107	109		109	2		2			
Napanee	38		38	58	6	64	20	6	26			
North Bay	245	7	252	228	7	235				17		17
Ottawa	564	135	699	498	116	614				66	19	85
Owen Sound	96	8	104	85	2	87				11	6	17
Orangeville	36	7	43	40	6	46	4		4		1	1
Perth	92	5	97	109	7	116	17	2	19			
Picton	38		38	41	1	42	3	1	4			
Pembroke	42	5	47	34		34				8	5	13
Peterborough	198	7	205	169	8	177		1	1	29		29
Port Arthur	120	7	127	248	6	254	128		128		1	1
Parry Sound	88	10	99	277	5	282	188		188		5	5
Simcoe	52	9	61	40	6	46				12	3	15
St. Catharines	102	7	109	81	2	83				21	5	26
Sarnia	186	8	194	175	5	180				11	3	14
Stratford	148	5	153	165	20	185	17	15	32			
Sandwich	132	3	135	168	5	168	31	2	33			
St Thomas	106	8	114	90	5	95				16	3	19
Sault Ste. Marie	130	17	147	122	10	132				8	7	15
Toronto	3,014	700	3,714	2,963	657	3,620				51	43	94
Walkerton	35	3	38	58	6	64	23	3	26			
Woodstock	172	12	184	124	9	133				48	3	51
Welland	187	4	191	135	4	139				52		52
Whitby	102	7	109	104	1	105	2		2		6	6
Lock-ups:												
Atikokan												
Burk's Falls	46	4	50	32		32				14	4	18
Byng Inlet	6		6							6		6
Cobalt												
Fort Francis	55	1	56							55	1	56
French River	1		1							1		1
Killarney	8		8							8		8
Manitowaning	21		21							21		21
Mattawa	33		33	21		21				12		12
Nepigon	15		15							15		15
Sudbury	301	8	309	465	6	471	164		164		2	2
Sturgeon Falls	49	3	52	77	1	78	28		28		2	2
Webbwood	33	3	36	55		55	22		22		3	3
Little Current	24		24							24		24
Minden	7		7							7		7
Huntsville	33	2	35							33	2	35
Fort William	126	11	137							126	11	137
Massey	16		16							16		16
Rainy River	40	1	41							40	1	41
Blind River	70	20	90							70	20	90
Byng Inlet	1		1							1		1
Emo	7		7							7		7
Cutler	5		5							5		5
Chelmsford	4		4							4		4
Chapleau	4		4							4		4
Totals	9,787	1,251	11,035	9,677	1,133	10,810	893	63	956	997	184	1,181

The number of commitments in five-year periods for the past thirty years is shewn in the subjoined tables divided into five classes :

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.
Assault, common	3,093	2,907	2,452	1,912	1,766	1,729
Assault, felonious	530	716	884	626	686	883
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	328	315	532	422	258	350
Rape and assault with intent	201	253	222	247	267	245
Murder	153	161	135	137	94	130
Manslaughter	47	59	81	36	42	60
Attempt at suicide	41	43	42	41	61	85
Miscellaneous	210	208	116	73	186	14
Total	4,603	4,662	4,464	3,494	3,360	3,496

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.
Arson and incendiarism	184	172	183	211	200	156
Burglary	387	292	329	379	352	279
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	82	36	62	50	38	31
Destroying and injuring property	576	544	423	344	345	333
Embezzlement	121	138	129	68	16	28
Forgery	223	211	211	165	193	233
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	602	592	560	595	603	627
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	383	335	353	361	308	253
Housebreaking and robbery	385	554	766	1,115	730	723
Larceny	8,546	7,406	7,762	7,433	7,542	7,257
Receiving stolen goods	208	197	190	170	190	138
Trespass	533	885	1,459	1,550	1,327	1,928
Miscellaneous	265	406	302	100	885	.....
Total	12,495	11,768	12,729	12,541	12,729	11,986

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Nature of Crime.	1847 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.
Bigamy	46	49	68	70	70	106
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	930	863	827	609	620	769
Keeping houses of ill-fame	534	529	475	400	397	443
Perjury	124	59	81	92	107	103
Seduction	6	3	67	102	146	106
Indecent assault and exposure	183	213	323	348	363	455
Miscellaneous	448	226	202	285	314	210
Total	2,271	1,942	2,043	1,906	2,017	2,192

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.
Abusive and obscene language	406	312	280	268	205	172
Breaches of the peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	555	637	786	664	644	841
Carrying unlawful weapons	166	193	169	125	122	207
Deserting employment	103	86	21	25	53	333
Drunk and disorderly	18,521	19,293	21,545	11,806	10,217	17,624
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	633	360	691	273	185	188
Threatening and seditious language	237	197	190	185	129	106
Vagrancy	12,738	9,831	10,492	10,154	9,707	7,900
Miscellaneous	989	912	1,126	1,211	563	698
Total	34,348	31,821	35,300	24,711	21,828	28,069

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.
Contempt of Court	722	513	630	561	386	345
Debtors	331	283	374	169	101	53
Detained as witnesses	95	94	141	88	74	73
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	1,666	2,113	2,273	1,888	1,953	1,897
Non-payment of fines and costs	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	646	456	281	160	138	119
Other offences, not classified in foregoing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292
Total	3,540	3,459	3,699	2,866	2,652	3,779
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	57,260	53,652	58,235	45,518	42,586	49,532

A table showing the number of commitments to each goal for drunkenness during 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. The figures for

Name of goal.	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19	10	21
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4	6	7
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18	24	26
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	120	125
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17	0	9	9
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44	77	86
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	19	5	5	5
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7	.....	5
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27	10
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11	19
Chatham	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	28	22
Goderich	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2	3	3
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	9	23
Hamilton	368	385	373	429	401	418	251	142	148	55
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87	102	72
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150	218	219
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5	2	5
L'Orignal	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	2	1
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6	4	8
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9	20
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	336	204	182	105	111
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	27	17	13	14	11	6
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	.....	.....
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3	2	3
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11	11	21
Pembroke	11	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	5	7	4
Peterborough	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16	16
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4	3	4	1
Parry Sound	.....	.....	1	1	16	9	.....	2	4	5
Kenora	87	53	56	73	74	66	66	81	75	65
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3	11
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9	21	17
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27	36	69
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7	9	15
Sandwich	47	31	25	16	47	35	57	38	11	19
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	15	19
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10	12	8	5
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,414	1,207	960
Walkerton	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7	3	13	8
Woodstock	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24	38	21
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	7	13	12	11
Whitby	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	2	1
Lock-ups:										
Gore Bay	.....	.....	4	3	1	4	1	2	1	2
Little Current	7	3	2	2	11	19	32	19	9	12
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33	22	16	5
Mattawa	6	13	5	5	8	7	3	9	22	40
Minden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	4
Sudbury	.....	2	8	27	45	55	77	5	119	38
Huntsville	17	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	5	.....
Fort William	.....	36	64	59	43	47	50	51	30	30
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35	16	14	15	7
Massey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Francis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blind River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelmsford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chapleau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wa Wa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepigon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,695	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777	4,573	3,614	2,736	2,652	2,274

the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1905 and 1906 are compared, and the increase or decrease in each place is shown.

1895.	1895.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Increase, 1906.	Decrease, 1906.
9	24	21	11	10	16	12	21	14	16	27	46	19	.....
7	10	12	10	7	4	4	11	15	10	17	19	2	.....
19	16	12	13	16	12	11	20	6	12	6	15	9	.....
124	106	115	85	64	88	74	82	136	162	143	153	10	.....
11	6	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	8	10	2	.....
70	43	48	49	45	41	58	66	55	50	50	91	41	.....
4	4	3	2	3	.....	5	5	9	8	13	7	.....	6
6	6	9	10	13	10	19	12	5	11	10	13	3	.....
24	9	11	28	21	19	12	15	18	17	14	7	.....	7
18	16	12	15	20	10	16	14	12	12	7	18	11	.....
17	9	13	13	15	18	18	11	9	8	16	16	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1	2	5	5	1	3	8	14	3	.....	11
17	7	9	9	3	13	4	13	4	6	12	7	.....	5
36	60	56	60	66	96	108	97	188	229	287	290	3	.....
89	49	51	50	48	31	47	40	58	62	59	54	.....	5
187	177	139	163	172	137	137	250	157	262	249	248	.....	1
2	5	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	10	10	2	.....	8
3	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	3	4	2	.....	2
3	8	3	4	2	4	4	4	8	12	7	11	4	.....
8	6	5	13	4	7	4	7	3	5	8	13	5	.....
157	152	165	137	135	224	293	227	267	247	338	257	.....	81
.....	8	6	11	7	8	12	16	13	10	5	6	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
6	3	3	7	9	7	12	17	24	20	2	20	18	.....
11	22	31	23	30	35	19	21	18	18	28	28	.....	.....
7	3	5	5	.....	1	4	1	7	1	6	7	1	.....
13	10	11	11	10	6	13	9	14	23	13	24	11	.....
3	5	12	4	2	9	8	7	50	25	27	67	40	.....
7	2	3	3	5	8	4	5	25	10	35	153	118	.....
31	76	26	111	110	23	31	36	37	21	19	19	.....	.....
17	6	6	16	10	11	6	12	11	15	12	13	1	.....
26	23	5	17	10	15	33	21	28	20	33	20	.....	13
116	57	62	49	61	48	45	70	57	69	67	73	6	.....
7	10	15	5	1	9	12	8	15	19	46	35	.....	11
39	16	23	20	16	27	18	31	42	29	19	32	13	.....
22	13	12	9	17	23	9	6	5	8	2	4	2	.....
2	12	9	8	7	7	21	16	79	15	38	18	.....	20
918	790	569	592	796	1,031	1,022	1,107	1,286	1,575	1,832	1,923	91	.....
21	5	3	1	4	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	5	.....
29	37	35	32	31	21	39	36	41	31	22	17	.....	5
19	17	16	14	19	20	24	23	24	87	32	24	.....	8
2	.....	1	4	5	2	3	5	2	11	10	29	19	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	6	6	.....
9	2	6	5	4	13	38	31	43	26	19	.....	.....	19
16	4	3	4	5	7	10	12	3	6	21	.....	.....	21
32	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	8	.....	1
1	.....	4	.....	1	1	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
42	25	41	34	54	197	222	172	49	164	117	253	136	.....
4	4	6	3	4	10	11	6	.....	10	13	.....	.....	13
10	24	30	20	11	49	15	25	24	50	59	.....	.....	59
2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	4	4	3	.....	1
10	5	.....	4	.....	3	12	5	73	99	171	73	.....	98
.....	3	.....	6	2	10	7	1	9	8	10	.....	.....	10
.....	9	7	6	2	9	17	48	17	14	16	18	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	4	8	13	29	55	26	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	26	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	42	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
2,237	1,907	1,716	1,707	1,892	2,377	2,522	2,674	2,987	3,590	4,157	4,216	606	547

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below :

Acquitted on being brought to trial and discharged	2,410
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases	735
Detained for want of securities to keep the peace	93
Detained as witnesses	11
Detained as fraudulent debtors	27
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	309
Died before trial	7
Detained by civil processes other than above	368
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September, 1905	140
Found guilty and sentenced	6,396
Discharged under suspended sentence	314
Total number of commitments	10,810

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year :

	1905	1906
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	139	171
do to the Industrial Schools	4	22
do direct to Central Prison	757	576
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	93	79
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	122	101
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	8	15
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence	5,476	5,404
Died while undergoing sentence	32	28
Total	6,631	6,396

The summaries given below show the nature of the offence committed by the convicted persons :

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	355	203
Assault, felonious	195	112
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	90	43
Rape, and assault with intent	48	18
Murder	24	1
Manslaughter	17	8
Attempted suicide	23	1
Miscellaneous	.....	.....
Total	752	386

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Destroying and injuring property	64	39
Embezzlement	2	2
Forgery	48	29
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretenses	141	53
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	53	32
Housebreaking and robbery	164	92
Larceny	1,607	1,064
Receiving stolen goods	27	10
Trespass	302	231
Miscellaneous	95	47
Total	2,503	1,599

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	25	19
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	113	65
Keeping houses of ill-fame	66	51
Perjury	26	13
Seduction	29	7
Indecent assault and exposure	96	59
Miscellaneous	30	27
Total	385	241

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	31	25
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	150	84
Carrying unlawful weapons	50	37
Deserting employment, etc.	26	15
Drunk and disorderly	4,216	2,593
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians	43	41
Threatening and seditious language	27	8
Vagrancy	1,626	1,092
Miscellaneous	.....	.....
Total	6,169	3,895
Contempt of court, lunatics, etc.	383	40
Other offences, not classified in foregoing	618	235
Grand Total	10,810	6,396

The following tables show the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed.

Periods of Sentence.

	1905	1906
For periods under thirty days	2,053	1,912
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,159	2,174
For sixty days, or two months	320	547
Over two months to three months	436	395

	1905.	1906.
Over three months to four months	200	174
Over four months to five months	104	115
Over five months to six months	690	617
Over six months to nine months	108	58
Over nine months up to one year, inclusive	128	109
Over one year and up to two years	98	107
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	57	82
Over three years in the Penitentiary	70	73
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	8	26
Sentenced to death and executed	3	1
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment	1	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	2	5
	6,631	6,396
Sex.		
Male	9,781	9,677
Female	1,254	1,133
	11,035	10,810
Social Conditions.		
Married	3,895	3,837
Unmarried	7,140	6,973
	11,035	10,810
Habits.		
Temperate	2,948	2,751
Intemperate	8,087	8,059
	11,035	10,810
Educational Status.		
Could read and write	9,292	9,188
Could neither read nor write	1,743	1,622
	11,035	10,810

Nationality.		*Religious Denomination.*	
Canadian	6,569	Roman Catholic	4,056
English	1,414	English Church	2,767
Irish	983	Presbyterian	1,487
Scotch	532	Methodist	1,459
United States	528	Other Denominations	1,041
Other countries	784		
	10,810		10,810

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:

	1905.	1906.
In the Common Gaols	721	575
In the Central Prison, Toronto	400	395
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	65	57
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	445	459
	1,631	1,486

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past nine years, under the heading of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages and repairs.

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,229	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	61,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12,454	53,961 25	73,633 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55,002 89	77,677 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892	9,011	51,505 57	75,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05
1893	8,619	49,762 40	79,639 81	8,083 50	137,485 71
1894	9,450	45,115 58	79,790 80	6,728 04	131,634 42
1895	9,380	50,591 40	79,677 17	6,304 58	136,573 15
1896	9,058	49,107 73	79,940 04	6,778 50	135,826 27
1897	8,884	51,066 56	80,863 60	10,248 93	142,179 09
1898	8,256	50,412 91	80,915 05	5,982 56	137,310 52
1899	8,203	50,362 88	82,047 97	4,206 66	136,617 51
1900	8,694	50,353 75	82,144 05	4,944 21	137,442 10
1901	8,546	48,977 86	82,305 15	6,065 44	137,348 45
1902	8,280	49,125 35	85,350 04	6,515 40	140,990 79
1903	9,261	57,252 84	86,081 95	7,122 23	150,457 02
1904	10,146	59,916 13	89,164 98	5,413 09	154,494 20
1905	11,035	64,948 78	91,232 56	7,087 09	163,268 43
1906	10,810	59,874 67	91,663 85	6,635 49	158,174 01

A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities :

		Days' stay.
3,571	Criminal prisoners remained in gaol.....	112,414
7,239	Municipal " " "	152,837
10,810	Prisoners in all " "	265,251

Statistical Tables.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder.

Table No. 2, showing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September 1906, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, showing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of recommittals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, showing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced.

Table No. 5, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, showing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 7, showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, showing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 9, showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 10, showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Table Number 11, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1906, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1906, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Name of gaol.	Classification.				Nature of imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th September, 1906.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	7				2	4	1				7
Berlin	7				2	2	3				7
Belleville	9				2	1	6				9
Brantford	6	2			2	5	1				8
Brampton	2	1			2					1	3
Brockville	2	1			1	1	1				3
Bracebridge	2	1				1		1		1	3
Cayuga	4		1		1	1	2		1		5
Cornwall	4				1	1	2				4
Cobourg	31	7			1	1	36				38
Chatham	4				1	2	1				4
Goderich	6					1	4	1			6
Guelph	4				2		2				4
Gore Bay											
Hamilton	16	1			3	9	5				17
Kingston	14	1			4		3	8			15
Kenora	7	1			1	2	5				8
London	15	2			8	4	4		1	0	17
Lindsay	3				1	1				1	3
L'Orignal	7						4		3		7
Milton	6					3	3				6
Napanee	7	1			2	5	1				8
North Bay	23				4	7	12				23
Ottawa	26	6			11	3	18				32
Owen Sound	7		1		1	1	5		1		8
Orangeville	4						4				4
Perth	6				1	1	4				6
Picton	1						1				1
Pembroke	4				2	1	1				4
Peterborough	13				3	2	8				13
Port Arthur	26	1			5	16	5		1		27
Parry Sound	10	1	1		2	8	2				12
Simcoe	6				1	2	3				6
St. Catharines	2				1	1					2
Sarnia	14				6	3	5				14
Stratford	12	2	1		4	8	3				15
Sandwich	4				2	2					4
St. Thomas	7		2			2	2			5	9
Sault Ste. Marie	10	1	2	1	2	7	5				14
Toronto	124	41			44	93	22		6		165
Walkerton	2	1			1		2				3
Woodstock	6	2				2	5			1	8
Welland	5				2	3					5
Whitby	12				4	2	6				12
Lockups :											
Atikokan											
Burk's Falls	1				1						1
Byng Inlet											
Cobalt											
Fort Frances											
French River											
Killarney											
Manitowaning											
Mattawa											
Nepigon											
Sudbury	4					4					4
Sturgeon Falls	1					1					1
Webbwood											
Totals	493	73	8	1	133	213	197	10	13	9	575

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons committed, the number over and under sixteen years of age, the mind, number acquitted on trial, number discharged without trial, number

Name of Gaol.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.		
Barrie	171	7	178	2		2	169	7	176	150	16
Berlin	109	1	110	6		6	103	1	104	81	18
Belleville	145	10	155	2		2	143	10	153	121	15
Brantford	283	23	306	3		3	280	23	303	166	42
Brampton	55	4	59	2		2	53	4	57	47	7
Brockville	151	5	156	6		6	145	5	150	79	31
Bracebridge	59	1	60	2		2	57	1	58	59	
Cayuga	82	5	87	2		2	80	5	85	48	12
Cornwall	41	3	44	1		1	40	3	43	35	6
Cobourg	139	18	157				139	18	157	49	17
Chatham	130	17	147	5		5	125	17	142	109	22
Goderich	103	8	111				103	8	111	64	35
Guelph	57	3	60	3		3	54	3	57	44	13
Gore Bay	19		19				19		19	18	1
Hamilton	581	44	625	2		2	579	44	623	280	78
Kingston	124	13	137				124	13	137	125	9
Kenora	94	8	102	2	1	3	92	7	99	97	3
London	517	52	569	24		24	493	52	545	248	112
Lindsay	34	6	40	2		2	32	6	38	39	1
L'Original	17	4	21	1		1	16	4	20	18	3
Milton	109		109	1		1	108		108	92	9
Napanee	58	6	64				58	6	64	51	5
North Bay	228	7	235				228	7	235	235	
Ottawa	498	116	614	6	1	7	492	115	607	552	29
Owen Sound	85	2	87	1		1	84	2	86	45	14
Orangeville	40	6	46				40	6	46	40	6
Perth	109	7	116				109	7	116	98	14
Picton	41	1	42	1	1	2	40		40	23	5
Pembroke	34		34	1		1	33		33	31	2
Peterborough	169	8	177	1		1	168	8	176	116	42
Port Arthur	248	6	254		1	1	248	5	253	240	13
Parry Sound	277	5	282	7		7	270	5	275	229	36
Simcoe	40	6	46	2		2	38	6	44	33	7
St. Catherines	81	2	83	3		3	78	2	80	49	18
Sarnia	175	5	180	3		3	172	5	177	144	10
Stratford	165	20	185	9	2	11	156	18	174	137	32
Sandwich	163	5	168	4	1	5	159	4	163	120	20
St. Thomas	90	5	95	4		4	86	5	91	62	21
Sault Ste. Marie	122	10	132	4	1	5	118	9	127	120	4
Toronto	2,963	657	3,620	9		9	2,954	657	3,611	1,928	660
Walkerton	58	6	64	2	1	3	56	5	61	43	11
Woodstock	124	9	133	1		1	123	9	132	82	22
Welland	135	4	139	6		6	129	4	133	90	21
Whitby	104	1	105	1		1	103	1	104	60	25
Lockups:											
Atikokan											
Burk's Falls	32		32				32		32	31	1
Byng Inlet											
Cobalt											
Fort Francis											
French River											
Killarney											
Manitowaning											
Mattawa	21		21				21		21	21	1
Nepigon											
Sudbury	465	6	471	1		1	464	6	470	168	2
Sturgeon Falls	77	1	78	1		1	73	1	74	75	2
Webbwood	55		55				55		55	55	
Totals	9,677	1,133	10,810	136	9	145	9,541	1,124	10,665	7,147	1,475

No. 3.

number of recommittals, the number for want of securities to keep the peace, number of unsound waiting trial, number sentenced, and number committed under civil process.

For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.
8	4	.....	2	9	.....	.....	13	6	6	.....	2	140
3	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	35	5	.....	2	61
9	10	.....	1	11	2	.....	57	4	2	.....	2	76
14	84	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	151	.....	2	.....	2	145
2	3	.....	.....	5	1	.....	5	11	4	.....	2	31
8	38	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	28	.....	10	.....	1	116
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
4	23	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	10	4	.....	1	66
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	33
13	78	1	.....	10	.....	1	6	1	7	.....	1	130
5	11	.....	1	7	8	.....	61	.....	5	.....	1	64
3	9	1	.....	10	.....	.....	5	15	28	.....	.....	52
3	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	14	4	.....	2	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
41	223	14	.....	6	.....	.....	10	124	19	.....	3	449
2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	31	5	.....	3	92
1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	2	84
40	169	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	152	86	13	.....	8	297
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19	60	3	.....	1	25
6	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	11	2	.....	2	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	207
23	10	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	314	.....	3	.....	12	270
12	16	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	20	.....	5	.....	1	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	34
1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	10	6	.....	1	93
2	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	31	.....	1	.....	.....	7
.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	25
14	5	1	.....	8	.....	.....	29	48	5	.....	3	83
1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....	5	228
10	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	37	13	11	2	2	214
2	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	36
8	8	.....	.....	7	1	.....	11	.....	12	.....	1	51
8	18	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	40	.....	9	.....	6	118
.....	16	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2	92	1	.....	4	74
11	17	.....	.....	5	.....	1	47	13	11	1	2	88
7	5	.....	.....	6	2	.....	28	.....	6	.....	.....	53
4	4	.....	1	7	.....	.....	1	11	6	.....	2	104
358	674	1	1	70	1	.....	1,163	50	84	3	44	2,200
1	6	1	1	8	.....	1	5	2	6	.....	1	39
8	21	.....	.....	6	3	.....	10	31	3	.....	.....	80
6	22	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	29	.....	.....	2	103
7	13	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	9	7	.....	4	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	15	2	2	1	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	17	.....	3	4	325	35	.....	22	.....	.....	65
1	.....	55	4	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
655	1,533	93	11	309	27	368	2,410	735	314	7	140	6,396

TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Names of gaols.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.
Barrie		2		6	3			1			
Berlin				3							1
Belleville		4		3	3		1	2			
Brantford		1		6		1		1		1	
Brampton		1		5							
Brockville		1		2	3						
Bracebridge											
Cayuga					2						1
Cornwall		2		3						1	
Cobourg				3							1
Chatham				3	1						
Goderich				2						2	3
Guelph				1			1				
Gore Bay			1	1							
Hamilton				12				1			3
Kingston				3							
Kenora				4							
London				21				2			
Lindsay				2							
L'Original				2							
Milton											
Napanee				3	1				3		
North Bay				5	1			1			
Ottawa		1		13	5				18	4	
Owen Sound		1			1						1
Orangeville											1
Perth		1		4	3				1		
Picton											
Pembroke				1							
Peterborough		2		6							1
Port Arthur		3		8	8						
Parry Sound				12							1
Simcoe		1									
St. Catharines		1		2							
Sarnia			1	2							
Stratford		1		3	3						
Sandwich				7	2						2
St. Thomas				4				1	1		1
Sault Ste. Marie	1	2		7	6			1			1
Toronto			5	30	63		1	7	2	6	9
Walkerton	5			5							
Woodstock			2	2				1			2
Welland		1		1	4			1			1
Whitby			1	3	3					1	
Lockups :											
Atikokan											
Burk's Falls			1	1							
Byng Inlet											
Cobalt											
Fort Francis											
French River											
Killarney											
Manitowaning											
Mattawa											
Nepigon											
Sudbury				1							
Sturgeon Falls											
Webbwood				1							2
Totals	6	25	11	203	112	1	3	19	25	15	31

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1906.

Contempt of Court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement	Escaping from and obstructing constables.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	46	.....	1	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	74	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	272	.....	3	.....	1	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	19	.....	1	.....	2	4
3	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	1	1	1	3	2
10	1	.....	1	5	.....	1	104	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	19	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	72	.....	.....	1	1	2
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	20	1	.....	9	2	10	1,091	.....	16	5	6	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	3	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	2	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
40	37	3	8	27	15	39	2,593	2	44	11	29	53

3 I.P.

TABLE No.

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Name of gaol.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping house of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie			2	2									
Berlin				3		2			7				
Belleville			1	3		1			13				1
Brantford				1					27				1
Brampton			2	1		2			8				
Brockville			1	2				2	13				
Braceridge		1				2			5				
Cayuga			3				2		5				
Cornwall		1		1					8				
Cobourg									5				
Chatham		1		3	1	1	5	2	16				
Goderich			2			1			14				1
Guelph			3	2		1			7				
Gore Bay		1	1						1				3
Hamilton				4		1	4		43				
Kingston			1	1			3	1	12				1
Kenora		2		5		1	2	1	28	1			
London				2				2	58				
Lindsay				1		2			4			1	
L'Orignal				1					4				
Milton									2				
Napanee			1			1			7				
North Bay		1	2			1	2	1	44				
Ottawa			1	5		3	20	15	25	1	1		
Owen Sound			1	1		4	2	1	12		2		
Orangeville									1				
Perth							2		9				
Picton									1	1			
Pembroke									9				
Peterborough									6	2			
Port Arthur		2		6			5		56				
Parry Sound	1				1				23				
Simcoe			3	4					5		1		
St. Catharines			2						8				2
Sarnia		3							4				1
Stratford							1	1	13				1
Sandwich				2					15				
St. Thomas		1	1	3					13				
Sault Ste. Marie		2		1		1	1		29		1		
Toronto	3		2	29		31	16	25	459	1			2
Walkerton						2			2				
Woodstock			3	3					14				
Welland						2			16				
Whitby									4				
Lockups :													
Atikokan									3				
Burk's Falls													
Byng Inlet													
Cobalt													
Fort Francis													
French River													
Killarney													
Manitowaning													
Mattawa									6				
Nepigon													
Sudbury				3						2			
Sturgeon Falls													
Webbwood				3									
Totals	4	15	32	92	2	59	65	51	1054	8	5	1	13

4.—Concluded.

during the year ended 30th September, 1906.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Unlawful shooting.	Trespass.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.
										27	28	16	140
				1							27		61
2					3						10	12	76
						1				3	24		145
											8		31
											7		116
	1				1					4	16	11	53
										1	40		66
					1	1				3	3		33
4					1						92		130
	1		2	1	1						3	5	64
								2			19	1	52
	1										9	2	34
												5	19
	2				1					10	55	20	449
											5	4	92
										1	6	3	84
					1	3				5	24	6	297
								2			7	1	23
						1					4		16
								1			19		25
1										2	10		43
2				1	5		2	1			37	20	207
1			2					1		4	26		270
						1			1		20		55
						1					27	3	34
										3	49		93
											1		7
										5			25
			1							4	30	5	83
				2	1		1			12	42		228
					7	2					6	6	214
											5	4	36
	2					1				1	5	4	51
										9	34	5	118
											23	1	74
2	1			1						5	14		88
										15	4	2	53
4	1				3						24	1	104
	9		4			2				112	196	7	2,200
								1			16	1	39
			1						1		31	5	80
										5	47	2	103
											35	2	80
				1									10
												1	17
2					1						4	46	65
												4	13
18	18		10	7	26	13	3	8	2	231	1,092	205	6,396

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	5	1	6
Abusive and obscene language	25	.....	25
Arson	11	.....	11
Assault	195	8	203
Assault, felonious	111	1	112
Attempted suicide	1	.....	1
Abduction	3	.....	3
Bigamy	15	4	19
Breaches of the peace	24	1	25
do. of by-laws	14	1	15
Burglary	31	.....	31
Contempt of court	38	2	40
Carrying unlawful weapons	37	.....	37
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	3	.....	3
Cruelty to animals	8	.....	8
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	26	1	27
Deserting employment	15	.....	15
Destroying and injuring property	38	1	39
Drunk and disorderly	2,201	392	2,593
Embezzlement	2	.....	2
Escaping from or obstructing constables	43	1	44
Escaping from prison	11	.....	11
Forgery	29	.....	29
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	51	2	53
Gambling	4	.....	4
Giving liquor to Indians	15	.....	15
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	30	2	32
Housebreaking and robbery	90	2	92
Icendiarism	2	.....	2
Indecent assault and exposure	59	.....	59
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	23	42	65
Keeping houses of ill-fame	14	37	51
Larceny	1,005	59	1,064
Manslaughter	8	.....	8
Misdemeanour	4	1	5
Murder	1	.....	1
Perjury	13	.....	13
Prostitution	.....	18	18
Rape and assault with intent	18	.....	18
Refusing bail	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property	8	2	10
Seduction	7	.....	7
Selling liquor without license	25	1	26
Shooting with intent	12	1	13
Stabbing	3	.....	3
Threatening and seditious language	7	1	8
Trespass	223	8	231
Unlawful shooting	2	.....	2
Vagrancy	985	107	1,092
Other offences not enumerated	202	3	205
Totals	5,697	699	6,396

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Name of gaol.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate	Total committed to gaol.
Barrie	40	138	10	66	112	178
Berlin	30	80	6	56	54	110
Belleville	59	96	40	67	88	155
Brantford	102	204	58	82	224	306
Brampton	20	39	9	29	30	59
Brockville	55	101	34	32	124	156
Bracebridge	12	48	5	24	36	60
Cayuga	16	71	12	17	70	87
Cornwall	17	27	28	10	34	44
Cobourg	65	92	33	105	52	157
Chatham	66	81	23	88	59	147
Goderich	21	90	1	65	46	111
Guelph	15	45	7	36	24	60
Gore Bay	8	11	14	7	12	19
Hamilton	195	430	84	71	554	625
Kingston	45	92	21	29	108	137
Kenora	23	79	31	12	90	102
London	198	371	48	194	375	569
Lindsay	17	23	8	18	22	40
L'Original	10	11	10	14	7	21
Milton	30	79	5	21	88	109
Napanee	32	32	12	34	30	64
North Bay	194	41	17	35	200	235
Ottawa	279	335	177	135	479	614
Owen Sound	33	54	19	21	66	87
Orangeville	23	23	21	29	17	46
Perth	47	69	6	32	84	116
Picton	13	29	6	11	31	42
Pembroke	8	26	13	10	24	34
Peterborough	53	124	25	70	107	177
Port Arthur	55	199	.....	47	207	254
Parry Sound	57	225	67	28	254	282
Simcoe	14	32	.....	18	28	46
St. Catherines	27	56	13	32	51	83
Sarnia	43	137	19	54	126	180
Stratford	76	109	30	89	96	185
Sandwich	58	110	58	27	141	168
St. Thomas	26	69	13	72	23	95
Sault Ste. Marie	46	86	39	59	73	132
Toronto	1,444	2,176	445	621	2,999	3,620
Walkerton	27	37	5	26	38	64
Woodstock	34	99	19	66	67	133
Welland	27	112	18	39	100	139
Whitby	28	77	19	43	62	105
Lockups :	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	13	19	2	23	9	32
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Francis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	1	20	4	9	12	21
Napigon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	91	380	84	50	421	471
Sturgeon Falls	30	48	.....	5	73	78
Webbwood	14	41	4	23	32	55
Total	3,837	6,973	1,622	2,751	8,059	10,810

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature of such Court during the year ending

Name of Gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where sentenced to.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Industrial Schools.
Barrie	135	5	140		10				
Berlin	61		61	1	15			2	1
Belleville	73	3	76		11		1	6	1
Brantford	136	9	145	1	15	1		2	2
Brampton	31		31					1	
Brockville	113	3	116		10			4	2
Bracebridge	52	1	53	8					
Cayuga	64	2	66	1	5			4	1
Cornwall	33		33		2			1	
Cobourg	114	16	130	7	1	4			
Chatham	55	9	64	4	17	4		6	2
Goderich	49	3	52		2			1	
Guelph	33	1	34		6			2	1
Gore Bay	19		19	1				1	
Hamilton	423	26	449	10	56		4	9	
Kingston	85	7	92		4		1	2	
Kenora	79	5	84		5	1		4	2
London	269	28	297		43		10	30	3
Lindsay	20	3	23				1	2	
L'Orignal	15	1	16		1				
Milton	25		25						
Napanee	39	4	43		6	2	1	1	
North Bay	202	5	207		12		2	14	
Ottawa	211	59	270	6	18	3	3	5	
Owen Sound	53	2	55		6		2	3	
Orangeville	29	5	34		1				
Perth	89	4	93	1	5				
Picton	6	1	7					1	1
Pembroke	25		25						1
Peterborough	81	2	83		4		1	1	
Port Arthur	222	6	228		20			2	
Parry Sound	212	2	214		16		2	4	
Simcoe	34	2	36		2			1	
St. Catherines	50	1	51	2	16		1	2	1
Sarnia	116	2	118		18		1	2	1
Stratford	71	3	74		4			5	
Sandwich	86	2	88	1	30		2	1	
St. Thomas	52	1	53	7	6			4	
Sault Ste. Marie	99	5	104	10	14			4	2
Toronto	1,744	456	2,200	3	154		65	28	
Walkerton	37	2	39		1			1	
Woodstock	75	5	80	6	11		1	12	1
Welland	101	2	103		20			1	
Whitby	80		80	6	5				
Lockups:									
Atikokan									
Burk's Falls	10		10						
Byng Inlet									
Cobalt									
Fort Francis									
French River									
Killarney									
Manitowaning									
Mattawa	17		17						
Nepigon									
Sudbury	59	6	65		14		2	2	
Sturgeon Falls									
Webbwood	13		13	4					
Total	5,697	699	6,396	79	576	15	101	171	22

No. 7.

sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the County Judge's Criminal 30th September, 1906.

Where sentenced to.		Capital and corporal sentences.			County Judges' criminal court.		
Died while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried
.....	129	.....	.....	.....	13	7	20
.....	42	.....	.....	.....	2	9	11
.....	57	.....	.....	.....	3	10	13
.....	124	1	1	.....	12	3	15
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	3	15	18
.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	55	.....	.....	.....	1	17	18
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	9	26	35
7	111	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
2	39	.....	.....	.....	8	10	18
2	47	.....	.....	.....	5	36	41
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1	18	19
.....	370	.....	.....	.....	9	46	55
1	84	.....	.....	.....	3	10	13
.....	72	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
.....	211	.....	.....	2	4	29	33
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	6	19	25
.....	33	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	179	.....	.....	.....	24	30	54
.....	235	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
.....	44	.....	.....	.....	8	13	21
3	30	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
.....	87	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	24	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
1	76	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
.....	206	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
.....	192	.....	.....	1	10	13	23
.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	2	8	10
1	95	.....	.....	.....	11	2	13
.....	65	.....	.....	.....	2	8	10
.....	54	.....	.....	.....	22	8	30
.....	36	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
9	1,941	.....	.....	2	18	14	32
.....	37	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
.....	49	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
.....	82	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
2	67	.....	.....	.....	2	9	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	.....	.....	.....	4	17	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	5,404	1	1	5	235	458	693

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintainence, and

Name of goal.	Name of goaler.	How maintained.				
		Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintainence was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintainence was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of municipal prisoners.
Barrie	Jonathon Sissons	178	101	77	2,782	1,904
Berlin	Jonathon Cook	110	25	85	893	1,867
Belleville	Tom Ketcheson	155	91	64	2,638	2,086
Brantford	J. T. Brown	306	88	218	1,665	2,494
Brampton	Joshua Modeland	59	26	33	883	627
Brockville	A. D. McDougall	156	46	110	992	1,108
Bracebridge	Richard Mills	60	60	.....	2,535	.....
Cayuga	Andrew Williamson	87	23	64	801	3,173
Cornwall	Daniel Eager	44	16	28	285	384
Cobourg	H. J. Snelgrove	157	26	131	777	17,512
Chatham	John Davidson	147	85	62	1,661	984
Goderich	Joseph Griffin	111	41	70	1,432	2,170
Guelph	Jno. McNab	60	28	32	1,944	865
Gore Bay	Alex. Thorburn	19	19	.....	222	.....
Hamilton	James Ogilvie	625	85	540	3,202	5,691
Kingston	C. H. Corbett	137	57	80	2,639	2,822
Kenora	W. H. McKay	102	102	.....	3,887	.....
London	James Carter	569	194	375	3,165	4,456
Lindsay	Andrew Jackson	40	10	30	485	806
L'Orignal	John D. Cameron	21	8	13	459	1,969
Milton	Wm. Van Allen	109	15	94	354	2,315
Napanee	Zara Augustus Van Luven	64	21	43	647	1,392
North Bay	S. A Huntington	235	212	23	6,725	116
Ottawa	Wm. Kehoe	614	58	556	3,815	9,646
Owen Sound	John Miller	87	41	46	1,287	2,636
Orangeville	Chas. Bowles	46	16	30	349	3,388
Perth	W. H. Grant	116	20	96	733	4,518
Picton	Wm. E. Patterson	42	7	35	95	259
Pembroke	Wm. Brown	34	15	19	692	651
Peterborough	Henderson Nesbitt	177	28	149	995	4,235
Port Arthur	Thos. Penfold	254	254	.....	9,682	.....
Parry Sound	James Manson	282	282	....	1,537	.....
Simcoe	Oliver Robertson	46	18	28	583	940
St. Catherines	Geo. Bush	83	41	42	940	696
Sarnia	R. G. McArthur	180	40	140	1,023	3,414
Stratford	Hugh Nichol	185	35	150	1,855	2,440
Sandwich	Wm. J. Sparks	168	81	87	1,726	1,849
St. Thomas	N. W. Moore	95	42	53	1,665	1,526
Sault Ste. Marie	John Hearst	132	132	.....	5,474	.....
Toronto	G. R. Vanzant	3,620	691	2,929	31,388	48,470
Walkerton	Donald McKechnie	64	34	30	829	764
Woodstock	John Cameron	133	46	87	1,162	3,712
Welland	John Coulson	139	43	96	1,123	2,797
Whitby	W. J. Davey	105	31	74	986	4,313
Lockups :						
Atikokan	Hugh McDonald	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burke's Falls	Thos Daniels	32	14	18	159	37
Byng Inlet	Jno. Free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Francis	Jno. Perry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French River	Jno. Moore, jr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	Dominic de Lamonandiere	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	Samuel Walker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matawa	John McMeekin	21	21	.....	340	.....
Nepigon	Robert Poulin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	Terence Keeney	471	104	367	2,050	1,805
Sturgeon Falls	Joseph Rivet	78	78	.....	853	.....
Webbwood	A E. Storie	55	20	35	.....	.....
	Total	10,810	3,571	7,239	112,414	152,837

No. 8.

salaries of gaol officials for the year ended 30th September, 1906.

Expenditure.					Salaries.			
Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1,587 97	1,650 00	127 20	3,365 17	18 90	800 00	600 00	150 00	100 00
892 98	1,366 50	.....	2,259 48	20 54	560 00	532 00	149 50	125 00
837 09	1,550 00	.....	2,387 09	15 40	600 00	450 00	300 00	200 00
543 14	1,700 00	371 13	2,614 27	8 54	750 00	500 00	250 00	200 00
525 00	1,150 00	15 25	1,690 25	28 65	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00
953 80	1,475 00	52 97	2,481 77	15 91	800 00	425 00	150 00	100 00
478 47	750 00	.....	1,228 47	20 47	500 00	.....	100 00	150 00
963 00	1,225 00	138 00	2,326 00	26 74	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00
434 21	1,265 00	82 00	1,781 21	40 48	740 00	300 00	125 00	100 00
5,110 47	2,680 50	558 67	8,349 64	53 18	800 00	1,200 50	380 00	300 00
953 88	2,022 25	42 10	3,018 23	20 53	800 00	820 50	208 00	193 75
1,061 88	1,500 00	87 45	2,649 33	23 86	600 00	500 00	200 00	200 00
1,252 79	1,525 00	45 95	2,823 74	47 06	650 00	525 00	250 00	100 00
95 23	400 00	.....	495 23	26 06	300 00	.....	100 00	.....
1,638 32	3,050 00	394 57	5,082 89	8 13	1,000 00	1,550 00	350 00	150 00
1,781 26	2,327 31	769 65	4,878 22	35 60	800 00	977 31	200 00	350 00
1,248 24	1,819 00	30 35	3,097 59	30 36	675 00	744 00	200 00	200 00
2,603 65	3,660 82	499 84	6,764 31	11 88	750 00	1,898 32	662 50	350 00
472 52	1,350 00	14 83	1,837 35	45 93	550 00	500 00	200 00	100 00
458 49	1,281 25	11 36	1,751 10	83 38	600 00	456 25	150 00	75 00
439 94	1,050 00	59 36	1,549 30	14 21	500 00	400 00	100 00	50 00
847 49	1,100 00	150 00	2,097 49	32 77	525 00	400 00	100 00	75 00
1,708 27	1,325 00	.....	3,033 27	12 90	600 00	400 00	175 00	150 00
2,291 99	3,357 05	116 48	5,765 52	9 39	800 00	1,993 05	364 00	200 00
1,549 62	1,900 00	120 00	3,569 62	41 03	800 00	550 00	300 00	250 00
730 84	1,300 00	78 24	2,109 08	45 84	600 00	400 00	200 00	100 00
1,068 35	1,550 00	30 00	2,648 35	22 83	800 00	450 00	200 00	100 00
72 58	940 00	.....	1,012 58	24 10	400 00	365 00	100 00	75 00
400 02	1,306 50	.....	1,706 52	50 18	600 00	456 50	150 00	100 00
891 04	1,400 00	19 25	2,310 29	13 05	650 00	450 00	150 00	150 00
1,679 38	1,840 50	171 15	3,691 03	14 53	800 00	715 50	175 00	150 00
677 00	850 00	23 00	1,550 00	5 49	600 00	.....	100 00	150 00
545 75	1,075 00	141 61	1,762 36	38 31	400 00	400 00	200 00	75 00
508 72	1,520 00	.....	2,028 72	24 44	720 00	450 00	200 00	150 00
719 78	1,690 00	80 49	2,490 27	13 27	650 00	640 00	200 00	200 00
1,042 91	1,470 00	169 79	2,682 70	14 50	600 00	500 00	250 00	120 00
746 29	2,100 00	46 45	2,892 74	17 21	600 00	1,050 00	250 00	200 00
246 05	1,837 50	.....	2,083 55	21 93	600 00	887 50	200 00	150 00
1,673 34	1,850 00	.....	3,523 34	26 69	600 00	850 00	200 00	200 00
12,304 49	18,164 34	1,227 01	31,695 84	8 75	2,000 00	13,754 34	1,210 00	1,200 00
775 04	1,400 00	200 00	2,375 04	37 11	650 00	400 00	250 00	100 00
1,561 00	1,700 00	171 27	3,432 27	25 80	800 00	600 00	200 00	100 00
791 00	1,950 00	50 00	2,791 00	20 08	700 00	950 00	200 00	100 00
829 71	1,268 33	26 39	2,124 43	20 23	600 00	458 33	110 00	100 00
.....	150 00	.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
191 30	300 00	61 00	552 30	17 26	250 00	.....	50 00	.....
.....	300 00	.....	300 00	300 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	450 00	.....	450 00	450 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	75 00	.....	75 00	75 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	100 00	.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	200 00	.....	200 00	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
365 53	500 00	.....	865 53	41 21	300 00	.....	100 00	100 00
.....	200 00	.....	200 00	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
778 65	1,372 00	408 75	2,559 40	5 43	500 00	572 00	150 00	150 00
546 20	100 00	43 93	690 13	8 85	100 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	225 00	.....	225 00	4 09	150 00	.....	75 00	.....
$59,874 67	$91,663 85	$6,635 49	$158,174 01	.....	$32,745 00	$40,836 10	$10,404 00	$7,678 75

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of escapes and deaths, the Revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Name of gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded re-capture.	Prisoners who escaped and were re-captured.	Prisoners who died.	Number of cells in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labor.	Cost of daily rations for Prisoners.
								Cents.
Barrie				24	21	6		9.50
Berlin				20	16	1		10.10
Belleville				38	11	6		8.87
Brantford		1		24	24	1		6.10
Brampton				25	10	1		7.80
Brockville				34	14			7.36
Bracebridge				10	12	3		10.62
Cayuga				14	29	1		9.
Cornwall				17	8	1		12.
Cobourg	1		7		65	36		11.
Chatham			2	38	17	2		8.09
Goderich		2	2	12	17	4		7.30
Guelph				43	14	3		9.50
Gore Bay				5	6			40.
Hamilton				60	38	13		7.67
Kingston			1	53	37	6		10.
Kenora				11	26	4		9.66
London	1			57	40	13		7.27
Lindsay				24	8	1		7.15
L'Orignal	1			18	8	5		8.00
Milton				22	16	2		7.80
Napanee				18	11	1		8.75
North Bay		1		19	40	8		10.25
Ottawa				93	49	22		7.50
Owen Sound				32	19	2		12.50
Orangeville			3	23	19	4		9.50
Perth				18	32	3	42 62	7.50
Picton				22	4			7.90
Pembroke				24	8	1		7.50
Peterborough			1	24	22	8		9.75
Port Arthur	3	1		30	51	15		11.
Parry Sound	2		2	16	22	2		10.65
Simcoe				20	9			9.
St. Catharines				38	11	1		10.12
Sarnia	1		1	20	20	6		9.75
Stratford				30	28	5		7.01
Sandwich			1	46	23	2		10.33
St. Thomas				16	19	4		7.70
Sault Ste. Marie	1			35	26	6		12.60
Toronto		5	12	270	297	132		7.20
Walkerton				24	10	2		7.
Woodstock		1		32	27	5	30 00	9.63
Welland		1		50	32	1		7.50
Whitby			2	22	27	5	42 65	7.70
Lock-ups:								
Atikokan				3				
Burk's Falls			1	7	2			40
Byng Inlet								
Cobalt								
Fort Francis								
French River								
Killarney								
Manitowaning								
Mattawa				8	9	5		40.
Nepigon								
Sudbury				12	30	2		10.
Sturgeon Falls				7	9			10.
Webbwood		1		7	11			40
Totals	10	13	35	1,518	1,304	251	$115 27	

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the District Lock-ups, for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Name of Gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	Cents.
Barrie	178	4,686	1,587 97	34
Berlin	110	2,760	892 98	32
Belleville	155	4,724	837 09	18
Brantford	306	4,159	543 14	13
Brampton	59	1,510	525 00	35
Brockville	156	2,100	953 80	45
Bracebridge	60	2,535	478 47	19
Cayuga	87	3,974	963 00	24
Cornwall	44	669	434 21	65
Cobourg	157	18,289	5,110 47	28
Chatham	147	2,645	953 88	36
Goderich	111	3,602	1,061 88	29
Guelph	60	2,809	1,252 79	45
Gore Bay	19	222	95 23	43
Hamilton	625	8,893	1,638 32	18
Kingston	137	5,461	1,781 26	33
Kenora	102	3,887	1,248 24	32
London	569	7,621	2,603 65	35
Lindsay	40	1,291	472 52	37
L'Orignal	21	2,428	458 49	19
Milton	109	2,669	439 94	17
Napanee	64	2,039	847 49	42
North Bay	235	6,841	1,708 27	25
Ottawa	614	13,461	2,291 99	17
Owen Sound	87	3,923	1,549 62	39
Orangeville	46	3,737	730 84	19
Perth	116	5,251	1,068 35	20
Picton	42	354	72 58	21
Pembroke	34	1,343	400 02	30
Peterborough	177	5,230	891 04	17
Port Arthur	254	9,682	1,679 38	17
Parry Sound	282	1,537	677 00	44
Simcoe	46	1,523	545 75	36
St. Catharines	83	1,636	508 72	31
Sarnia	180	4,437	719 78	16
Stratford	185	4,295	1,042 91	24
Sandwich	168	3,575	746 29	21
St. Thomas	95	3,191	246 05	8
Sault Ste. Marie	132	5,474	1,673 34	31
Toronto	3,620	79,858	12,304 49	15
Walkerton	61	1,593	775 04	49
Woodstock	133	4,874	1,561 00	32
Welland	139	3,920	791 00	20
Whitby	105	5,299	829 71	16
	10,153	260,007	57,992 99	22

TABLE No. 11

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1905, and a comparison of the same with the current year.

Name of gaol.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1905.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1906.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	97	3	100	135	5	140	38	2	40			
Berlin	59	1	60	61		61	2		2		1	1
Belleville	61	4	65	73	3	76	12		12		1	1
Brantford	152	8	160	136	9	145		1	1	16		16
Brampton	33	1	34	31		31				2	1	3
Brockville	81	3	84	113	3	116	32		32			
Bracebridge	49	2	51	52	1	53	3		3		1	1
Cayuga	77	1	78	64	2	66		1	1	13		13
Cornwall	52	2	54	33		33				19	2	21
Cobourg	126	18	144	114	16	130				12	2	14
Chatham	45	8	53	55	9	64	10	1	11			
Goderich	43	3	46	49	3	52	6		6			
Guelph	42		42	33	1	34		1	1	9		9
Gore Bay	6		6	19		19	13		13			
Hamilton	453	29	482	423	26	449				30	3	33
Kingston	82	9	91	85	7	92	3		3		2	2
Kenora	34	5	39	79	5	84	45		45			
London	269	25	294	269	28	297		3	3			
Lindsay	32		32	20	3	23		3	3	12		12
L'Orignal	26	1	27	15	1	16	0			11		11
Milton	38		38	25		25				13		13
Napanee	20		20	39	1	43	19	4	23			
North Bay	204	1	205	202	5	207		4	4	2		2
Ottawa	282	67	349	211	59	270				71	8	79
Owen Sound	66	3	69	53	2	55				13	1	14
Orangeville	33	6	39	29	5	34				4	1	5
Perth	77	2	79	89	4	93	12	2	14			
Picton	3		3	6	1	7	3	1	4			
Pembroke	33	5	38	25		25				8	5	13
Peterborough	83	3	86	81	2	83				2	1	3
Port Arthur	98	4	102	222	6	228	124	2	126			
Parry Sound	62	8	70	212	2	214	150		150		6	6
simcoe	25	4	29	34	2	36	9		9		2	2
St. Catharines	74	4	78	50	1	51				24	3	27
Sarnia	116	6	122	116	2	118					4	4
Stratford	74		74	71	3	74		3	3	3		3
Sandwich	90	1	91	86	2	88		1	1	4		4
St. Thomas	58	2	60	52	1	53				6	1	7
Sault Ste. Marie	103	14	117	99	5	104				4	9	13
Toronto	1,667	181	2,148	1,744	456	2,200	77		77		25	25
Walkerton	21	1	22	37	2	39	16	1	17			
Woodstock	91	2	93	75	5	80		3	3	16		16
Welland	131	1	132	101	2	103		1	1	30		30
Whitby	80	5	85	80		80					5	5
Lock-ups :												
Atikokan												
Burk's Falls	24	5	29	10		10				14	5	19
Byng Inlet	1		1							1		1
Cobalt												
Fort Francis	12	1	13							12	1	13
French River												
Killarney												
Manitowaning	21		21							21		21
Mattawa	27		27	17		17				10		10
Nepigon	1		1							1		1
Sudbury	114	1	115	59	6	65		5	5	55		55
Sturgeon Falls	42		42							42		42
Webbwood	7		7	13		13	6		6			
Little Current	6		6							6		6
Minden	6		6							6		6
Huntsville	26		26							25	1	26
Fort William	115	9	124							115	9	124
Massey	4		4							4		4
Rainy River	34	0	34							34		34
Blind River	58	15	73							58	15	73
Emo	2		2							2		2
Cutler	4		4							4		4
Cheltenford	1		1							1		1
Chapleau	4		4							4		4
Totals	6,896	775	6,671	697	699	6,896	881	39	619	739	115	854

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF

Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER

1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1907

TORONTO, Jan. 31st, 1907.

To His Honor WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the Thirty-ninth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories being for the fifteen months ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

TORONTO, January 31st, 1907.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-ninth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the fifteen months ending December 31st, 1906.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN R. ROGERS,

Inspector.

THE HONORABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

CENTRAL PRISON.

Introduction.

In presenting the annual report for my first complete year of service since taking office, I would say that to equalize all the reports an extra three months has been added for this year in order to bring the ending of the prison year the same as the fiscal year.

The remaining number of prisoners (400) at the end of the year is about the same, probably because no more can be accommodated. The large number of first offenders (443), about 70 per cent. of the convictions, shows very strongly the need of classification, and also the benefits that might arise from the indeterminate sentence and the parole system. The annual cost of maintenance has been reduced from $176.29 to $156.21, notwithstanding the increase of salaries, chiefly through careful management of the clothing and a reduction in heating and lighting; also the repairs were not so extensive as in former years. The financial report shows a substantial profit for the year's work, and an extension of these industries would result in providing employment for all the prisoners confined there. Prevention of crime, not the punishment of it, should be the watchword of the future. The restraint of the wrongdoer is necessary not only in the interest of justice, but also on behalf of society in general. The prisoner himself is not overlooked during his incarceration, for a noble band of workers are anxious for his reformation and ready, on his release from prison, with the glad hand of welcome to good citizenship. Many citizens have been against the employment of prisoners on their release but I am glad to be able to state that this prejudice is gradually dying away and Christian employers are anxious to assist, as far as lies in their power, in the desire for a better life. How best to meet the situation for reformation has been occupying the attention of societies throughout the world for many years. The indeterminate sentence and the parole system appeal to them all as the nearest approach at the present time to a reign of better things. The former has demonstrated to many countries that it is impossible to make the punishment fit the crime, and, where this form of sentence has been adopted, in most cases the best results have been achieved. The record of each prisoner is systematically kept, and, upon recommendation his parole is accepted and he is allowed to go to employment, still under the custody and control of the Warden from whence he goes. In one of the recent reports received it is stated that "out of 2197 men paroled since January 1st 1896 but five of them violated their parole by failing to report to their employers." Surely with such a record as this every assistance should be rendered by the different Governments in assisting in the reformation of the unfortunates who are anxious to redeem themselves. It was our pleasure to meet at Ottawa with His Excellency, the Governor General, through the kindness of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, and discuss with them the indeterminate sentence and the parole system, and it was recommended that a commission for parole prisoners be named consisting of the Inspector of Prisons, etc., the Warden, the County Crown Attorney and the President of the Prisoners' Aid Association. Every consideration was promised the deputation by the Honorable the Minister of Justice, and His Excellency expressed his sympathy with the movement. Nearly sixty per cent. of those sent to the Central Prison are under the age of thirty years and no greater reason than this need be given for the passing of such a law. If idleness is claimed as one of the reasons for crime outside the prison how much more so would

it continue to be injurious to those confined inside. Labor of some kind should be found for all, and it is recommended that further artizans be employed so that other articles may be manufactured which could be supplied to the various institutions throughout the Province. A great cry has gone out against prison labor by those immediately interested in some particular branch of work in which the prisoner is employed.

A selfish view is taken by many who are desirous of adding to their personal wealth, forgetful of the fact that every dollar earned by the prisoner is returned to the Province, and that his employment is giving him a chance to be a better citizen when released, instead of keeping him in enforced idleness with a greater chance to be educated for a life of vice and crime by those of his associates who do not desire to see anyone leaving a life of crime for a life of respectable citizenship. Intemperance has shown itself as the greatest reason for crime, as seventy per cent. of those committed have been intemperate. Temperance societies should see in this an additional reason for increased work, as in a recent report "out of a population of nearly 700 there was only one total abstainer who had been committed." The classification of prisoners must engage the immediate attention of all authorities whether in gaols or prisons. Young men from 18 to 25 who are confined for first offences should not be compelled to associate with the hardened criminal, and the unfortunate, whose greatest crime is drunkenness, should be given every chance to reform, even in prison. Such a classification cannot be carried out until new buildings are provided, which will no doubt be at an early date. The great growth of the country to the west of us calls for the building of another prison along the northerly shore of Lake Superior, and the experience of the past will no doubt be a guide to enable us to have those better arrangements which at the present time we long for. The removal of the Central Prison from its present location to some central point in the country will be a great benefit in many ways The farm work will give employment to many who are now kept in enforced idleness. The location would be better with regard to health and the erection of new buildings would give the chance for classification which is so much desired. The Humber piggery could be done away with by its removal from its present location to the farm lands of the Central Prison.

It was our pleasure to attend the meeting of the Prison Association held in Albany, New York, in September of last year, and I appreciate to the fullest extent the benefits derived from attendance at such meetings The hearing of views of men who have spent many years of their lives at the work and the intermixing of thought upon the great questions of the day cannot but be helpful to those who are interested in the great problem of prison reform.

I cannot close my report without expressing the thanks of the Department to the clergy of the various denominations for the religious services they have conducted in the prison; to the Prisoners' Aid Association for the valuable work they have done both inside and outside the prison walls; to the noble band of Sunday school workers who have devoted their time and labor to forwarding the work of Christ amongst the prisoners; and to the Salvation Army who, through their officers and assistants, have been working in season and out and have never ceased to look after the wrongdoer when released as long as they could do him any good and render him any assistance in any way possible.

I would report that I have found the guards careful in their work, and wish to thank the Warden and his staff for their attention and care throughout the year.

EDWIN R ROGERS
Inspector.

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

	Woollen Shop.	Tailor Shop.	Shoe Shop.	Machine Shop.	Cordage Mill.	Wood Shop.	Total Productive Industries	Green House.	Total Industries.	General Expenses.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Material Purchased	10,326 67	3,640 52	3,329 83	7,184 34	.....	.....	24,481 36	.....	24,481 36	.....	24,481 36
Expenses—Actual Expenditure	106 55	32 23	26 03	624 75	1,613 83	722 86	3,126 25	1,404 89	4,531 14	16,178 37	20,709 51
Salaries	1,050 00	800 00	800 00	2,299 00	1,824 00	799 98	7,572,98	2,391 17	9,964 15	3,750 00	13,714 15
Total Expenditure	11,483 22	4,472 75	4,155 86	10,108 09	3,437 83	1,522 84	35,180 59	3,796 06	38,976 65	19,928 37	58,905 02
Sales	14,638 70	7,807 91	3,501 25	12,833 07	10,629 62	7,897 11	57,307 66	130 50	57,438 16	1,041 15	58,479 31
Inventory Raw Material Jan. 1st, 1906	2,625 22	1,058 08	176 22	9,060 89	.....	.....	12,920 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchase per above	10,326 67	3,640 52	3,329 83	7,184 34	.....	.....	24,481 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from Woollen Mill	.....	1,283 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,283 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,2951 89	5,981 98	3,506 05	16,245 23	.....	.....	38,685 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inventory Raw Material Jan. 1st, 1907	3,017 83	1,409 64	400 97	10,476 28	.....	.....	15,304 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Material used otherwise than on output	547 71	.....	190 33	1,115 61	.....	.....	1,853 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Material used on Regular output	9,386 35	4,572 34	2,911 75	4,653 34	.....	.....	21,526 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expense—Expenditure per above	106 55	32 23	26 03	624 75	1,613 83	722 86	3,126 25	1,404 89	4,531 14	.....	.....
Division of General Expenditure	3,399 70	1,510 98	755 49	2,833 08	6,232 79	1,322 10	16,054 14	2,833 08	18,887 22	.....	.....
Expenses transf'd to acct. Repairs	133 05	47 86	28 76	71 95	1,857 06	740 12	2,878 80	1,016 30	3,895 10	.....	.....
Total	3,639 30	1,591 07	810 28	3,529 78	9,703 68	2,785 08	22,059 19	5,254 27	27,313 46	.....	.....
Expenses transf'd from acct. Repairs	549 38	547 89	231 80	2,566 03	.....	.....	3,895 10	.....	3,895 10	.....	.....
Total Expense—cost of operation	3,089 92	1,043 18	578 48	963 75	9,703 68	2,785 08	18,164 09	5,251 27	23,418 36	.....	.....
Material used otherwise than on output	547 71	.....	190 33	1,115 61	.....	.....	1,853 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Material charged product operations	9,386 35	4,572 34	2,914 75	4,653 34	.....	.....	21,526 78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries " " "	1,050 00	800 00	800 00	2,299 00	1,824 00	799 98	7,572 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses " " "	3,089 92	1,043 18	578 48	963 75	9,703 68	2,785 08	18,164 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,073 98	6,415 52	4,483 56	9,031 70	11,527 68	3,585 06	49,117 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from Mfee & Cap for work	1,314 55	.....	219 10	1,426 23	.....	.....	2,959 88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost operations on Product for Sale to Trade	12,759 43	6,415 52	4,264 46	7,605 47	11,527 68	3,585 06	46,157 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale value of Product for Sale to Trade	13,981 88	7,742 80	3,924 54	9,586 25	10,629 62	7,897 11	53,762 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profit on operation	1,222 45	1,327 28	.....	1,980 78	.....	4,312 05	7,604 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss " "	.....	.....	339 92	.....	898 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDUSTRIAL STATEMENT.

Statement of Revenue.

Total Receipts, 1906		$92,474 68
Bank Balance Transfer		31,310 54
Normal Receipts on Receivables		61,164 14

Statement of Receivables.

Outstanding January 1st, 1906		12,155 41
Sales 1906		58,479 31
Total		70,634 72
Normal Receipts (per above)		61,164 14
Outstanding January 1st, 1907		9,470 58

General Statement.

Outstanding Accounts January 1st, 1906		12,155 41
Raw Material		12,920 41
Finished Product		14,610 78
Total Assets		39,686 60
Expenditure, 1906		58,905 02
Total		98,591 62
Receipts, 1906		61,164 14
		37,427 48
Cost Greenhouse		7,645,44
		29,782 04
Outstanding Accounts January 1st, 1907	9,470 58	
Raw Material on hand	15,272 92	
Finished Product on hand	11,679 71	36,423 21
Profit on Productive Industries		6,641 17

Mr. Edwin R. Rogers,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

Toronto, September 30th, 1906.

Sir,—In submitting the prison report for the past year we must call attention to the sad fact that we still have a considerable number of men unemployed, a number ranging from twenty-five to sixty. Enforced idleness for a period of several consecutive months is more injurious to the average convict than our words can express. This places the prisoner out of touch with the social and industrial conditions of the day, and when he leaves the prison he is more helpless than when he entered. Under these circumstances the ex-convict is a menace to society, and a financial burden upon the State. The chief aim of very prison should be to equip the inmates for honest pursuits on the outside. The three great reforming elements are religion, labor and education. Without labor the influence of the other two is greatly impaired. In this age of keen competition and specialization, the labor must be of that character that keeps men abreast of the times and equips them for positions in the industrial world. You can appreciate the force of this when we state that sixty per cent. of our population are under thirty years of age, and that the greatest cause of crime is defective early training, idleness being the chief characteristic. Not one in a hundred of our inmates has learned a trade before coming here.

Warden Haddox, of West Virginia, in an admirable paper given at the National Prison Association at Albany, last September, uses the following language:

'Labor as Discipline."

"The first and prime requisite to discipline is a proper labor system that calls for a reasonable amount of satisfactory, productive, remunerative labor from every convict fit to labor. It is altogether the greatest problem that confronts any prison, and is most vital.

Idleness in prison is grossly wasteful, utterly uneconomical, terribly demoralizing, and prevents entirely all plans for a regimen that looks to discipline. For those in health, there should be no wasted hours at any time or any place in prison.

A score of idle or partly idle convicts can do more mischief, subvert more discipline, destroy more regularity and system than a regiment of men kept at a proper, legitimate employment. So the key to discipline is a labor system that embraces in its scope every person in prison.

To devise a system of labor for an institution that will keep everyone sufficiently employed, and underwork none, (for, strange to say, in practice, the prisons that overtax convicts probably do not exist) is the hardest problem, requiring the most labor, care and attention that could possibly be imagined, and means that the warden who accomplishes it, and continues it, will be the most severely taxed of all. It is not the convict that is likely to do an honest day's work, but the management who undertake to see that this most vital and salutary agent of discipline is always in full force and effect.

The Contract System.

I have no sympathy with those who inveigh against contract labor in prisons.

A contract system in which the State receives the proper compensation for the labor of convicts and the convict receives a just compensation for surplus work, a system which eliminates the abuses formerly found in contracts, a system in which the government control and treatment of the men is in the hands of the prison officials only, and the amount and the kind of labor is adjusted by the warden only, may be the best practicable, economic system.

The abuses formerly chargeable to the contract system, and possibly chargeable now, in sections, are not necessary, and existed and exist only, because prison officials permitted them or fostered them, and instead of abolishing the system, men should have been substituted who would prepare a proper contract, obtain the right compensation, secure rational treatment for the convicts and get the just conditions generally, and have the invaluable experience of expert manufacturers to teach the men deft and skillful labor at something they know becomes a factor in the world beyond the walls.

Shall the meat packing and producing business be destroyed because great abuses have recently been unearthed, or shall it be reformed and corrected?

Shall the oil industry be wiped out because an undue share of the benefits are absorbed by a few, or shall the conditions be changed—the wrongs be righted?"

Warden Haddox, who expresses these views, is one of the foremost penologists on this continent.

The Central Prison Industries have been conducted successfully as far as their capacity permits, but we recommend an extension that will employ the entire prison population. The Machine Shop, Tailor Shop, Shoe Shop, Gardens and Woodworking Shop are most suitable for educating our inmates. The Cordage Plant is not a suitable prison industry from the fact that so few men who work in the Cordage Mill can get employment in this line after they leave prison. Young men are required to operate the spinners, and it is a positive injustice, if not a crime, to employ young men in the formative years of their lives at work that is of no advantage whatever to them after they leave prison. Free labor Cordage Mills employ girls very largely to do the spinning, and this forms a considerable part of the labor. Labor forms but from ten to fifteen per cent. of the product in a Cordage Mill, whereas these conditions should be reversed in a prison.

The Central Prison Woodworking Industry is exceedingly well adapted for prison education. There is a diversity of work, which suits the different capabilities of the men. It is suitable for a short term prison, our average term for many years past being less than eight months. It equips men for either the building trade, or positions in the great variety of woodworking shops which exist all over this province. It does not enter into competition with any special line, but has a diversity of products. I would strongly recommend an extension of the Woodworking Shop, as we have one of the best prison buildings formerly used as a Broom Shop now unoccupied, and most suitable for this purpose. During the past ten years a considerable number of the leading penologists of America and Europe have visited the Central Prison, and have, without exception, pronounced our Woodworking Industry most suitable for educative purposes and reformatory influences.

The question of prison labor should be solved by the fact that it is infinitely better to equip the criminal to make a living for himself and those depending upon him, rather than tax the honest toiler to maintain the crook and his family.

In this age, when society is doing much to defend itself against the White Plague, and to ameliorate the sad condition of those afflicted, let us look for a moment or two at what the Central Prison is doing along this line. Our congested population in a circumscribed area makes it impossible to isolate those in the early stages of phthisis. This renders many others liable to infection, and as we discharge seven hundred men a year from this institution, one can scarcely comprehend the far-reaching effects of one phthisical patient in this prison. Does not this condition nullify much of the important and humane work that the Government is doing along other lines to check this dread disease. In the words of Milton:

"What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at the other to let in the foe."

I would strongly recommend that a provision be made for the isolation and care of tuberculous criminals.

We desire to acknowledge our renewed indebtedness to the Prisoners' Aid Association, to the Salvation Army, and the Reverend Father Walsh, for the invaluable work they carry on here with unremitting zeal and love.

Permit me to express my gratitude for the uniform kindness and assistance I have received from the Honorable, the Provincial Secretary, and yourself during the past year.

We desire to record our grateful appreciation of the cordial support and assistance of every member of the Central Prison Staff during the year.

Enclosed please find the Surgeon's Report and the Statistical Report for the official year just closed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. Gilmour,

Warden.

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years:

	1904.	1905.	1906.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October)...	378	405	400
Committed during the year.....	758	689	639
Total number in custody during the year.....	1,136	1,094	1,039
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	659	631	582
Discharged on payment of fine.....	11	4	1
Discharged by remission of sentence.....	23	19	18
Transferred to common gaols as unfit for labor.....	.....	4	.....
Died in prison hospital.....	1	2	1
Transferred to lunatic asylum.....	1	2	.....
Ticket of leave.....	32	32	39
Escaped.....	.....	.....	1
Conviction quashed.....	4	.....	2
Remaining in custody.....	405	400	395
Total discharges, deaths, etc.....	1,136	1,094	1,039

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shown in the following summary:

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Sentenced direct	626	607	574
Transferred from common gaols	132	82	65
Total	758	689	639

Social condition.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Married	178	6,285
Single	461	15,364
	639	21,649
Habits.		
Temperate	190	5,170
Intemperate	449	16,479
	639	21,649
Educational status.		
Could read and write	572	17,354
Could read only	1	1,279
Could neither read nor write	66	3,016
	639	21,649

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 29.73 per cent. of the commitments; in 1905 the percentage was 29.75.

The total uneducated men represented 10.33 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 11.61 per cent. in 1905.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries:

	1905.	1906.
In the broom shop	13,184 days.	..... days.
In the woodenware shop	24,765 "	35,038 "
In the tailoring shop	4,442 "	3,555 "
In the shoe shop	1,550 "	1,881 "
In the machine shop, including blacksmith, tinsmith and engineer's shop	10,331 "	12,515 "
In the south shop, woollen mill	4,573 "	5,675 "
In the cordage shop	38,155 "	23,026 "
In the permanent improvement and work on the gardens and grounds	6,458 "	6,726 "
Carpenter shop	.....	741 "
Number of days of productive labor	103,508	89,157
Number of days of domestic work	11,952	14,888
Total number of days worked	115,460	104,045

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary:

1905.

Total stay of prisoners	146,074 days.
Number of days' productive labor	103,508 "
Proportion	70.86 per cent.

1906.

Total stay of prisoners	144,886 days.
Number of days' productive labor	89,157 "
Proportion	61.54 per cent.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

On Maintenance Account at the Central Prison for the Year Ending 30th September, 1906.

Services.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th Sept., 1905.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th Sept., 1906.	Yearly cost per head.
Medicines and medical comforts	371 19	93	358 49	90
Groceries and provisions	18,598 00	46 48	18,237 87	45 94
Heating and lighting	6,119 08	15 40	4,726 65	11 91
Clothing	6,614 57	16 54	2,014 43	5 07
Laundry, soap and cleaning	2.073 88	5 18	954 48	2 41
Repairs and replacements	4,656 11	11 64	1,658 39	4 17
Office expense	560 27	1 40	958 16	2 42
Farm and garden expenses	1,525 56	3 81	875 19	2 20
Miscellaneous (including water)	3,719 33	9 31	1,972 57	4 97
Salaries	26,278 81	65 60	30,257 92	76 22
Totals	$70,516 80	176 29	62,014 15	156 21

Total day's stay 1905, 146,074; average 400.
Total day's stay 1906, 144,886; average 397.

ANNUAL RETURN

Of the Central Prison of Ontario for Year Ending September 30th, 1906.

Remaining in custody Sept. 30th, 1905	400
Committed during the year	639
	1,039
Discharged on expiration of sentence	582
" " payment of fine	1
" " remission of sentence	18
" " ticket of leave	39
" " conviction quashed	2
Died	1
Escaped (and recaptured)	1
Remaining in custody Sept. 30th, 1906	395
	1,039

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to Central Prison or to Common Gaols:	
To Central Prison	574
To Common Gaols	65
	639
Number of times prisoners have been sentenced to Central Prison:	
First	443
Second	113
Third	40
Fourth	20
Fifth	5
Sixth	6
Seventh	1
Eighth	5
Ninth	1
Eleventh	1
Twelfth	1
Thirteenth	1
Fourteenth	1
Twenty-second	1
	639

Habits.

Abstainer	2
Temperate	188
Intemperate	449
	639

Nationalities.

Canada	383
England	85
Ireland	29
Scotland	19
U. S. A.	64
Germany	7
Italy	9
France	1
Sweden	5
Belgium	1
Russia	2

China	5
Jamaica	1
Denmark	7
Finland	3
Roumania	1
Greece	1
Norway	4
Poland	3
Austria	6
N. S. Wales	2
Assyria	1
	639

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	177
Roman Catholic	209
Methodist	91
Presbyterian	77
Baptist	34
Congregational	3
Lutheran	21
Hebrew	6
Salvation Army	4
Disciple	2
Greek Church	4
Dowieite	2
Quaker	1
No religious denomination	8
	639

Social Conditions.

Married	178
Single	461
	639

Education.

No education	66
Read only	1
Read and write	572
	639

Ages.

Under 18 years	19
From 18 to 20	55
" 20 to 30	291
" 30 to 40	141
" 40 to 50	76
" 50 to 60	40
" 60 to 70	16
" 70 to 80	1
	639
	639

Sentences.

1 month	2
2 "	3
3 "	33
4 "	57
5 "	11
6 "	293
7 "	3
8 "	7
9 "	32
10 "	4
11 "	1
12 "	107
13 "	1
14 "	4
15 "	12
18 "	32
19 "	1
22 "	1
23 "	13
24 "	21
42 "	1
	639

Crimes.

Aggravated Assault	5
Assault	42
Arson	3
Attempt to steal	2
Abetting crime	1
Abduction	1
Buggery	3
Burglary	7
Bigamy	7
Bringing stolen goods to Canada	2
Carrying dangerous weapons	2
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	5
Drunk and disorderly	6
Deserting H. M. service	6
Escaping from gaols	2
Fraud	2
Frequenting disorderly houses	6
Forgery	13
House breaking	31
Horse stealing	2
Indecent assault	18
Indecent exposure	1
Injury to property	2
Keeping disorderly house	2
Larceny	156
Non-support of wife	1
Obstructing police	1
Obtaining money by false pretences	11
Obstructing railway	1
Perjury	1
Procuring	1
Poisoning cattle	1
Rape	1
Receiving	1
Shop breaking	22
Stealing cattle	2
Selling liquor without a license	1
Theft	104
Trespass	1
Using threatening language	1
Uttering counterfeit coin	1
Vagrancy	147
Wounding	14
	639

Occupations.

Agent	4
Auctioneer	1
Bartender	2
Brick and stone mason	9
Baker	3
Bridge builder	1
Bell boy	1
Barrister	1
Box maker	1
Book-keeper	3
Barber	5
Butcher	6
Blacksmith	7
Brush maker	1
Brakeman	1
Cutter	2
Carpenter	15
Cook	11
Cheese maker	1
Clerk	11
Carriage maker	1
Commercial traveller	1
Cooper	1
Confectioner	1
Cab driver	1
Coachman	1
Contractor	1
Cigar maker	3
Druggist	1
Electrician	4
Excise officer	1
Engineer	3
Fireman	6
Farmer	10
Florist	1
Gardener	3
Gas fitter and plumber	4
Hotel keeper	1
Hostler	1
Horse trainer	2
Jeweller	1
Junk dealer	2
Laborer	355
Lineman	3
Lather	2
Laundryman	3
Moulder	8
Machinist	16
Minister	1
Newsboy	1
News agent	1
Painter	24
Porter	3
Photographer	1
Printer	1
Plasterer	1
Polisher	3
Stone cutter	2
Sailor	10
Steamfitter	3
Spring maker	1
Switchman	2
Soldier	1
Shoemaker	10
Silver plater	1
Tailor	17
Teamster	16
Tanner	1
Tinsmith	2
Upholsterer	3
Waiter	8
Weaver	2
Watch maker	1
	639

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	44
Brant	15
Bruce	1
Carleton	24
Elgin	11
Essex	31
Frontenac	8
Grey	7
Haldimand	3
Hastings	9
Kent	21
Lambton	21
Lanark	3
Leeds and Grenville	9
Lennox and Addington	6
Lincoln	18
Middlesex	27
Muskoka	12
Nipissing	46
Norfolk	1
Northumberland	3
Ontario	11
Oxford	19
Parry Sound	8
Perth	1
Peterborough	6
Prescott and Russell	1
Simcoe	11
Stormont, etc.	2
Thunder Bay	4
Victoria	5
Waterloo	17
Welland	12
Wellington	4
Wentworth	56
York	162
	639

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the number of days' work rendered for the year commencing October 1st, 1905, and ending September 30th, 1906.

North shop	35,038
Carpenter shop	741
Woollen mill	5,675
Machine shop	8,733
Engineers and steamfitters	3,782
Cordage mill	23,026
Tailor shop	3,555
Shoe shop	1,831
Garden and grounds	5,061
Repairs and permanent improvements	1,665
	89,157

DOMESTIC AND KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Kitchen cooks, bakers, etc.	3,671
Domestics, cleaners, etc.	11,217
	14,888

Return showing the number of days prisoners were in hospital, sick in cells, under punishment, attending court, and confined through insufficient work, from October 1st, 1905, to September 30th, 1906.

Hospital	1,055
Sick in cells	1,127
Under punishment	323
Attending court	26
Insufficient work	12,607
	15,138

Return showing the daily population of the Central Prison during the year from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906.

Total population for the year...	144,886
Highest any one month	12,670
Lowest any one month	11,287
Highest any one day	418
Lowest any one day	364
Average per month	12,074
Average per day	397

General summary of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from October 1st, 1905, to September 30th, 1906.

Industrial Department	89,157
Domestic and kitchen	14,888
Sick in hospital	1,055
Sick in cells	1,127
Under punishment	323
Attending Court	26
Insufficient work	12,607
Sundays and holidays	25,703
Total	144,886

SIR,—In forwarding my Annual Report I am pleased to state that the Prison has been practically free from epidemic or contagious diseases during the past year.

We have had our usual number of accidents, but not of a serious character, and the recoveries have been very satisfactory.

One death occurred. The patient was mentally deficient, and received all the care and attention possible.

I have continued to vaccinate the prisoners on admission when necessary.

No complaints as to the quality or preparation of the food have been made to me during this past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. SLOAN, M.D.,
Surgeon, Central Prison.

EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

CENTRAL PRISON SUNDAY SCHOOL.

EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the Sunday School at the Central Prison for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

The School has been maintained throughout the year with unremitted zeal. The average attendance of teachers has been slightly in advance of the previous year, namely, 33 as compared with 31. The average attendance of men has also been slightly larger, being 218 as compared with 216 during the previous year.

The weekly prayer meeting has been looked after by members of the teaching staff. Some of the teachers have grown old in the service, but are as enthusiastic to-day as when they first began to labor with us.

In spite of discouragements and disappointed expectations, it is realized that much permanent influence for good is exerted, and many an unfortunate prisoner is, we believe, through faithful ministration of the teachers led into truth and into a better life.

We again desire to thank the Warden, the Deputy Warden and Officers of the Prison for their constant courtesy and kindly co-operation.

HAMILTON CASSELS,
Superintendent.

TORONTO, October 30th, 1906.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the Evening School at the Central Prison for the year ending September 30th, 1906.

The work during the year has been carried on with the same degree of faithfulness that has characterized it in the past. The results, judging from experience, have been quite satisfactory. The attendance has been very regular, the average being sixty.

The total number of scholars registered during the school year was one hundred and thirty. Of this number thirty per cent. could neither read nor write when admitted, and, with few exceptions, all these could conduct their own correspondence without assistance before leaving the prison. Twenty-six per cent. could read in the First Reader, and the balance, forty-four per cent., in the Second Reader. The feeling of satisfaction that men enjoy in being able to read a book or newspaper, and to write a letter without any help, in many cases develops into pride on the part of the prisoners.

The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, Correspondence and the Geography of Ontario. Referring to the last subject, one could scarcely credit the fact that we have men and boys who do not know the name of the County town of the County in which they have always lived. This alone would indicate the need of more attention being given to the waifs and strays of society, for when such ignorance is found, can we wonder at violation of law. This alone would indicate the need of more attention being given to the waifs and strays of society, for when such ignorance is found, can we wonder at violation of law.

The Warden and his staff have my thanks for their uniform courtesy and co-operation.

Guard Webb, who has charge of the discipline of the school, has my sincere thanks for his sympathy and assistance in the work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

FINLAY SPENCER,
Teacher.

TREASURER'S REPORT YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1906.

Receipts.

To Balance on hand September 30th, 1905		$ 45 45	
" Ontario Government Grant		2,500 00	
" City of Toronto Grant		500 00	
" County Grants		160 00	
" Subscriptions		769 05	
" Rent		355 00	
" Aid returned		26 00	
" Proceeds of sale of Simcoe St. property		10,000 00	
" Refund on insurance of Simcoe St. property		34 63	
			$14,390 13

Disbursements.

By Paid over draft at bank			$2,504 77
" Paid interest on over draft			194 72
" Bellamy Memorial Home for Girls:			
Fuel, light, repairs, etc.	$349 96		
Aid to inmates	555 95		
Rent	300 00		
Telephone	45 00		
Postage	18 80		
Street car fares	61 50		
Salary of Bible Woman	240 00		
Salary of Assistant	252 00		
Salary of Housekeeper	150 00		
		1,973 21	
" Aid to discharged men		558 92	
" Loans		10 00	
" Literature for prisoners		62 63	
" Central Prison Night School:			
Teacher's salary	$400 00		
Stationery	8 06		
		408 06	
" Salary of agent		600 00	
" Street car fares (agent's)		31 35	
" Office rent		84 00	
" Telephone rent (office)		45 00	
" Office supplies, travelling expenses, etc.		84 54	
" Postage		10 22	
" Printing and advertising		102 97	
" Police Court probation work		100 00	
" Commission		87 39	
" Simcoe Street Property:			
Paid mortgage	$5,250 00		
Interest	277 45		
Taxes	112 42		
Insurance	80 73		
Legal expenses	100 00		
Sundries	14 20		
Allowance of rent	25 00		
Commission on sale	367 50		
		6,227 35	
" Balance in bank		1,201 74	
" Balance in hand		103 26	
			$14,390 13

Audited and found correct.

JOHN AITKEN.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1906.

Receipts.

To Balance in bank September 30th, 1905	$215 14	
" Grants from Government	700 00	
" Interest	3 34	
		$918 48

Disbursements.

By Religious Instruction	$528 50	
" Andrew Mercer Reformatory Night School	225 00	
" Balance in bank September 30th, 1906	164 98	
		$918 48

Audited and found correct.

JOHN AITKEN.

SALVATION ARMY PRISONERS' AID WORK.

EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for year ending 1906.

Work for and amongst prisoners is no new feature in Salvation Army tactics.

Like his Lord's, is it essentially part of the Salvationist's commission to "proclaim liberty to captives." We aim at the thorough reformation of the criminal. This reformation must be of heart character, to truly better his moral and social condition. To do this, a combination of two forces are necessary, the Divine and the human. The Divine can only help the soul of man, the human can help the temporal needs and make the environments helpful to him. If a delinquent is truly reformed, the incentive to crime is destroyed. A man usually commits crime to gratify some unlawful passion. If reformed, he will prefer the industrious life to one of idleness. We believe idleness is the parent of a good deal of the vices and crimes that exist, thus we see the importance of putting employment into the hands of the prisoner immediately his time has expired.

We cannot speak too highly of the courtesy, kindness and co-operation of the inspectors, Warden Gilmour of the Central Prison, and the Governors of the Prisons and Gaols throughout the Province. None have had better means or facilities for testing and knowing the inner nature of reforming influences upon the men. It is, therefore, an additional cause of thanksgiving to us that we enjoy their confidence and esteem.

The work is essentially individual, rather than collective, in its character. Although the privilege of conducting religious services with the men is great and exceedingly desirable in the main, yet each man must be won to Christ in personal dealing, as his character demands.

Genuine repentance, and desire for personal reform are not to be disguised, and in the measure of their reality we are able to assist the prisoner, communicating with his friends, interceding with former employer, and

endeavouring to pave the way for him on his release to enter society with every hope and prospect of a future career of useful citizenship, having officers all over the Province in cities and villages to look after the prisoner on the expiry of his sentence.

You will notice from the report the number of cases handed over from the police court on suspended sentence during the last three months.

We appreciate the grant of $1,500.00 which we received during the year from the Ontario Government, $500.00 from the City of Toronto, and $100.00 from the York County Council. These grants are of great assistance to us.

Commissioner Coombs is laying himself out for a still more successful year during 1907, and in conclusion let me say that you can always rely upon my Assistant Staff-Captain Fraser, as well as our staff and myself to do what we can to assist those who have fallen in the battle of life.

Appended will be found statistical table of the practical work done.

Yours for God and humanity,

LT.-COL. JOSEPH S. PUGMIRE,
Secretary for the Prison Work.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

PRACTICAL WORK DONE IN THE ONTARIO JAILS AND CENTRAL PRISON FOR YEAR ENDING 1906.

Interviews with prisoners during the year	15,613
Prisoners expressed desire to lead a new life asking for our help	1,007
Ex-prisoners given employment	620
Prisoners met on discharge	703
Number meetings held in prison	845
Number meals given ex-prisoners	1,106
Number pieces of clothing given to ex-prisoners	522
Number of fares or part fares paid for ex-prisoners	232
Number nights lodgings given to ex-prisoners	671

Free Labor Bureau.

Number of men given temporary and permanent employment in Toronto	2,500

During the past three months no less than seventy-five have been handed over to us on suspended sentence from the Toronto Police Court alone.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT AT THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR THREE MONTHS, ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

Medicines and medical comforts	$ 88 91	
Groceries and provisions	4,139 79	
Heating and lighting	1,191 49	
Clothing	4,657 62	
Laundry, soap and cleaning	819 36	
Repairs and improvements	1,732 19	
Office expense	141 24	
Farm and garden expense	185 43	
Miscellaneous (including water)	418 46	
Salaries	6,736 93	
Total		$20 111 42

RETURN

OF THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

Remaining in custody on September 30th, 1906	395
Committed during the three months	177
	572
Discharged on expiration of sentence	148
" " payment of fine	2
" " remission of sentence	8
" " ticket of leave license	14
Remaining in custody December 31st, 1906	400
	572

NATURE OF SENTENCE.

SENTENCED DIRECT TO CENTRAL PRISON OR TO COMMON JAILS.

To Central Prison direct	160
To Common Jails	17
	177

Number of times prisoners have been sentenced to Central Prison.

First	132
Second	26
Third	8
Fourth	5
Fifth	2
Sixth	1
Ninth	1
Tenth	1
Twenty-third	1
	177

Social conditions.

Married	34
Single	143
	177

Education.

No education	27
Read only	3
Read and write	147
	177

Ages.

Under 18 years	5
From 18 to 20 years	14
" 20 " 30 "	85
" 30 " 40 "	37
" 40 " 50 "	17
" 50 " 60 "	14
" 60 " 70 "	4
" 70 " 80 "	1
	177

Habits.

Abstainer	2
Temperate	58
Intemperate	117
	177

Nationalities.

Canada	92
England	43
Ireland	12
Scotland	12
U. S. A.	10
Italy	1
Norway	2
Cuba	1
Russia	2
Austria	1
Syria	1
	177

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	57
Roman Catholic	42
Methodist	36
Presbyterian	30
Baptist	5
Lutheran	2
Hebrew	1
No religion	4
	177

Sentences.

1 month	2
2 months	1
2 "	1
3 "	17
4 "	22
5 "	4
6 "	70
7 "	2
8 "	5
9 "	7
12 "	22
16 "	1
18 "	9
23 "	6
24 "	9
	177

Crimes.

Attempted suicide	1
Assault	5
Assault with intent to harm	1
Aggravated assault	5
Assault and robbery	2
Arson	2
Attempt to steal	2
Attempted carnal knowledge	2
Buggery	2
Bigamy	3
Burglary	1
Deserting His Majesty's service	11
Drunkenness and assault	1
Drunk	2
Escape from custody	1
Forgery	1
House breaking and larceny	2
Horse stealing	1
Indecent assault	9
Keeping house of ill-fame	1
Larceny	38
Non-support of wife	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences	1

Obtaining money by false pretences	2
Placing obstruction on railroad	1
Rioting	3
Robbery	2
Rescuing a prisoner	1
Shooting	1
Theft	43
Violating parole	1
Vagrancy	24
Wounding	2
	177

Occupations.

Agent	3
Baker	1
Barber	2
Bartender	1
Boiler maker	1
Bolt maker	1
Box maker	1
Brakeman	1
Bricklayer	2
Brush maker	2
Butcher	5
Cigar maker	2
Carpenter	3
Clerk	8
Cook	5
Dentist	1
Engine driver	2
Engineer	1
Farmer	2
Fireman	2
Fur dresser	1
Gardener	1
Laborer	93
Machinist	1
Moulder	3
Painter	6
Porter	4
Plasterer	1
Proof reader	1
Sailor	2
Shoemaker	3
Student	1
Steamfitter	1
Stone cutter	1
Storekeeper	1
Tailor	5
Teamster	2
Twine maker	1
Waiter	2
Wood turner	1
	177

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	2
Brant	1
Carleton	4
Elgin	3
Essex	6
Grey	3
Hastings	3
Kent	7
Lambton	3
Lanark	1
Leeds and Grenville	1
Lennox and Addington	1
Lincoln	9
Middlesex	9
Nipissing	6
Northumberland and Durham	4
Ontario	1
Parry Sound	4
Perth	3
Peterboro	3
Rainy River	6
Renfrew	1
Simcoe	6
Thunder Bay	11
Wellington	1
Wentworth	9
York	69
	177

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the number of days' work rendered for the three months commencing October 1, 1906, and ending December 31, 1906.

North shop (woodworking)	10,595
Carpenter	204
Woollen mill	1,600
Machine shop	1,911
Engineers, steamfitters, firemen, etc.	1,246
Cordage shop	4,474
Tailor shop	901
Shoe shop	412
Garden and farm	1,149
Permanent improvements	281
	22,773

DOMESTIC AND KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Prison domestics (cleaners, etc.)	3,156
Kitchen (cooks, bakers, etc.)	975
	4,131

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital	261
Sick in cells	217
	478

Miscellaneous.

Confined under punishment	86
Insufficient work	3,035
	3,121
Total number of prisoners for the three months	36,429
Highest any one month	10,404
Highest any one day	406
Lowest any one month	9,857
Lowest any one day	381
Average per month	12,143
Average per day	396

General summary of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from October 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906.

Industrial Department	22,773
Domestic and Kitchen Department	4,131
Sick in hospital	261
Sick in cells	217
Under punishment	86
Insufficient work	3,035
Sundays and holidays	5,926
	36,429

Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls.

Introduction.

In presenting my annual report to the end of 1906 I would say that it covers a period of fifteen months to have it in keeping with the other reports ending the same as the financial year.

It is to be regretted that there should be the necessity for a Reformatory for women. Associated with all that is noblest, best and dearest in our homes, linked with the thought of our mothers, wives and sisters, the degradation that has come to those that have fallen makes us all blush with shame and feel deeply for the unfortunates who have to suffer in this respect for their sins.

Reading from one of the latest reports it cannot be wondered that such a state of things exists—taking 100 inmates one only came from a good home, 3 were orphans and had no home, 5 had fairly good homes, 31 had no home life and 60 were far worse off than if they had none at all. With the example that is set in many cases by their so called more fortunate sisters, is it any wonder that the lesson that was taught about two thousand years ago comes home to many and we hear the words spoken as of to-day, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her," and as her accusers filed away silently one by one, leaving only the accused standing there with Him who said to her "Hath no man condemned thee, neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more." To help those who have fallen and to raise them up to better lives is occupying the attention of thousands of self-sacrificing men and women; how best this can be done is a great problem. The indeterminate sentence followed by the parole system appeals to many as the best plan, for in this way the great majority of the fifty per cent of first ofienders could be reclaimed and given a chance which they did not expect. The trustfulness fostered, through the indeterminate sentence after a conviction, is seldom abused, and the records show that many who have had the chance have taken advantage of it and risen to better things. To provide work for such a limited number of inmates is a serious problem as no great industry can be carried on. Knitting and sewing form part of the daily labor while the laundry, under its improved conditions has been the greatest and best industry undertaken. That the location of the present building is a bad one for such an institution is agreed on by all, and it is to be hoped that in the very near future its removal to some central point outside the City will be sanctioned by the Government, as the present value of the property will go a long way towards providing a new building and grounds.

The total expenditure for maintenance ($28,117.98) is less than last year ($29,877.11) but the decreased population makes the per capita cost ($484.79) very much higher as the salaries and general expenses remain about the same. The thanks of the Department are due to the clergy of the various denominations for the services held by them, to the devoted band of Sunday School workers who have labored Sunday after Sunday. I wish to express my appreciation of the work carried on by the Superintendent and her staff and trust that the importance of their work will help them to weary not in their well-doing.

Edwin R. Rogers,
Inspector.

Toronto, November 15th, 1906.

Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor to present the annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for the year ending September 30th, 1906.

The different tables annexed show the character of the population of the past year and the amount of work accomplished. They differ but little from those submitted a year ago, and one cannot but arrive at the same conclusions and urge the same recommendations.

The West Wing of the Reformatory, formerly used as an Industrial Refuge for young girls, has been devoted to the use of insane patients from the different asylums.

A certain number of vicious women, whose sole desire is to thwart the discipline of the house and to terrorize all that come in contact with them, have been and are still regularly coming to the Reformatory. It is to be regretted that there is no accommodation here where they might be kept isolated, and completely cut off from other inmates.

A garden in the enclosure has been looked after by the inmates during the year, and I trust the coming spring some needed grading may be done, and a larger amount of time devoted by the women to outdoor work.

A small green-house to preserve and propagate our plants is very badly needed. There is nothing so human as nature, and such an addition would have an aesthetic as well as an economic value.

I would like to add a quotation from the veteran penologist, General Brinkerhoff, regarding the indeterminate sentence: "In the matter of the indeterminate sentence, the National Prison Congress is steadily and surely growing up to the conviction of its absolute necessity, if any great progress is to be made in the reformation of criminals. In fact, I believe it is safe to say that the conviction has already been reached, so far, at least, as relates to sentences of young men under thirty years of age, convicted of their first offence. It believes also that prisoners who have indicated by a third conviction that they are incorrigibly criminal, should be sentenced for life, and should not be paroled, at least till they have served the maximum period fixed by law for the crime for which they have been convicted." Yet another quotation from the Governor of an English Prison written to the London *Times*: "Modern prison treatment is intended to be as much reformatory as deterrent in its effects. The intention is, I think, wise and humane; but what is the use of the intention when it is frustrated by the way in which sentences are dealt out? To the habitual prisoner or recidivist the prison has become his home, where he is satisfied, or resigned, to spend his life, as long as it affords him frequent intervals of liberty to be employed and enjoyed in short debauches of crime and licentiousness. What is the use of trying to teach better things to the habitual criminal—at the best a very uphill task—when his course of instruction is to be interrupted every few weeks by incursions into the outer world, where he is welcomed back by the old gang, back to the old life again for a week or two, the length of the holiday depending upon luck and the activity of the police in his neighborhood? When he gets caught again he knows almost to a day what he will get, and he comes back to prison for the usual month or so, perfectly indifferent, yet jubilant, if he happens to get a bit less than he expected, with his few weeks of imprisonment cheered up with the recollection of his last outbreak, and looking forward with eager anticipation to his next."

Early in the year Mr. R. W. Laird, who had ably managed the finances of this institution from its foundation, resigned his position as Bursar. He was succeeded by Mr. Thomas McKenzie.

I wish to express my appreciation of the services of the Ministers of the different denominations at our Sunday and week day exercises, also of the devotedness of the Superintendent of the Sunday School, Mr. McMath, and his staff of Sunday School teachers.

The Catholic inmates of the Institution have been for years past in the care of the Rev. Father Walsh, whose unwearied devotion to his work is a great blessing to the unfortunate confined here.

I wish to thank those kind friends who have used their talents to entertain the women on different occasions.

Whatever good work may have been done in the Institution is due to the co-operation and continued efforts of the members of the Staff.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EMMA O'SULLIVAN,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT AT THE MERCER REFORMATORY FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Services.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th Sept., 1905.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th Sept., 1906.	Yearly cost per head.
Medicines and medical comforts	59 01	60	128 10	2 21
Groceries and provisions	4,695 06	47 81	3,690 59	63 63
Heating and lighting	1,977 56	20 18	4,504 29	77 66
Clothing	1,384 21	14 12	1,103 46	19 03
Laundry, soap and cleaning	608 10	6 20	847 82	14 62
Repairs and replacements	3,207 58	32 73	1,945 42	33 54
Office expense	277 16	2 82	598 77	10 32
Farm and garden expense	1,119 89	11 42	513 34	8 85
Miscellaneous (including water)	3,834 77	39 12	2,981 78	51 41
Salaries	12,713 77	129 73	11,804 41	203 52
Totals	$29,877 11	304 73	28,117 98	484 79

	1905.	1906.
Number of days—Reformatory	19,018	19,548
Infants	323	707
Refuge	16,254	686
Totals	35,595	20,941
Average daily population	98	58

	1905.	1906.
Revenue	2,449 52	$3,069 10

ANNUAL RETURN

OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Statistical.

	1905.	1906.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	51	57
Number of inmates since admitted	105	114
	156	171
Discharged by expiration of sentence	83	85
Discharged on payment of fine	8	17
Discharged on ticket-of-leave	1	7
Discharged by order of His Excellency Governor-General	...	1
Discharged by order of the Inspector	...	4
Transferred to Toronto Asylum	2	...
Transferred to Mimico Asylum	2	...
Transferred to Refuge	2	...
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary	1	...
	99	114
In custody at close of year (September 30th)	57	57

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER, 30TH, 1906.

Number of inmates on October 1st, 1905	57
Number of inmates since received	114
	171
Discharged by expiration of sentence	85
Discharged on payment of fine	17
Discharged on ticket-of-leave	7
Discharged by His Excellency Governor-General	1
Discharged by order of the Inspector	4
Remaining in custody, September 30th, 1906	57
	171

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to the Reformatory	100
Sentenced to common gaol	14
	114

Social conditions.

Married	52
Single	42
Widow	20
	114

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	41
Intemperate	73
	114

Education.

Read and write	84
Read only	16
No education	16
	114

Ages.

Under 18 years	11
From 18 to 20 years	6
" 20 " 30 "	47
" 30 " 40 "	20
" 40 " 50 "	19
" 50 " 60 "	6
Over 60	5
	114

Sentences.

For 3 months	3
" 5 "	1
" 6 "	94
" 1 year	6
" 14 months	1
" 18 "	1
" 23 "	1
" 2 years	2
" not more than four years	1
Indefinite	4
	114

Occupation.

Clerk	1
Charwoman	14
Cook	3
Domestics	45
Fur operator	1

Annual Statistical Report—*Continued.*

Occupations—Continued.

Factory girl	2
Housekeeper	9
Laundress	6
None	21
Nurse	1
Prostitute	4
Peddler	1
Sewing	3
Tailoress	1
Weaver	1
Waitress	1
	114

Crimes.

Assault	1
Assault and robbery	1
Bigamy	2
Drunkenness	31
Drunk and disorderly	4
Drunkenness and vagrancy	1
Frequenting house ill-fame	1
Inmate house of ill-fame	4
Keepers of houses of ill-fame	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences	1
Prostitution	5
Prostitution and vagrancy	2
Prostitution and theft	1
Theft	21
Unlawful concealment of birth of child	1
Vagrancy	34
Returned on breaking promises to Mr. Kelso	2
	114

From October 1st, 1905—December 31st, 1906, Inclusive.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1905	57
Number of inmates since admitted	141
	198

Nationality.

Canadian	120
Ireland	32
England	21
Scotland	11
United States	8
Malta	2
Germany	1
Denmark	1
Russia	1
Channel Islands	1
	198

Religion.

Catholics	74
Church of England	49
Methodist	41
Presbyterian	13
Baptist	7
Salvation Army	5
Jewess	3
Protestant	3
Congregational	2
Lutheran	1
	198

Number of Terms served in the Reformatory.

First Term	102
Second Term	23
Third Term	14
Fourth Term	18
Fifth Term	12
Sixth Term	6
Seventh Term	7
Eighth Term	6
Ninth Term	3
Tenth Term	1
Eleventh Term	2
Thirteenth Term	1
Fourteenth Term	1
Fifteenth Term	1
Sixteenth Term	1
	198

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT—*Continued.*

Counties.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to common gaols and transferred to the Reformatory.
Brant	. .	1
Carleton	3	3
Durham and Northumberland	. .	4
Essex	2	....
Frontenac	1	....
Grey	2	....
Hastings	....	1
Kent	4	1
Lennox and Addington	1	1
Lambton	1	....
Middlesex	3	3
Nipissing, District of	4	....
Oxford	1	....
Parry Sound, District of	2	....
Peterboro'	1	....
Simcoe	3	....
Victoria	1	....
Waterloo	1	....
Wentworth	4	....
York	66	....
	100	14-114

Number of days' work done by inmates during the year:

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

	Days.
Knitting to fill orders	671½
Laundry (city)	2,273½
Sewing to fill orders	47
	2,992

Domestic Labor.

Cooking, baking and dining room	2,661
Cleaning	3,378½
Laundry (inmates and staff)	503
Learning to wash and iron	630½
Learning to sew	333
Learning to knit	954½
Nursery and hospital	497
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	2,170½
	11,128

Work accomplished by inmates during the year:

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

	Pieces.
Number of articles laundered	179,390

SEWING DEPARTMENT.

	Pieces.
Number of articles manufactured	1,658
Number of articles repaired	4,992

KNITTING DEPARTMENT.

	Pairs.
Number of mitts and stockings knitted	977
Number of stockings footed	108

REPORT OF NIGHT SCHOOL IN ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

September 30th, 1906.

Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, etc.,

Toronto.

Sir,—This school was organized by the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada in the month of February, 1902.

Since that time upwards of 315 women have been in attendance. Many of these were fairly well informed before entering the Institution. But a comparatively large proportion could neither read nor write. Some did not know a single letter of the alphabet, nor could they recognize the smallest number above the doors of their cells, while a few women, Canadian born, were found who could not tell the time by the clock.

All, however, were grateful for the opportunity of improving themselves, and, we trust, benefited by the instruction imparted.

The school holds four sessions of one hour's duration, weekly, for ten months in the year, being closed during July and August. The subjects taught are reading, writing, spelling, composition and practical arithmetic.

This year seventy-three women were enrolled, seventeen of whom were almost entirely illiterate. As a means of awakening self-respect, diverting the thoughts and affording useful occupation, two open sessions of the school were held during the year. The beautiful selections rendered by the women, under the able leadership of Mrs. O'Sullivan, the Superintendent of the Institution, who devotes a good deal of time to teaching them music, and the fine pieces of literature memorized and recited by them, so sympathetically, not only surprised and delighted their audience, but it is hoped will have an elevating effect upon their own characters.

Owing to the brief term of imprisonment inflicted upon the majority of women confined here and the short time allotted to study it was thought better to devote our attentions in the future more exclusively to the illiterate inmates. Accordingly, on reopening in September, we admitted those only who needed instructions. The results so far has been most satisfactory. Women, who never hoped to be able to read or write, have become enthusiastic on the subject. "Longing," as they say, "for the hour of school to come." And in no school or college can be found a more earnest band of students than we have in the Andrew Mercer Reformatory at present.

Ever since the inception of the school the sympathy and co-operation of Mrs. O'Sullivan, the Superintendent, Mrs. Coad, the Assistant Superintendant, and of all the attendants whom we meet, have never failed us. I wish, therefore, before closing my report, to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of their kindness.

Respectfully submitted,

S. McKenzie,
Teacher.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON

Toronto, 1st October, 1906.

Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, etc.,

Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor of herewith submitting my Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

Another year has ended without the death of either an inmate or member of the staff.

I am also gratified that I am able to report that no epidemic has occurred, and very few cases of a serious nature.

The sanitary conditions of the building and its surroundings are good.

I am pleased to report that the past year has proved an exception to the rule, inasmuch as I have not had to certify to the insanity of any inmate.

The number of inmates who on admission were incapable of work has largely diminished from that of previous years, as well as the number of pregnant women committed to the institution.

There have been fewer violent or quarrelsome women admitted than in most years, and hence no woundings or injuries to treat resulting from assaults on each other.

There have been exceedingly few complaints made in regard to clothing or food, and I have made it a part of my duty to examine at irregular intervals the meals as supplied in the dining-room, and frequently partake of their meal myself, which has a deterrent effect on their complaining.

I have not been called upon to condemn the food supplies sent to the institution.

When any complaint is made by inmates I carefully investigate and make a record of such complaint and investigation. I give herewith one complaint and the record made of the investigation.

"March 13th, 1906. In visiting the institution at 10.30 a.m., I was informed by the assistant superintendent that there had been complaint made by five inmates that the butter was not fit to eat. The bread was spread with a light colored butter and these bread and butter slices were not eaten by five inmates. This complaint was made last night and some of the same inmates complained again this morning. I was given one of the slices of the bread and butter supplied the five inmates last night, and refused as unfit by them, and I smelled it to discover whether it was rancid, but no indication existed of a stale or unwholesome smell. I then ate over one-third of one of the slices, and both bread and butter were palatable. The bread was well baked, though dry from exposure since last night, and the butter was of good flavor and a fair quantity spread on the bread. I can find nothing wrong in appearance, smell or taste and believe the complaint is foundationless, as the bread and butter are both of good quality."

In this connection I may state that the quantity of food supplied the inmates is quite ample in all respects.

During the year just closed I successfully vaccinated 51 inmates as a precaution against an epidemic of small pox, as well as for individual protection. With the exception of the cases under treatment for syphilis—whom I never attempt to vaccinate—all inmates that I had not vaccinated within the past few years, or not at all, were vaccinated or proved immune in that sense.

The Specific or Syphilitic Ward—which has been maintained as isolated quarters for the treatment of those afflicted with syphilis ever since the Reformatory opened, some 26 years ago—has unfortunately been necessary in the past and still continues necessary as an Isolation Ward or Department of the Reformatory. No less than ten different inmates have resided and worked there during their sojourn the past year, and seven are still under treatment at the close of the year.

Taking the inmates as a whole I am satisfied the past two or three years has exhibited better physical and mental condition among the inmates due in important measure to improved sanitary conditions, discipline and the educating and ameliorating influence of the instruction imparted, and to occupancy of the minds in acquiring the knowledge obtainable through the night school, which has done a noble work and created new ideals and new desires and led to the formation of new resolutions of an elevating character.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M. D.,

Surgeon.

REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY SABBATH SCHOOL.

EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons, etc.,

Toronto.

SIR,—In presenting the Annual Report of the Sabbath School held at the Andrew Mercher Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1906, your staff of teachers in charge are pleased to report that there have been 52 sessions held.

The school shows a slight increase over the previous year. The attendance for the 52 sessions was 1,519, or an average of about 29½.

The interest of the women in the lessons is of the most encouraging nature, some of them having professed to have found pardon and grace through faith in Jesus Christ. Truly the word of God through the Gospel of his Son is being faithfully and earnestly told to those erring sisters, and the experience of the teachers has been that while carrying the Bread of Life to them their own souls have been fed and nourished thereby, and thus abundantly rewarded, God's name honored, Christ's glorified and His kingdom built up.

There is great reason for thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings that have attended this section of the association's effort put forth to help and save those that are in need. When a comparison is made of the populations of the Province and the City of Toronto, and especially of the city through the abnormal growth, it is clearly shown how effectual has been the work done, for in 1879, the year that the school was opened, the population of the Province was 1,933,228 and that of the city 80,000, and now the population of the Province is 2,312,947 and that of the city 262,000 as recently published. The population of the institution then was nearly 200, now it is only 60 adults and three infants. Thus it is clearly shown that while the Province and city were growing at a very rapid rate, crime was as rapidly declining.

Some may object and say that this apparently great work has not been all accomplished through the efforts of the association. True, but we are happy to be numbered as one of the many agencies employed under God in bringing about such a result.

The teachers have been regular in attendance and faithful in the preparation of their lessons. The staff at present is as follows:—Misses Mackenzie, Howell, Carlyle, Wallace, Wilcox, Wardell, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Culling and Miss Duncan.

We cannot close without again thanking Mrs. O'Sullivan, the Superintendent, for her many ways of helping forward the work, also Mrs. Coad, her assistant, and the staff for their helpful treatment.

Signed on behalf of the teachers,

HUGH MACMATH,
Superintendent,
ROSA PARKER,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT OF THE MERCER REFORMATORY FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

Medicine and medical comforts	$ 47 10	
Groceries and provisions	968 34	
Heating and lighting	364 57	
Clothing	246 57	
Laundry, soap and cleaning	146 46	
Repairs and replacements	509 57	
Office expenses	143 94	
Farm and garden expenses	403 72	
Miscellaneous (including water)	369 64	
Salaries	3,026 32	
		$6,226 23

Average number prisoners per day for the above period, 61.
Revenue for the above period, $1,112.49.

RETURN

OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING 30TH DECEMBER, 1906.

Statistical.

Number of inmates on October 1st, 1906	57
Number of inmates since admitted	27
	84
Discharged by expiration of sentence	23
" on payment of fine	5
" " ticket-of-leave	1
Remaining in custody December 31st, 1906	55
	84

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to Reformatory	26
Sentenced to common gaol	1
	27

Social Condition.

Married	12
Single	11
Widow	4
	27

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	6
Intemperate	21
	27

Education.

Read and write	22
Read only	3
No education	2
	27

Ages.

Under 18 years	3
From 20 to 30 years	10
" 30 " 40 "	7
" 40 " 50 "	3
" 50 " 60 "	1
Over 60	3
	27

Sentences.	
For 6 months	23
For 18 months	1
For 3 years	1
Indefinite	2
	27

Occupation	
Charwoman	2
Domestics	13
Housekeeper	2
Factory girl	1
None	7
Teacher	1
Waitress	1
	27

Crimes.	
Drunkenness	13
Incorrigible of vicious habits and beyond the control of her parents	1
Inmate of house of ill-fame	1
Inmate of disorderly house	1
Keeping disorderly house	1
Loose, idle and disorderly	1
Theft	5
Vagrancy	4
	27

COUNTIES FROM WHICH INMATES WERE RECEIVED.

Counties.	Sentenced direct to the Reformatory.	Sentenced to common gaol and transferred to the Reformatory.
Middlesex	2	.....
Perth	.....	1
Wentworth	3	.....
Waterloo	1	.....
York	20	.....
	26	1—27

Number of days' work done by inmates:

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

	Days.
Knitting to fill orders	200½
Laundry (city)	503
Sewing to fill orders	1
	704½

Domestic Labor.

Cooking, baking and dining room	634½
Cleaning	891
Laundry (inmates and staff)	70¾
Learning to wash and iron	320½
Learning to sew	109
Learning to knit	402½
Nursery and hospital	193
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	419¼
	3,090½

Work accomplished by inmates during the year:

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

	Pieces.
Number of articles laundered	48,772

SEWING DEPARTMENT.

Number of articles manufactured	862
Number of articles repaired	1,216

KNITTING DEPARTMENT.

Number of mitts and stockings knitted	297 pairs
Number of stockings footed	18 "
Crotcheted lace	7 yards

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

Hospitals and Charities, Etc.

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER

1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO
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Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1906

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TORONTO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, DEC. 1, 1906.

To the Honorable WM. MORTIMER CLARK, *etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-seventh Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., of Ontario, being for the official year ending September 30th, 1906.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-seventh Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., for the official year ending September 30th, 1906.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH

Inspector.

The Honorable W. J. Hanna, M P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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Hospitals, Refuges and Orphanages.

In presenting the thirty-seventh Annual Report on the Public Hospitals, Refuges and Orphanages for the year ending September 30th, 1906, I beg to state that there are at present in Ontario:

61 Hospitals.
37 Refuges.
30 Orphanages.
3 Homes for Incurables.
2 Convalescent Homes.
2 Magdalen Asylums.
25 County Houses of Refuge.

They have received official visits of inspection during the year and those entitled to Government aid in accordance with the terms of the Charity Aid Act have shared in the grants voted by the Legislature for Hospitals and Charities.

The Hospitals.

The records of the year indicate the continued success and progress of the Hospitals of Ontario.

Number of patients in the hospitals Oct. 1st, 1905...	2,549
Number of patients admitted during the year	37,537
Number of births in the hospitals during the year...	1,764
Total number under treatment during the year...	41,950

The above figures do not include those who received medicine and treatment as outdoor patients.

Number of deaths during the year	2,429
Percentage of deaths to number under treatment ...	5.79
Total number of days' stay in the hospitals	963,696
Provincial grant to hospitals	$ 110,000 00
Amount received from all sources	1,001,082 12
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	150,620 58
Total expenditure for hospitals (including capital account—$54,070.25)	$1,228,289 00
Average cost for each patient per day	$1 08
Percentage of Provincial grant to total maintenance expenditure	.12 1-3

The spirit of liberality towards the Hospitals of Ontario has during the past year been most encouraging. Civic pride and local philanthropy have gone hand in hand in the matter of hospital progress, and with few exceptions each visit of inspection has witnessed improvements in equipment and methods that are praiseworthy indications of a social and humanitarian movement, most worthy of encouragement. During the year, while no new hospitals have been completed, in several towns steps have been taken and plans are maturing that are likely to add to the number of pub-

lic hospitals in Ontario. Although there are sixty-one public hospitals in this Province there are still some counties without hospital accommodation. There is no doubt that a well conducted hospital confers incalculable benefit on the community in which it exists. Not only are the citizens, out of the fulness of whose hearts is provision made for the proper care and treatment of the sick and injured, well rewarded, but an addition is made to the material advantage of a town which establishes and supports a hospital. Such an institution benefits the community also by the influence it exerts in fostering and developing an appreciation of scientific advantages which every well conducted hospital should confer. Any influence which has a tendency to stimulate medical research, and the acquirement of the knowledge gained thereby, results in benefit to the community. Few, if any, will deny that "Wise physicians, skilled our wounds to heal, are more than armies to the public weal."

None of the towns of Ontario that have enjoyed the many and varied benefits that come from the establishment of well conducted hospitals in their midst now permit such an institution to close its doors. It is only a few years since, when a major operation was required, a patient had to undergo the inconvenience of a long journey to some city hospital. The establishing of a large number of town hospitals in Ontario has now obviated this. To-day the surgical and medical equipment of some of our town hospitals is superior to that found in city institutions. The establishment of a new hospital is a school of medical uplifting to any community, and the more remote from the larger centres of medical learning the town is, the more pronounced for good directly to the local medical profession and indirectly to the people it serves must the institution be. There are many instances in Ontario that might be cited to demonstrate the truth of this assertion. Just as brilliant and satisfactory results are obtainable in rural as in city hospitals. The surgery now being done in a small town hospital in Minnesota is attracting the attention of the whole world. The benefits accruing to the public by the establishment of a hospital in their midst are so manifest that there is reason to hope that before long there will be a well conducted hospital in every county in Ontario. Many of the greatest surgical achievements have been secured in the rural districts. The first abdominal section was done in a rudely improvised wayside hospital, probably little better than the inn on the Jericho road, that afforded to the patient of the Good Samaritan a resting place and to us the first record of the practical application of the hospital spirit.

Toronto Hospitals.

There have been many improvements during the year in the equipment of Toronto Hospitals. There remains, however, great need for increased accommodations in order to provide proper hospital facilities for a city of a population of a quarter of a million people. The new General Hospital will not be completed for at least four or five years, and by the time that institution is ready for occupancy the population of the city will no doubt be greatly increased. In the meantime every encouragement should be given to the existing hospitals to enlarge their accommodations and improve their facilities for the care of the sick and suffering in the community. In proportion to the population Toronto is lacking in hospital accommodation as compared with many other Canadian cities and towns. While the new General is to be a great institution devoted to public, and especially to educational purposes, and is likely

to have the most modern equipment and facilities, there will be more than room for all the present hospitals. These then are worthy of generous public support from the municipality and the people they serve.

The newly formed board of trustees of Toronto General Hospital has secured a central location for the new institution on a large plot of land on the south-eastern corner of University Avenue and College St. The best consideration of the board will be given to a study of many details that enter into the problem of hospital construction. The increase in the cost of building tends to complicate and intensify this problem. Before deciding upon the style of architecture to be followed a careful enquiry will be made so that the best results may be obtained. Since Florence Nightingale's "Notes of Hospitals" was published in 1859 there has been, notwithstanding the many modern improvements in interior equipment, none to dispute that the great factors in the construction of any hospital are: 1. Sunlight in every room or ward in the building. 2. Proper conditions for ventilation. 3. Proper heating. 4. Safe disposition of sewage. 5. Absence of noise. 6. Safety from fire. 7. Relative isolation of patients suffering from non-infectious diseases, which are at the same time caused by micro-organisms such as typhoid fever, pneumonia, influenza, dysentery, etc. What is required at the capital city of Ontario is a perfect hospital, perfect in general scheme, perfect in all subsidiary arrangements and conveniences and perfect in details and equipment. To secure these conditions at the smallest possible expenditure of money, compatible with best possible results, is a task to which there is every reason to believe the best efforts of the new board of trustees of Toronto General Hospital will be applied.

The new residence for nurses at the Hospital for Sick Children has been completed and equipped during the year. This valuable addition was built, furnished and equipped by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, Chairman of the Board, at a cost of $120,000, and was presented by him to the Board of Trustees for the use of the nurses in training. The building is five stories high, built of red brick, and is 150 feet long, 50 feet wide, and contains rooms for every department of nurses' training. It has diet kitchens, demonstration room, lecture room, parlors, library, kitchens, dining rooms, sitting rooms, etc. During the meeting of the British Medical Association in August the Hospital for Sick Children had a large number of visitors who were greatly interested in the institution as well as in the Lakeside Home. One of the leading members of the Association from abroad said in a public address, "Canada has in the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children the best institution of its kind in the World."

Psychopathic Hospitals.

During the past year separate wards were fitted up at Toronto General Hospital at considerable expense for the special care and treatment of neuropathic and psychopathic cases. To assist in defraying this extra expense a legislative grant of $5,500 was judiciously expended. The step which has been taken marks a line of progress from which will probably develop a recognition of the great need of special hospitals where neurasthenic patients can receive special treatment. The neuropathic and psychopathic are closely related. Patients sent there are not insane, as the word is ordinarily understood, although technically there is little difference between the pschoses of the neuropathic and what is medically termed "insanity"—the difference being one of degree rather than of kind. While

the precise nature of the pathogenesis of the various forms of insanity is far from being perfectly understood, we do know that the recognition and correction of the early symptoms may often enable us to anticipate and possibly prevent the later appearance of the phenomenon known as insanity. The indications now are that every large modern hospital will before long have its psychopathic wards, and to those will be sent for observation and early treatment all acute cases that have had hitherto little treatment until committed to an Asylum.

The importance of the mission of the psychopathic hospital cannot be too higly extolled. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that insanity is on the increase and if we are to combat that advance success must be sought by adopting prophylactic measures. To prevent insanity is better than to cure it, which we know too well is often impossible. The psychopathic hospital has passed the experimental stage. Other countries have proved its usefulness and it is not too much to hope that the commencement made in Toronto will be adopted at every Asylum centre, so that by an early recognition and timely treatment of those symptoms, which so often are a prelude to insanity, the development of the disease may be checked. Every acute case of mental disturbance should be provided with treatment in a Psychopathic Hospital before being sent to an Asylum. If that were done over one-third of the cases, it is estimated, would escape the dreaded stigma unfortunately arising from Asylum treatment. Toronto should have a large modern Psychopathic Hospital separate and distinct for the care and treatment of these acute cases and where greatly needed clinical advantages might be afforded.

Fire Protection of Hospitals.

In the inspections during the year improved facilities for fire protection have been noticed. The circular letter sent out last year calling attention to the necessity of providing this equipment in connection with all hospitals and public charities has been in most instances cheerfully complied with. It is now well understood that all institutions receiving government aid must be provided with means for preventing fire, and that a water stand pipe with an outlet on each flat and a sufficient length of hose attached thereto to reach and protect the entire floor surface must be regarded as a necessary equipment. Not less than six fire pails kept constantly filled with water and used for no other purpose must be provided on each flat. The use of coal oil, unless it is impossible to have electric light or gas in the institution, is strictly forbidden. Swinging gas jets in closets, clothes rooms, employees' rooms and rooms used by patients or inmates must be provided with wire screens. Inflammable liquids and painters' supplies must not be kept in the building. All attics and basements must be kept free from rubbish and articles, not necessary for the proper conduct of the institution, and must be regularly swept and all broken and needless articles promptly removed. All public charities receiving government aid must now, when conducted in buildings of more than two stories, have fire escapes in the form of iron stairways on the outside with suitable exits thereto so that patients can be removed in safety. The question is asked at each inspection "Is fire drill taught so that nurses and attendants will know how to act in case of fire?" The written report on each inspection now bears evidence of the manner in which the regulations in regard to fire protection are observed at each institution.

Uniformity in Hospital Book-Keeping.

A proper and and uniform method of keeping accounts of all hospital expenditures is one of the desirable reforms much needed in the hospitals of Ontario. At present on account of the diversity of methods employed it is no easy task to compare the financial management of one hospital with another. If a uniform system can be devised and adopted by each institution it would surely be much more satisfactory than the different methods we now have to deal with. During the year some conference might be held at which a uniform system might be discussed, and after careful consideration adopted, so that expenditure of different hospitals might be tabulated together in the Annual Report and thus afford opportunity for comparisons that would be both interesting and helpful. The commendable growth in liberality towards hospitals in Ontario must be encouraged. That liberality will be continued and increased if we are able to demonstrate to the public that every dollar is used to do the most possible good. The resources of a hospital are a public trust and they must be guarded and used as such. More than a million dollars a year is now expended annually for the maintenance of the hospitals of Ontario, and on that account it would seem most desirable to have a uniform system of hospital accounting that would afford a more easily understood comparison in regard to all expenditures. Every hospital should have ready at all times for inspection a stock book, balanced every month, showing the number of all articles that can be classed as hospital equipment, so that it can be seen at a glance how expenditures are made, and the care and disposal of all purchases. In view of the annual deficits so often reported, the question of waste is one of the most urgent and important problems confronting hospital boards. My conviction is that the hospitals of Ontario are faithfully and honestly managed, but at the same time care should be taken to demonstrate to the public that the funds so liberally contributed are prudently applied.

Hospitals for Consumptives.

There have been many instances during the year indicating the great necessity that exists in Ontario for special hospitals or sanatoria for patients suffering from tuberculosis. The attention of the Department was recently called to the case of a man, 60 years of age, who was admitted one evening to an Ontario hospital and discharged the next morning on account of medical examination showing that he had consumption. The poor fellow has no home to go to, and having committed no crime he could not be sent to gaol. There seemed to be no place for him and no one willing to take him in. For three weeks he wandered about sleeping in out-buildings, wherever he could find an entrance, until one morning he was found dead in a hotel shed where he had evidently been lying utterly neglected for several days. The hospital that turned that man from its doors might well have provided him with a bright, well-ventilated room, isolated from other cases. Other similar instances of cruel and heartless treatment may well suggest considering the advisability of statutory enactments compelling each county to take advantage of the Act relating to the establishment of Municipal Sanatoria. The government grant to every municipality establishing a sanatorium for the treatment of consumptives is $4,000, and afterwards it contributes $1.50 per week towards paying for each patient's maintenance while in resi-

dence. It seems strange that municipalities are so slow in taking advantage of this liberal provision. The idea has prevailed that in establishing local sanitoria it would be necessary to copy the usual methods of hospital construction, and the question of expense has stood in the way. Expensive and ornate constructions should not be thought of in preparing plans for the housing of consumptive patients. The one aim should be to provide for a maximum amount of pure air at a minimum expense in architectural outlay. A frame building with wide verandahs and a few tents comfortably fitted up would surely be an investment that every county in Ontario could profitably make. The many instances that we have in Ontario of where consumption has been cured is assuring evidence that should justify the establishment of municipal sanatoria, especially when the government grant is so liberal. The National Sanatorium Association has by its splendid work, deserving liberal support, demonstrated what may be done, but no organization, no matter how worthy, could undertake the care of all the consumptives of this Province. The large majority of cases must be provided for in the locality in which the patients reside. This fact has been recognized and acted upon in several places. In Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston and Stratford, generous provision has been made during the past year for the care and treatment of consumptives. Surely other municipalities will take similar action during the coming year. The Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives at Weston is now being enlarged so as to provide for the many patients sent to it from the municipality it serves so well. The National Sanatorium Association deserves the greatest credit for the splendid work already acomplished, but it has blazed a path which must be followed and extended until every county in Ontario has established at some point within the county a municipal sanatorium where its own cases may be cared for. All that is required is to get a few citizens in each county together and with a little agitation and effort the organization of a local sanatorium will be secured. This country is gradually awakening to the proper methods of dealing with the White Plague and the next decade will no doubt bring greatly increased sanatorium facilities for the proper care of the consumptive individual. The establishment of these local institutions will not only effect a cure or improvement in patients under their shelter, but one of their great missions will be to teach a proper mode of life to the community in general and to the consumptive in particular. They will spread the gospel of a life in pure air as the only proper mode of life for every human being.

Education in Regard to Consumption.

During the month of August the city of Toronto was favored by the National Sanatorium Association with a free exhibition of modern methods for the open air treatment of tuberculosis. Nearly thirteen thousand people attended this exhibition. Afternoon and evening meetings were held and stereoptican slides were shown hourly throughout the exhibit. Lectures were given each evening for two weeks, and the attendance and interest indicated that the public desired the fullest information in regard to the subjects discussed. These exhibitions and the course of lectures provided constituted the most aggressive move ever undertaken in Canada in the battle against tuberculosis. It has been suggested by those who witnessed the success of the meetings in Toronto that a similar exhibition should be held in every county in Ontario under the auspices of the Provincial Board of Health. If such a step is taken it will be a forward

movement that the people of Ontario would not only greatly appreciate, but from which an incalculable amount of good might result. There is the greatest need for more generally diffused enlightenment in regard to the nature and the methods devised for the cure of consumption. If people were properly educated, not frightened, in regard to the disease, a more rational view would be taken and the proper methods for its prevention and cure would be better understood. The result of educating the people would show better progress than is now being made to eradicate the disease from the Province. During the past year I had an opportunity of visiting several of the sanatoria in the United States and observing the methods there adopted, and my observations convinced me that we are not doing enough in Ontario in regard to consumption. More must be done to educate the people. 2,877 persons died from consumption in Ontario last year. How many of these deaths might have been prevented if the people properly understood the nature of the disease, and appreciated the great danger that arises from the spread of the sputum. In some cities of the United States an Anti-Spitting regulation is strictly enforced and a fine of $50.00 is imposed on any person violating that law. At the Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, where there is daily a large attendance of out-door patients in all stages of the disease, a card containing rules for guidance of patients is issued to each person. Many thousands of these cards have been distributed and the result has been that the public is now learning the simple but effective ways by which the disease may be prevented. I venture to quote the last of these 31 rules: "If your own disease is too far advanced for you to recover, console yourself with the idea that you can keep those who are near and dear to you from getting it." One of the many interesting features in the work being carried on at the Phipps Institute I found was that all the nurses there were themselves former patients who had been cured by the open air treatment at the Pennsylvania State Sanatorium.

City Refuges Receiving Government Aid.

There are 44 Refuges and Homes in Ontario receiving government aid. The total population during the past year in these institutions was 5,518. The total annual expenditure for the maintenance of the Refuges for the past year was $331,846.08. Towards this expenditure the Government contributed $70.828.59 to be divided among the institutions at the rate of seven cents per day, as provided for by the Charity Aid Act, according to the length of residence of inmates, the balance of the expenditure being contributed by subscriptions, bequests, municipal grants, etc. These Refuges have all been regularly visited and inspected according to statute and suggestions made in some instances for their improvement. The principal reason for criticism arose from the tendency in many of these institutions to overcrowding the dormitories so that the proper amount of air space was not provided for each inmate. The regulation demanding that in every dormitory there must be a space of at least two feet between each bed and that each sleeping apartment shall be properly ventilated is now fairly observed. In each dormitory or ward at least six hundred cubic feet of air space must be allowed and provided for each bed or occupant, and no more beds or occupants shall be permitted than are thus provided for. At least six hundred cubic feet of air should be provided for each inmate and provision made by a proper system of ventilation to have a complete change of air every hour in all the rooms where the inmates

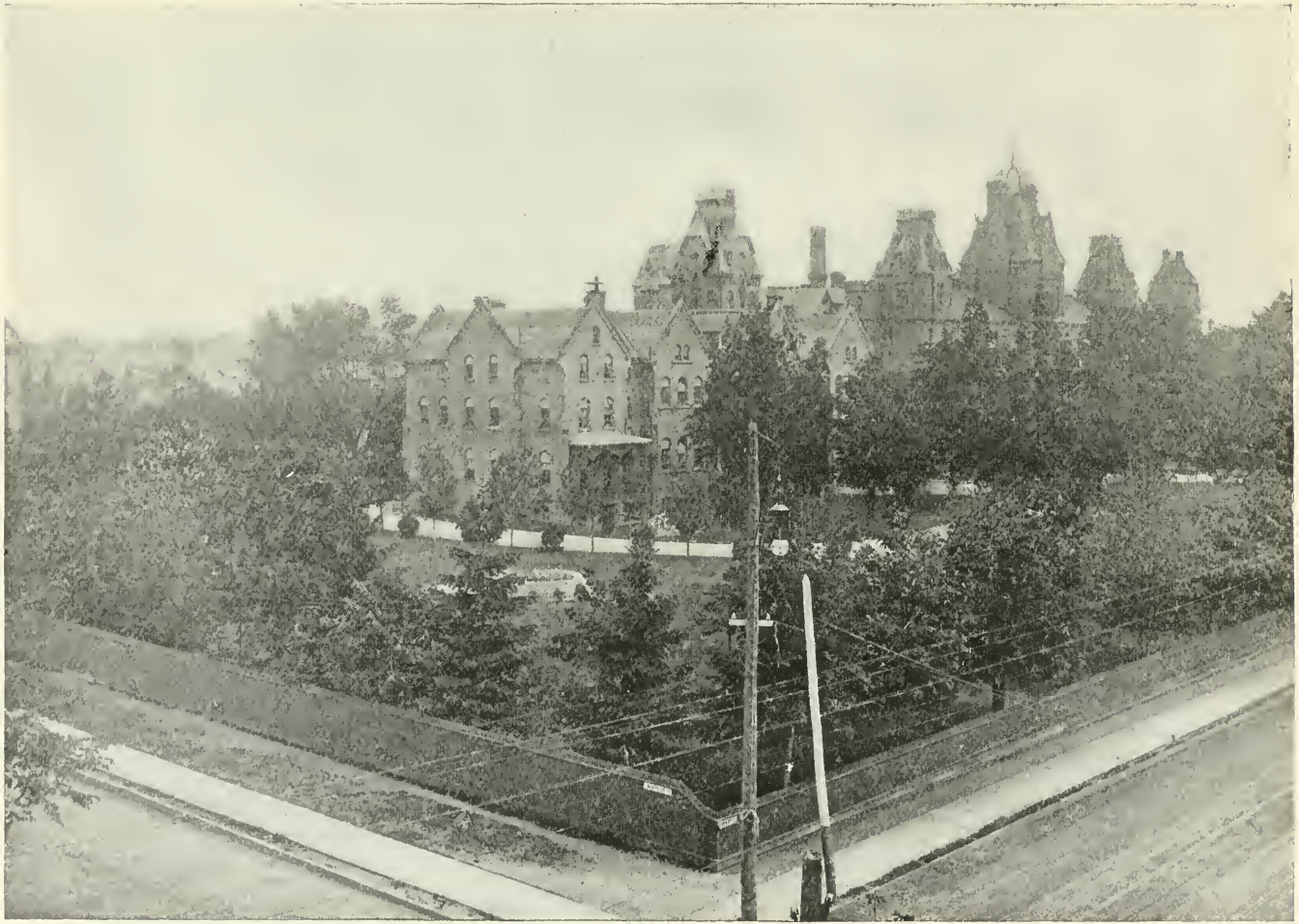
are congregated. The system of inspection now records the capacity of each institution, and any attempt at overcrowding can be readily detected and corrected.

While we are gratified with the evidences of philanthropy that provides homes for the aged and infirm, care must be taken that we do not fall into the mistake which has been created in some countries and build up a system that encourages thriftlessness and consequently pauperism. Only those who are incapacitated by the infirmities of age should seek assistance. England to-day is struggling under the tremendous burden of its work-house system, not so much on account of its enormous cost as on account of its undermining influence on British character, breeding as it does a population of spiritless paupers. Pauperism is a condition created by indiscriminate charity. This we must seek to avoid. The management of our city Refuges have a great task in working out plans that will avoid creating conditions in this country that have proved harmful in Great Britain.

It is gratifying to note that there has been considerable improvement in the facilities for fire protection at these Refuges. Too great caution cannot be taken to have constantly at hand not only simple and effective means for checking a fire but also a recognized and well understood system for the quick removal of the inmates if danger should be threatened. Those in charge of these Refuges have in nearly every instance cheerfully complied with the suggestions that have been given, and it is pleasing to record many observed incidents indicating faithful and conscientious devotion to duty in caring for the old and infirm committed to their care.

Care of Feeble-Minded Women.

An institution for the care of the feeble-minded women would be a valued addition to the Public Charities of Ontario. By a vote at the last session of the Legislature provision was made for a census in order that as far as possible a somewhat accurate idea might be obtained of the number of distinctly feeble-minded women of the child-bearing age, unable to protect themselves. This work has been carefully taken up by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, who has made a separate report giving the results of her investigations. In every Refuge and Infants' Home visited these helpless creatures are found. Many of them have had several illegitimate children. It is not a difficult task to predict the future of such children coming into the world, as they do, with the stigma of imbecility stamped upon them, they are more than likely destined to become a public charge on the Province. Imbecility and heredity are the most prolific of the known causes of pauperism and crime. The time has surely come when more attention should be paid to preventing the propagation of the undesirable species. It would seem to be good economy to make special provision for the care of these feeble-minded women and thus prevent the propagation of the undesirable species, or in other words, to see that these poor creatures do not perpetuate their kind. The cost to-day of protecting feeble-minded women is normal. The cost in the future if we neglect them now is appalling. There are to-day in Ontario at least 500 feeble-minded girls without proper custodial protection. Many of this class on account of there being no other place for them, have been sent to our Asylums, others are being kept among the old people in our Refuges. An Industrial Refuge, convenient to a large city, might be established for feeble-



Toronto General Hospital.

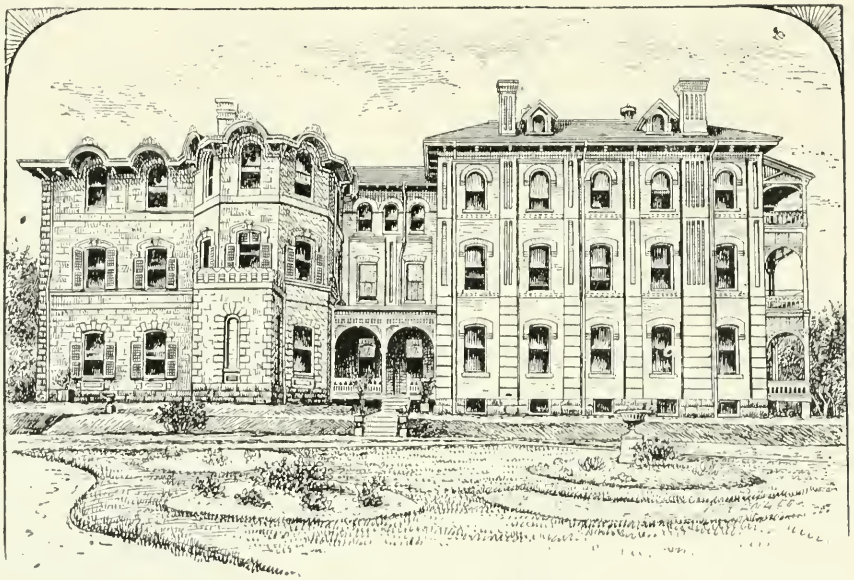
Grace Hospital, Toronto

Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto

Nurses' Residence, Hospital for Sick Children

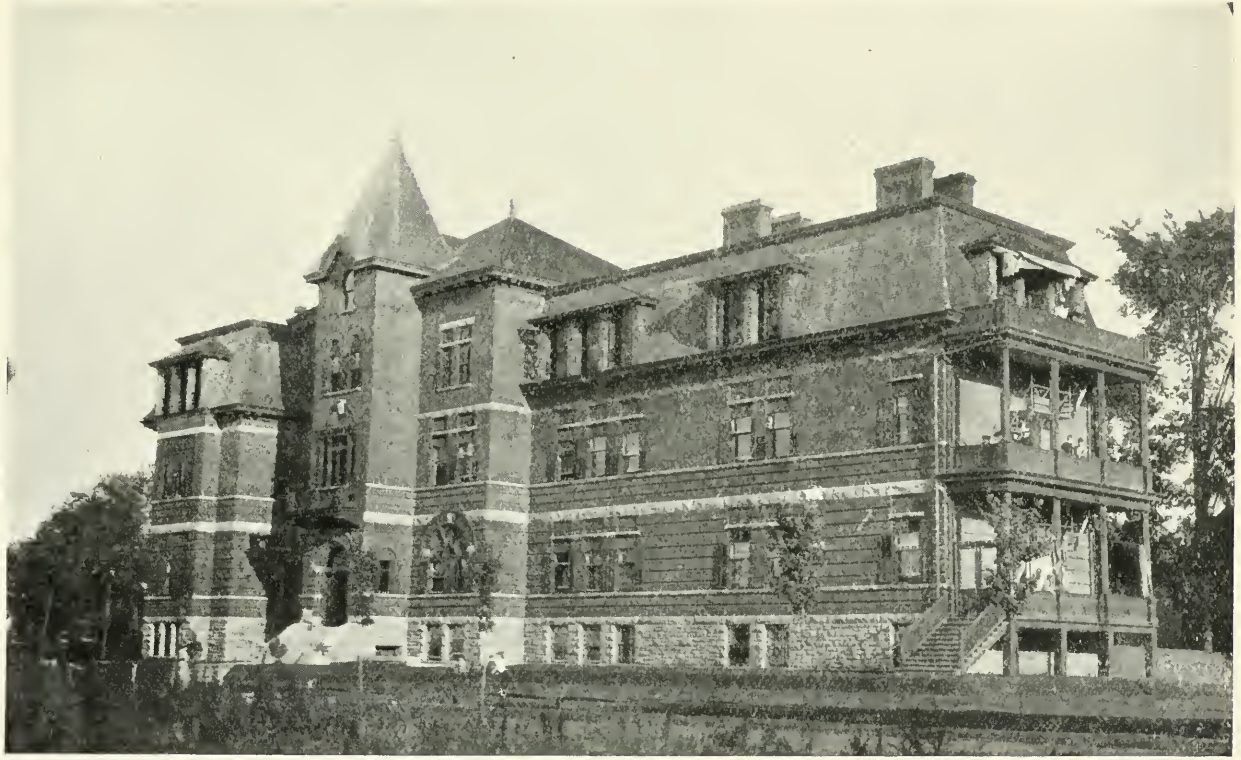
Lake Side Home for Sick Children, Toronto

St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto



St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton

General Hospital, Kingston



St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa

minded girls and be made after the first year largely self-supopritng by doing laundry and other domestic work. Other countries are not only moving in this matter, but in several of the American States such institutions have been established and are now working with gratifying results. In May last I had the opportunity, at the meeting of the American Conference of Charities and Correction, of hearing the care of feeble-minded fully discussed by those who related the steps that were being taken in different parts of the United States to protect these dependents. The problem is vastly greater in that country than in ours on account of the baneful influences wrought by the undesirable immigrant class. The consensus of opinion was that, difficult as the problem appeared, it must be met, and the only method that found favor was the care of the feeble-minded in Industrial Refuges. The necessity is a growing one in Ontario, and it would seem better economy to provide now than later on an institution for the custodial care of the feeble-minded women of this Province. Such an institution would not only provide a great public charity, but on the ground of prevention it would play a part the value of which cannot easily be estimated.

Government *vs.* Municipal Grants to Charities.

An examination of the financial return from the Refuges and Orphanages in the cities of Ontario shows that in many of these places the municipal grants for the maintenance of local charities do not equal the Government grants to these purely local institutions. One of the great objects of the Charity Aid Act is to stimulate local philanthropy. The following statement of annual grants will show that for some reason the municipality has, in many instances, failed to display a generous spirit.

	Government grant.	Municipal grant.
Toronto	$36,631 17	$37,652 50
Ottawa	17,843 27	2,225 00
Hamilton	6,272 65	13,862 99
London	7,179 76	3,836 82
Kingston	7,286 04	3,185 63
Guelph	1,615 11	960 50
Peterborough	2,102 66	411 00
St. Thomas	495 81	nil.
	$79,426 47	$62,134 44

It might be well to amend the Charity Aid Act so that it would be expressly stated that in no case would the annual Government grant be greater than the annual municipal grant for the maintenance of these institutions which largely exist for the benefit of the municipality in which they are situated.

County Houses of Refuge.

At the last session of the Legislature an Act respecting County Houses of Refuge was passed. One of the sections of this Act directs that "It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Public Charities of Ontario to visit and inspect every House of Refuge at least once a year, call for and inspect

all books and papers relating thereto, and to examine into the sanitary condition of such houses. He shall report in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with respect to the management of each such House of Refuge and shall make such recommendations and suggestions in relation thereto and to the methods of keeping the books and accounts of such institutions as he may deem best, and a copy of such report shall be forthwith sent to the County Clerk of the County in which the institution upon which such report is made is situated, or when any such Home of Refuge is under the direction or control of two or more Counties, then to the clerk of each of such Counties. In accordance with the terms of this Act, visits of inspection have been made to each of the County Houses of Refuge and reports of such visits made to the Government and the County Clerks of the different Counties. There are now 24 County Houses of Refuge in Ontario and four more under construction in the counties of Hastings, Peterborough, Northumberland and Durham and Prescott and Russell. These, when completed, will leave only very few counties in the Province which have not complied with the statutory requirement. The visits of inspection have, I trust, proved helpful to the management of these institutions. The conditions prevailing in these Houses of Refuge vary greatly. In some counties the management is much better than in others. Some Houses were found neat, clean and everything in good order. In others there was a lamentable lack of any system in management and discipline. The inmates in some of the institutions were found apparently well looked after and when sick properly nursed and nourished. In others the unfortunate inmates seemed to be left very much to take care of themselves, and the sick were, I fear, greatly neglected. In some of the Houses the grossest indifference could only account for the conditions existing. No institution supported by public funds should be maintained in an unsanitary condition. In several Houses the beds were found unclean and not free from vermin. In many the bathing facilities were quite inadequate and the inmates left altogether too much to themselves to see that their persons were kept clean. All these conditions could be remedied if sufficient help was employed. Too often the whole desire is to see not how well but how cheaply the institution can be conducted. In some of the Houses the average weekly cost for the maintenance of the inmates is less than one dollar, while in others where a greater effort is made by providing a sufficient staff to conduct the institution properly the cost for maintenance is about two dollars per week. When proper help is employed there is no difficulty in conducting these houses as they should be. Those in charge of the Houses of Refuge in most counties are honestly endeavoring to do their best, but they are often hindered in their efforts by the determination of the County Council to have the House conducted at the lowest possible cost. For example, during one week I visited two Houses of Refuge—one had 86 inmates and two domestics employed—the other had 101 inmates and seven domestics. Needless to say in one dirt and neglect were everywhere apparent, while in the other from basement to attic everything was found in an orderly condition, with a capable nurse looking after the sick and administering to their needs. One of the results of the year's inspection has been to make it seem most desirable that there should be a uniform system for the whole Province in the management of these Houses, that each county should be compelled to provide suitable attendants in accordance with the number of inmates—the same as is now done in institutions distinctly under Provincial control.

Orphanages.

During the year 30 Orphanages in Ontario have received Government aid. These institutions had a total population of 4,240 children. The total expenditure for the maintenance of these charities during the year was $127,942.22. The Government grant to assist in meeting that expenditure was, at the rate of two cents per day, $16,363.02, the balance being contributed by private donations, municipal grants, etc. An official visit of inspection has been paid to each of these institutions. Last year attention was called to the overcrowding found in many of the Orphanages, especially in the dormitories too many children were crowded together. and in some the lavatory facilities were found very deficient. It is gratifying to note marked improvement in these respects. The number of children now in the Orphanages of Ontario is much less than for several years. This is a hopeful sign. The best institution is a poor substitute for the home. The Children Aid Societies throughout Ontario have more applications for children for adoption than can be supplied, and it seems peculiar that so many children should be kept in Orphanages who might be adopted into comfortable homes. Nearly all the institutions for the care of children in Ontario are well managed, but at best the life of a child therein is deprived of that broadening development that comes from intercourse with outside children. The environment in childhood has a potent influence in moulding character. No matter how kindly cared for they may be in these institutions their lacking is some of the elements that make for rugged upbuilding of character. We are yearly providing in Canada comfortable homes for hundreds of children brought out from the Orphanages of Great Britain while keeping so many of our own native born young Canadians housed in our own institutions. The majority of people taking English children express a preference for Canadian born, but for some reason their wishes cannot be complied with. The fault lies, I am convinced, not nearly so much with the people in charge of our Orphanages as with the persons who commit children to these institutions with the expressed understanding that they must be kept there and not given out for adoption into private homes. I have expressed the opinion that the rules governing the admission of all inmates should be changed so as to permit the management of all our Orphanages after a child has remained a certain period to decide in regard to his removal for adoption.

The domestic management of the Orphanages of Ontario is carefully and prudently looked after, and little if any criticism has been necessary. The funds contributed for the maintenance of these institutions are expended most carefully and their financial returns compare most favorably with those of similar charities in other countries.

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,
Inspector.

TABLE I.—Showing the general movements in each hospital separately.

Hospitals	Location.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1905.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1906.	Number of births in hospitals during the year.	Total No. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1906.	Number discharged during the year	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1906.
General Hospital	Toronto	305	3,583	197	4,085	3,512	294	279
Grace Hospital	"	99	1,257	224	1,580	1,389	91	100
Hospital for Sick Children	"	136	722	.....	858	666	56	136
St. Michael's Hospital	"	170	2,438	162	2,770	2,389	192	189
Western Hospital	"	95	1,235	70	1,400	1,222	77	101
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	21	255	.....	276	250	2	24
City Hospita	Hamilton	100	1,996	37	2,133	1,872	120	141
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	30	614	.....	644	570	30	44
General Hospital	Kingston	74	1,265	56	1,395	1,271	58	66
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	72	1,439	.....	1,511	1,406	46	59
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	75	1,269	1	1,345	1,205	61	79
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	88	1,743	.....	1,831	1,638	74	119
Misericorde Maternity Hospital	"	30	202	186	418	366	12	40
Maternity Hospital	"	8	200	184	392	360	22	10
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	47	1,124	.....	1,171	1,080	30	61
General Hospital	London	104	1,689	104	1,897	1,660	123	114
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	40	801	55	896	804	39	53
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines.	26	437	43	506	423	47	36
Galt Hospital	Galt	22	404	9	435	371	34	30
General Hospital	Guelph	67	687	64	818	710	38	70
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	36	421	.....	457	399	23	35
General Hospital	Pembroke	35	407	.....	442	390	22	30
The Cottage Hospital	"	22	212	4	238	212	12	14
General Hospital	Mattawa	17	242	.....	259	224	12	23
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	35	499	28	562	484	33	45
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	25	836	8	869	735	65	69
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	28	375	7	410	363	24	23
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	54	864	2	920	817	44	59
General Hospital	"	27	505	35	567	495	31	41
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	30	288	16	334	282	20	32
Nicholl's Hospital	Peterborough	22	476	12	510	459	29	22
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	12	303	.....	315	279	19	17
tel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	26	413	.....	439	390	29	20
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	31	466	37	534	462	37	35
General Hospital	"	36	399	31	466	419	23	24
General Hospital	Stratford	23	301	34	358	296	27	35
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	13	280	43	336	279	25	32
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	25	335	13	373	315	25	33
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	23	468	.....	491	417	24	50
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	21	296	15	332	287	21	24
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	12	219	7	238	190	26	22
General Hospital	Sarnia	20	300	35	355	306	22	27
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	22	237	5	264	215	26	23
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	24	542	1	567	498	26	43
General Hospital	"	30	369	1	400	349	20	31
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	64	172	.....	236	173	3	60
" Free Hos. for Consumptives	"	57	186	.....	243	180	9	54
General Hospital	Kenora	15	646	3	664	601	24	39
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	14	285	1	300	274	9	17
General Hospital	Sault Ste Marie	25	618	5	648	546	39	63
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	10	160	3	173	152	12	9
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	5	93	4	102	95	5	2
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	13	224	1	238	210	15	13
John McKellar Memorial H'sp'l	Fort William	22	852	1	875	712	79	84
General Hospital	Walkerton	5	110	3	118	93	9	16
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	11	318	1	330	278	26	26
General Hospital	Midland	7	100	4	111	100	3	8
St. Francis Hospital	Smith's Falls	11	185	....	196	172	13	11
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	30	149	.....	179	72	62	45
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	.....	30	.....	30	12	1	17
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	2	96	12	110	99	9	2
Totals for 1906		2,549	37,537	1,761	41,950	36,495	2,429	3,026
Totals for 1905		2,491	34,351	1,183	38,325	33,654	2,103	2,568

TABLE II.—Showing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

Hospitrls.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient including infants.
General	Toronto	4,085	3,039	104,645	107,684	26
Grace	"	1,580	3,235	28,266	31,501	20
Sick Children's	"	858	1,074	43,793	44,867	52
St. Michael's	"	2,770	2,366	60,950	63,316	23
Western	"	1,400	1,146	33,094	34,240	24½
Orthopedic	"	276	264	7,606	7,870	28½
City	Hamilton	2,133	843	41,797	42,640	20
St. Joseph's	"	644	7	12,716	12,723	19½
General	Kingston	1,395	551	23,989	24,540	17½
Hotel Dieu	"	1,511	35	26,486	26,521	17½
General Protestant	Ottawa	1,345	190	29,063	29,253	22
Roman Catholic	"	1,831	.....	37,699	37,699	20½
Misericorde Maternity	"	418	2,094	14,937	17,031	40¾
Maternity	"	392	2,323	2,648	4,971	12½
St. Luke's General	"	1,171	26	20,312	20,338	17
General	London	1,897	2,319	42,062	44,381	23
St. Joseph's	"	896	966	19,048	20,014	22
General and Marine	St. Catharines	506	620	9,412	10,032	20
Galt	Galt	435	174	6,903	7,077	16
General	Guelph	818	774	21,875	22,649	27½
St. Joseph's	"	457	9	11,364	11,373	25
General	Pembroke	442	.....	10,788	10,788	24½
The Cottage	"	238	99	4,994	5,093	21
General	Mattawa	259	.....	5,364	5,364	20½
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	562	442	10,965	11,407	20
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	869	151	14,741	14,892	17
Belleville	Belleville	410	104	6,854	6,958	16¾
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	920	31	17,536	17,567	20
General	"	567	781	11,718	12,499	22
General and Marine	Collingwood	334	458	7,923	8,381	25
Nicholls	Peterborough	510	360	8,325	8,685	17
St. Joseph's	"	315	.....	4,435	4,435	14
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	439	.....	8,124	8,124	18½
St. Joseph's	Chatham	534	529	11,288	11,817	22
General	"	466	425	9,719	10,144	22
General	Stratford	358	400	6,406	6,806	19
Amasa Wood	St Thomas	336	474	5,325	5,799	17
General and Marine	Owen Sound	373	273	7,119	7,392	19¾
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	491	.....	7,707	7,707	15¾
Woodstock	Woodstock	332	246	6,817	7,063	21
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	238	96	4,164	4,260	18
General	Sarnia	355	501	6,558	7,059	20
Royal Victoria	Barrie	264	74	6,984	7,058	26¾
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	567	.....	12,105	12,105	21
General	"	400	9	10,495	10,504	26
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	236	.....	21,188	21,188	89¾
" Free H'pit'l for Cons'm's	"	243	.....	20,359	20,359	83¾
General	Kenora	664	118	11,261	11,379	17
St. Joseph's	"	300	17	5,391	5,408	18
General	S. Ste. Marie	648	70	12,673	12,743	19½
Victoria	Renfrew	173	39	3,270	3,309	19
Victorian	Thessalon	102	48	1,290	1,338	13
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	238	6	4,607	4,613	19¾
John McKellar	Fort William	875	15	18,053	18,068	20½
General	Walkerton	118	54	2,963	3,017	25½
Queen Victoria	North Bay	330	23	6,130	6,153	18½
General	Midland	111	68	1,930	1,998	18
St. Francis	Smith's Falls	196	45	3,025	3,070	15¾
Free Hospit'l for C'ns'mptives	Weston	179	.....	15,165	15,165	84¾
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	30	.....	1,546	1,546	51
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	110	89	1,626	1,715	15½
Totals for 1906		41,950	28,100	935,596	963,696	23
Totals for 1905		38,325	22,591	797,764	798,423	20¾

TABLE III.—Showing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of patients from the protracted residence of incurables, lying-in cases, etc. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day is allowed.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is allowed, also deduct the days' stay of patients who paid over $3.50 per week.	No. of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is made.
General	Toronto	104,645	30,241	74,404
Grace	"	28,266	10,714	17,552
Sick Children's	"	44,867	786	44,081
St. Michael's	"	60,950	10,464	50,486
Western	"	33,094	2,630	30,464
Orthopedic	"	7,606	3,580	4,026
City	Hamilton	41,797	15,801	25,996
St. Joseph's	"	12,716	4,607	8,109
General	Kingston	23,989	10,824	13,165
Hotel Dieu	"	26,486	6,515	19,971
General Protestant	Ottawa	29,063	16,734	12,329
Roman Catholic	"	37,699	16,096	21,603
Misericorde Maternity	"	14,937	9,073	5,864
Maternity	"	2,654	6	2,648
St. Luke's General	"	20,312	1,353	18,959
General	London	42,062	21,050	21,012
St. Joseph's	"	19,048	12,882	6,166
General and Marine	St. Catharines	9,412	4,124	5,288
Galt	Galt	6,903	3,080	3,823
General	Guelph	21,875	3,939	17,936
St. Joseph's	"	11,364	5,412	5,952
General	Pembroke	10,788	1,461	9,327
The Cottage	"	4,994	777	4,217
General	Mattawa	5,364	655	4,709
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	10,965	3,984	6,981
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	14,471	7,331	7,140
Belleville	Belleville	6,854	1,992	4,862
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	17,536	7,240	10,296
General	"	11,718	7,200	4,518
General and Marine	Collingwood	7,923	4,346	3,577
Nicholls	Peterborough	8,325	2,250	6,075
St. Joseph's	"	4,435	1,540	2,895
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	8,124	3,657	4,467
St. Joseph's	Chatham	11,288	4,626	6,662
General	"	9,719	7,041	2,678
General	Stratford	6,406	4,263	2,143
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	5,325	3,026	2,299
General and Marine	Owen Sound	7,119	3,485	3,634
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	7,831	26	7,805
Woodstock	Woodstock	6,817	4,046	2,771
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	4,164	1,910	2,254
General	Sarnia	6,558	592	5,966
Royal Victoria	Barrie	6,984	996	5,988
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	12,105	139	11,966
General	"	10,495	1,270	9,225
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	21,188	7,995	13,193
" Free Hos. for Consumptives	"	21,232	.....	21,232
General	Kenora	11,261	526	10,735
St. Joseph's	"	5,391	564	4,827
General	Sault Ste Marie	12,673	2,221	10,452
Victoria	Renfrew	3,270	215	3,055
Victorian	Thessalon	1,290	978	1,312
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	4,607	536	4,071
John McKellar	Fort William	18,053	2,866	15,187
General	Walkerton	2,963	1,310	1,653
Queen Victoria	North Bay	6,130	455	5,675
General	Midland	1,930	118	1,812
St. Francis	Smith's Falls	3,590	359	3,231
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	15,165	71	15,094
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	1,546	.....	1,546
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	1,626	8	1,618
Tables for 1906		937,968	281,986	656,982
Tables for 1905		797,752	225,714	557,803

TABLE IV.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

Hospitals.	Location.	Amount received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to hospital.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government.
General	Toronto	$19,400 80	$56,747 10	$31,215 49	$6,034 61	$113,398 00
Grace	"	3,481 50	23,536 60	871 71	25 00	27,914 81
Sick Children's	"	18,126 00	7,108 49	964 91	23,712 50	49,911 90
St. Michael's	"	12,794 10	26,370 02	.....	6,100 73	45,264 85
Western	"	4,831 00	24,607 73	.....	352 81	29,791 54
Orthopedic	"	.....	6,896 61	225 74	481 23	7,603 58
City	Hamilton	16,374 89	22,762 19	.....	.....	39,137 08
St. Joseph's	"	.....	7,469 12	.....	141 00	7,610 12
General	Kingston	5,020 00	11,100 80	.....	2,763 64	18,884 44
Hotel Dieu	"	1,210 00	5,001 65	.....	4,024 25	10,235 90
General Protestant	Ottawa	4,655 90	21,880 58	.....	5,182 27	31,718 75
Roman Catholic	"	5,679 50	13,552 08	.....	3,140 04	22,371 62
Misericorde Maternity	"	250 00	1,550 30	.....	3,501 90	5,302 20
Maternity	"	200 00	3,839 01	.....	879 77	4,918 78
St. Luke's General	"	3,186 10	17,353 01	200 00	3,911 25	24,650 36
General	London	20,480 18	22,703 39	237 80	1,527 09	44,948 46
St. Joseph's	"	.....	19,520 31	.....	46 00	19,566 31
General and Marine	St. Catharines	1,500 00	5,903 60	200 00	820 40	8,424 00
Galt	Galt	2,250 00	4,981 56	111 32	538 26	7,881 14
General	Guelph	4,120 00	12,020 27	.....	2,166 22	18,306 49
St. Joseph's	"	1,475 00	6,773 93	.....	.....	8,248 93
General	Pembroke	200 00	3,157 63	.....	1,562 07	4,919 70
The Cottage	"	200 00	2,529 35	.....	1,869 02	4,598 37
General	Mattawa	25 00	570 90	.....	3,147 41	3,743 31
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	5,750 00	5,713 45	.....	144 32	11,607 77
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	1,300 00	8,701 15	.....	4,420 08	14,421 23
Belleville	Belleville	1,345 94	4,139 28	277 68	2,036 82	7,799 72
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	885 00	7,452 19	63 78	5,614 97	14,015 94
General	"	1,350 00	8,118 55	1,018 45	2,559 76	13,046 76
General and Marine	Collingwood	600 00	5,828 20	.....	419 00	6,847 20
Nicholl's	Peterborough	.....	5,312 50	4,036 00	91 00	9,439 50
St. Joseph's	"	.....	2,943 23	.....	932 10	3,875 30
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	609 42	4,013 40	.....	797 09	5,419 91
St. Joseph's	Chatham	106 53	5,671 85	.....	988 42	6,766 80
General	"	238 70	7,363 21	.....	206 58	7,808 49
General	Stratford	1,300 00	6,162 48	100 31	612 29	8,175 08
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	2,250 00	3,591 64	.....	45	5,842 09
General and Marine	Owen Sound	824 85	3,817 04	.....	967 68	5,609 57
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	.....	3,698 73	.....	1,906 10	5,604 83
Woodstock	Woodstock	1,600 00	5,190 80	.....	178 08	6,968 88
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	2,350 00	3,317 59	.....	4,820 26	10,487 85
General	Sarnia	1,100 00	5,506 35	180 00	2,818 89	9,605 24
Royal Victoria	Barrie	700 00	4,616 15	30 00	857 46	6,203 61
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	525 00	2,273 50	.....	2,076 94	4,875 44
General	"	640 00	3,920 14	.....	3,214 79	7,774 93
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst.	4,464 70	45,245 27	2,266 66	11,207 89	63,184 52
Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives	"					
General	Kenora	.....	2,413 51	.....	9,594 15	12,007 66
St. Joseph's	"	45 50	3,888 75	.....	2,397 21	6,331 46
General	Sault St. Marie	800 00	5,633 75	.....	2,088 45	8,522 20
Victoria	Renfrew	600 00	2,158 31	.....	147 60	2,905 91
Victorian	Thessalon	100 00	1,175 60	.....	.....	1,275 60
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	1,800 00	3,296 25	752 81	861 93	6,710 99
John McKellar	Fort William	2,060 00	5,372 00	.....	5,193 95	12,625 95
General	Walkerton	750 00	2,039 58	.....	932 00	3,721 58
Queen Victoria	North Bay	1,000 00	2,975 48	.....	884 23	4,859 71
General	Midland	975 00	1,044 27	.....	1,203 19	3,222 46
St. Francis	Smith's Falls	100 00	1,218 87	.....	816 76	2,135 63
Free Hos. for Cons'mpt'n.	Weston	5,472 50	1,261 74	.....	1,383 12	11,117 36
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	738 80	96 00	.....	.....	834 80
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	241 00	1,042 10	.....	3,319 55	4,602 65
Totals for 1906	.....	168,082 91	514,149 14	42,742 66	150,620 58	875,595 29
Totals for 1905	.....	161,349 05	436,850 14	41,850 42	147,831 67	787,871 28

TABLE V.—Showing the basis on which statutory aid is granted.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based.	Computation of 7 cents. per day, being Refuge rates for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature.
General	Toronto	74,404	6,677	$467 39	$12,629 40	$13,096 79
Grace	"	17,552	716	50 12	2,979 31	3,029 43
Sick Children's	"	44,081	.....	.....	7,482 35	7,482 35
St. Michael's	"	50,486	1,311	91 77	8,569 54	8,661 31
Western	"	30,464	2,635	184 45	5,170 98	5,355 43
Orthopedic	"	4,026	2,019	141 33	683 37	824 70
City	Hamilton	25,996	7,969	557 83	4,412 59	4,970 42
St. Joseph's	"	8,109	599	41 93	1,376 44	1,418 37
General	Kingston	13,165	2,522	176 54	2,234 65	2,411 19
Hotel Dieu	"	19,971	1,832	128 24	3,389 91	3,518 15
General Protestant	Ottawa	12,329	3,191	223 37	2,092 75	2,316 12
Roman Catholic	"	21,603	2,317	162 19	3,666 92	3,829 11
Misericorde Maternity	"	5,864	6,956	486 92	995 38	1,482 30
Maternity	"	2,648	6	42	449 47	449 89
St. Luke's General	"	18,959	992	69 44	3,217 79	3,287 23
General	London	21,012	5,303	371 21	3,566 61	3,937 82
St. Joseph's	"	6,166	502	35 14	1,046 62	1,081 76
General and Marine	St. Catharines	5,288	339	23 73	897 59	921 32
Galt	Galt	3,823	255	17 85	648 92	666 77
General	Guelph	17,851	2,195	153 65	3,030 06	3,183 71
St. Joseph's	"	6,037	499	34 93	1,024 74	1,059 67
General	Pembroke	9,327	617	43 19	1,583 18	1,626 37
The Cottage	"	4,217	436	30 52	715 80	746 32
General	Mattawa	4,709	5	35	799 31	799 66
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	6,981	978	68 46	1,184 98	1,253 44
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	7,140	377	26 39	1,211 96	1,238 35
Belleville	Belleville	4,862	448	31 36	825 28	856 64
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	10,296	1,549	108 43	1,747 67	1,856 10
General	"	4,518	756	52 92	766 89	819 81
General and Marine	Collingwood	3,577	639	44 73	607 16	651 89
Nicholl's	Peterborough	6,075	644	45 08	1,031 19	1,076 27
St. Joseph's	"	2,895	96	6 72	491 40	498 12
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	4,467	21	1 47	758 25	759 72
St. Joseph's	Chatham	6,662	353	24 71	1,130 83	1,155 54
General	"	2,678	248	17 36	454 56	471 92
General	Stratford	2,143	113	7 91	363 75	371 66
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	2,299	30	2 10	390 23	392 33
General and Marine	Owen Sound	3,634	414	28 98	616 84	645 82
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	7,805	26	1 82	1,324 84	1,326 66
Woodstock	Woodstock	2,771	98	6 86	470 35	477 21
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	2,254	96	6 72	382 59	389 31
General	Sarnia	5,966	352	24 64	1,012 68	1,037 32
Royal Victoria	Barrie	5,988	485	33 95	1,016 41	1,050 36
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	11,966	137	9 59	2,031 14	2,040 73
General	"	9,225	1,587	111 09	1,565 88	1,676 97
Muskoka Cottage Sanat'm	Gravenhurst	13,193	6,815	477 05	2,239 42	2,716 47
" Free Hos. Consump's	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	* .....
General	Kenora	10,735	624	43 68	1,822 19	1,865 87
St. Joseph's	"	4,827	488	34 16	819 34	853 50
General	Sault St. Marie	10,452	895	62 65	1,774 15	1,836 80
Victoria	Renfrew	3,055	116	8 12	518 56	526 68
Victorian	Thessalon	1,312	4	28	222 70	222 98
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	4,071	241	16 87	691 01	707 88
John McKellar	Fort William	15,187	1,050	73 50	2,577 87	2,651 37
General	Walkerton	1,653	1	7	280 58	280 65
Queen Victoria	North Bay	5,675	155	10 85	963 29	974 14
General	Midland	1,812	71	4 97	307 57	312 54
St. Francis	Smith's Falls	3,231	359	25 13	548 43	573 56
Free Hos. for Consump's	Weston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	* .....
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	1,618	8	56	274 64	275 20
Totals for 1906		619,110	70,167	4,911 69	105,088 31	110,000 00
Totals for 1905		581,096	68,362	4,785 31	105,214 66	110,000 00

* Free Hospitals for Consumptives receive aid under Sanatoria Act.

TABLE VI.—Showing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals, also the average daily cost per patient, etc.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding and all other expenditure on maint'nance account.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General	Toronto	104,645	47,646 91	92,746 59	139,393 50	1 33
Grace	"	28,266	9,129 04	19,288 38	28,417 42	1 00
Sick Children's	"	44,867	12,296 74	49,080 67	61,377 41	1 37
St. Michael's	"	60,950	22,348 47	31,364 30	53,712 77	88
Western	"	33,094	8,834 65	25,115 14	33,949 79	1 02
Orthopedic	"	7,606	2,114 77	6,509 43	8,624 20	1 13
City	Hamilton	41,797	17,022 37	35,064 61	52,086 98	1 24
St. Joseph's	"	12,716	4,254 87	4,738 20	8,993 07	71
General	Kingston	23,989	7,312 27	13,048 72	20,360 99	84
Hotel Dieu	"	26,486	9,139 25	9,315 23	18,454 48	70
General Protestant	Ottawa	29,063	10,435 32	21,503 01	31,938 33	1 09
Roman Catholic	"	37,699	11,178 59	13,454 94	24,633 53	65
Misericorde Maternity	"	14,937	3,380 06	4,884 15	8,264 21	55
Maternity	"	2,654	1,294 06	3,229 80	4,523 86	1 71
St. Luke's General	"	20,312	8,100 08	18,778 03	26,878 11	1 32
General	London	42,062	13,571 41	36,298 62	49,870 03	1 19
St. Joseph's	"	19,048	6,764 80	13,367 27	20,132 07	1 06
General and Marine	St. Catharines	9,412	2,982 82	5,735 65	8,718 47	93
Galt	Galt	6,903	2,042 07	6,350 85	8,392 92	1 22
General	Guelph	21,875	6,529 64	15,022 82	21,552 46	99
St. Joseph's	"	11,364	4,343 82	5,065 02	9,408 84	83
General	Pembroke	10,788	2,253 90	4,099 90	6,353 80	59
The Cottage	"	4,994	1,494 25	3,685 61	5,179 86	1 04
General	Mattawa	5,364	2,062 73	2,379 71	4,442 44	83
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	10,965	2,997 41	9,551 25	12,548 66	1 14
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	14,471	6,045 25	10,804 15	16,849 40	1 16
Belleville	Belleville	6,854	2,029 05	5,904 53	7,933 58	1 16
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	17,536	5,422 69	10,452 97	15,875 66	91
General	"	11,718	4,318 10	10,051 54	14,369 64	1 23
General and Marine	Collingwood	7,923	1,968 12	5,446 42	7,414 54	94
Nicholls'	Peterborough	8,325	2,432 32	10,426 50	12,858 82	1 54
St. Joseph's	"	4,435	1,702 86	3,564 78	5,267 64	1 19
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	8,124	3,538 43	2,869 46	6,407 89	79
St. Joseph's	Chatham	11,288	3,241 83	4,718 57	7,960 40	75
General	"	9,719	3,019 26	5,302 60	8,321 86	85
General	Stratford	6,406	2,231 84	5,973 26	8,205 10	1 28
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	5,325	2,305 63	4,771 76	7,077 39	1 33
General and Marine	Owen Sound	7,119	1,415 38	4,233 19	5,648 57	79
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	7,831	2,561 62	4,097 51	6,659 13	85
Woodstock	Woodstock	6,817	2,294 88	4,838 02	7,132 90	1 05
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	4,164	2,338 41	8,400 99	10,739 40	1 97
General	Sarnia	6,558	3,510 49	6,164 76	9,675 25	1 48
Royal Victoria	Barrie	6,984	2,603 84	3,916 51	6,520 35	93
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	12,105	4,017 01	3,656 53	7,673 54	63
General	"	10,495	2,540 50	5,771 74	8,312 24	79
Muskoka Cottage Sanator'm	Gravenhurst	21,188	25,238 85	43,209 63	58,448 48	1 61
" Free Hosp. Consump's	"	21,232				
General	Kenora	11,261	5,067 06	8,312 34	13,379 40	1 19
St. Joseph	"	5,391	1,744 17	5,181 40	6,925 57	1 28
General	Sault Ste. Marie	12,673	4,811 71	6,650 41	11,462 12	91
Victoria	Renfrew	3,270	962 59	2,060 64	3,023 23	92
Victorian	Thessalon	1,290	477 25	1,304 30	1,781 55	1 38
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	4,607	1,863 06	5,014 03	6,877 09	1 45
John McKellar	Fort William	18,053	4,081 47	10,378 78	14,460 25	1 41
General	Walkerton	2,963	904 79	3,276 97	4,181 76	1 41
Queen Victoria	North Bay	6,130	1,548 76	4,095 81	5,644 57	92
General	Midland	1,930	769 69	2,475 00	3,244 69	1 67
St. Francis	Smith's Falls	3,590	975 87	1,718 59	2,694 46	75
Free Hosp'l for Consumpt's	Weston	15,165	5,835 42	12,863 53	18,698 95	1 23
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	1,546	832 40	1,372 98	5,205 38	3 36
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	1,626	784 34	2,514 75	3,299 09	2 02
Totals for 1906		937,968	334,965 21	684,472 85	1,019,438 09	1 08
Totals for 1905		797,764	293,292 89	614,583 69	907,876 58	1 13

TABLE VII.—Showing the proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by the Government.

Hospital.	Location.	Revenues on maintenance account exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of Government grant to total expenditure for maintenance.
General	Toronto	113,398 00	12,147 42	125,545 42	139,393 50	8¾
Grace	"	27,914 81	3,255 05	31,169 86	28,417 42	11½
Sick Children's	"	49,911 90	7,131 00	57,042 90	61,377 41	11½
St. Michael's	"	45,264 85	8,614 12	53,878 97	53,712 77	16
Western	"	29,791 54	4,710 01	34,501 55	33,949 79	13¾
Orthopedic	"	7,603 58	1,346 42	8,950 00	8,624 20	15½
City	Hamilton	39,137 08	9,940 12	49,077 20	52,086 98	19¾
St. Joseph's	"	7,610 12	1,427 24	9,037 36	8,993 07	15¾
General	Kingston	18,884 44	3,045 90	21,930 34	20,360 99	15
Hotel Dieu	"	10,235 90	5,611 55	15,847 45	18,454 48	30½
General Protestant	Ottawa	31,708 75	2,714 92	33,423 67	31,938 33	8½
Roman Catholic	"	22,371 62	4,374 54	26,746 16	24,633 53	17¾
Misericorde Maternity	"	5,302 20	2,816 46	8,118 66	8,264 21	34
Maternity	"	4,918 78	384 67	5,303 45	4,523 86	8½
St. Luke's General	"	24,650 36	3,245 51	27,895 87	26,878 11	12
General	London	44,948 46	4,059 70	49,008 16	49,870 03	8½
St. Joseph's	"	19,566 31	802 43	20,368 74	20,132 07	4
General and Marine	St. Catharin's	8,424 00	1,329 89	9,753 89	8,718 47	15¼
Galt	Galt	7,881 14	7 1 56	8,592 70	8,392 92	8½
General	Guelph	18,306 49	2,445 34	20,751 83	21,552 46	11⅓
St. Joseph's	"	8,248 93	1,173 95	9,422 88	9,408 84	12½
General	Pembroke	4,919 70	1,621 12	6,540 82	6,353 80	25½
The Cottage	"	4,598 37	736 57	5,334 94	5,179 86	14
General	Mattawa	3,743 31	817 77	4,561 08	4,442 44	18½
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	11,607 77	1,414 07	13,021 84	12,548 66	11¼
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	14,421 23	1,284 08	15,705 31	16,849 40	7½
Belleville	Belleville	7,799 72	952 88	8,752 60	7,933 58	12
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	14,015 94	1,892 09	15,908 03	15,875 66	12
General	"	13,046 76	1,398 50	14,445 26	14,369 64	9¾
General and Marine	Collingwood	6,847 20	542 79	7,389 99	7,414 54	7⅓
Nicholl's	Peterboro'gh	9,439 50	1,037 93	10,477 43	12,858 82	8⅛
St. Joseph's	"	3,875 33	1,364 59	5,239 92	5,267 64	25⅞
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	5,419 91	977 29	6,397 20	6,407 89	15¼
St. Joseph's	Chatham	6,766 80	1,242 46	8,009 26	7,960 40	15½
General	"	7,808 49	457 65	8,266 14	8,321 86	5½
General	Stratford	8,175 08	437 64	8,612 72	8,205 10	5⅓
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	5,842 09	335 94	6,177 03	7,077 39	4¾
General and Marine	Owen Sound	5,609 57	910 23	6,519 80	5,648 57	16
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	5,604 83	996 17	6,601 00	6,659 13	15
Woodstock	Woodstock	6,968 88	485 90	7,454 78	7,132 90	6¾
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	10,487 85	697 97	11,185 82	10,739 41	6½
General	Sarnia	9,605 24	1,117 33	10,722 57	9,675 25	11½
Royal Victoria	Barrie	6,203 61	1,181 04	7,384 65	6,520 35	18
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	4,875 44	2,403 57	7,279 01	7,673 54	31⅓
General	"	7,774 93	1,759 10	9,534 03	8,312 24	21
Muskoka Cottage Sani.	Gravenhurst	63,184 42	2,265 45	73,286 86	68,448 48	11¼
" Free Hospital for Consump's	"		7,836 89			
General	Kenora	12,007 66	.....	12,007 66	13,379 40	.....
St. Joseph's	"	6,331 46	438 88	6,770 34	6,925 57	6⅓
General	Sault Ste Marie	8,522 20	2,037 14	10,559 34	11,462 12	17¼
Victoria	Renfrew	2,905 91	375 30	3,281 21	3,023 23	12½
Victorian	Thessalon	1,275 60	380 95	1,656 55	1,781 55	21½
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	6,710 99	491 01	7,202 00	6,877 09	7
John McKellar	Fort William	12,625 95	1,262 03	13,887 98	14,460 25	8¾
General	Walkerton	3,721 58	281 86	4,003 44	4,181 76	6¾
Queen Victoria	North Bay	4,859 71	587 37	5,447 08	5,644 57	10½
General	Midland	3,222 46	128 75	3,351 21	3,244 69	4
St. Francis	Smith's Falls	2,135 63	467 02	2,602 65	2,694 46	17½
Free Hos'l for Consum.	Weston	11,117 36	2,416 50	13,533 86	18,698 95	13
Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	834 80	.....	834 80	5,205 38	.....
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	4,602 65	.....	4,602 65	3,299 09	.....
Totals for 1906		875,595 29	126,321 63	1,001,916 92	1,019,138 09	12¼
Totals for 1905		787,871 38	109 577 27	897,448 65	906,079 78	12

TABLE VIII.—Showing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals in periods of five years.

Hospitals.	Location.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1906.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
General	Toronto	75.49	.91	1.28	1.33
Grace	"	84.92	.71	1.00	1.00
Sick Children's	"	74.91	.82	1.25	1.37
St. Michael's	"	51.53	.66	.90¾	.88
Western	"		1.39	.92	1.02
Orthopedic	"		1.16	1.10½	1.13
City	Hamilton	89.61	1.00	1.14	1.24
St. Joseph's	"	72.75	.58	.78	.71
General	Kingston	75.58	.61	.79	.84
Hotel Dieu	"	52.20	.43	.55	.70
General Protestant	Ottawa	74.22	.83	1.29	1.09
Roman Catholic	"	48.94	.64	.81	.65
Misericorde Maternity	"	49.95	.70	.70	.55
Maternity	"		1.97	2.03	1.71
St. Luke's General	"		.84	.87	1.32
General	London	85.32	.84	1.26	1.19
St. Joseph's	"	57.88	.98	1.23	1.06
General and Marine	St. Catharines	65.85	.82	1.08	.93
Galt	Galt	88.10	1.11	1.12½	1.22
General	Guelph	82.68	.69	1.16	.99
St. Joseph's	"	32.28	.91	.84	.83
General	Pembroke	61.63	.49	.53	.59
The Cottage	"			.97	1.04
General	Mattawa	54.51	.45	.96	.83
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	77.06	.75	.78	1.14
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	1.20.71	.39	1.09	1.16
Belleville	Belleville	92.70	.78	1.63	1.16
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	53.50	.59	.87	.91
General	"	1.21.66	.66	1.39	1.23
General and Marine	Collingwood	71.02	1.14	.96	.94
Nicholl's	Peterborough	88.65	1.29	1.95	1.54
St. Joseph's	"	74.07	.72	.47	1.19
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	37.85	.65	.76	.79
St. Joseph's	Chatham	76.17	.56	.72	.75
General	"	56.20	.53	.87	.85
General	Stratford	80.38	.95	1.17	1.28
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	1.23.65	1.24	1.92	1.33
General and Marine	Owen Sound	1.00.90	.63	.89	.79
St. Joseph's	Sudbury		1.05	1.08	.85
Woodstock	Woodstock		1.23	1.87	1.05
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin		1.13	1.64	1.97
General	Sarnia		1.05	1.63	1.48
Royal Victoria	Barrie		.84	.93	.93
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall		.42	.53	.63
General	"		.71	.74	.79
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst		1.29	2.05	1.61
" Free Hospital for Cons'ptives	"				
General	Kenora		1.16	1.46	1.19
St. Joseph's	"			2.26	1.28
General	Sault Ste. Marie		.54	.90	.91
Victoria	Renfrew			1.49	.92
Victorian	Thessalon			.72	1.38
Ross Memorial	Lindsay			1.89	1.45
John McNellar	Fort William			1.08	1.41
General	Walkerton			2.66	1.41
Queen Victoria	North Bay			1.33	.92
General	Midland			2.10	1.67
St. Francis	Smith's Falls			.78	.75
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston			1.53	1.23
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton				3.36
Victorian Hospital	Almonte				2.02
			.83½	1.13	1.08

SEPARATE REPORTS

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital 1st October, 1905	305
Admitted	3,583
Births in the Hospital	197
Total number under treatment	4,085
Discharges, including infants	3,512
Died	294
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	279
Total	4,085

Of the 4,085 persons treated during the year, 191 males and 115 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 432 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 111 male and 94 female children born in the Institution.

Sex.

Male	2,407
Female	1,678
	4,085

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$12,147 42
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	18,409 00
From the County of York in payment of patients' maintenance	646 00
From other municipalities of the Province	345 80
From paying patients themselves	56,747 10
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	31,215 49
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	.....
From all other sources not above enumerated	6,034 61
Total	$125,545 42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$14,461 67
Butter and eggs	8,310 91
Flour, bread and meal	3,691 99
Milk	5,409 85
Tea and coffee	1,068 76
Potatoes and other vegetables	6,197 39
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	7,506 34
Drugs and medicines	5,838 18
Medical and surgical appliances, bandages, etc.	6,876 21
Surgical instruments, ordinary	359 59
Beer, wine and spirits	118 21
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	7,608 33
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	6,335 15
Fuel	7,962 68
Light: gas, oil and candles	4,641 60
Water supply	607 11
Nurses' uniforms, badges, etc.	1,198 93
Ice supply	803 93
Salaries and wages	37,538 00
Legal expenses	451 00
Rent and taxes (emergency branch, etc.)	1,163 63
Contingencies	85 91
Repairs, ordinary	6,525 92
Telephone	291 72
Interest on debt	2,417 20
Printing, postage, etc.	1,923 29
Total	$139,393 50
Government grant for 1906	$13,096 79

GRACE HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in the Hospital, 1st October, 1905	99
Admitted	1,257
Births in the Hospital	224
Total number under treatment	1,580

GRACE HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Discharges, including infants	1,389
Died	91
Under treatment, 30th September, 1906	100
	1,580

Sex.

Male	661
Female	919
	1,580

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,255 05
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	3,481 50
From paying patients themselves	23,536 60
Income from endowments, etc.	871 71
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	25 00
From all sources not above enumerated	.....
Total	$31,169 86

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,948 84
Butter and eggs	1,351 95
Flour, bread and meal	740 71
Milk	1,491 15
Tea and coffee	291 42
Potatoes and other vegetables	757 72
Groceries, provisions not enumerated	1,547 25
Drugs and medicines	962 01
Medical and surgical appliances	1,636 76
Surgical instruments	17 33
Beer, wine and spirits	203 99
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,596 57
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	481 00
Fuel	2,264 22
Light: electric, oil and candles	942 68
Water supply	101 36
Hay and straw	6 00
Ice	191 51
Salaries and wages	7,899 39
Taxes and insurance	332 32
Contingencies	683 60
Repairs, ordinary	1,646 01
Advertising, stationery, etc.	323 63
Total	$28,417 42
Government grant for 1906	$3,029 43

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the year:

Movements of Patients.

Under treatment 1st October, 1905	136
Admitted	722
Total number under treatment	858
Discharged	666
Died	56
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	136
	858

Sex.

Male	461
Female	397
	858

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$7,131 00
From the City of Toronto	7,500 00
From other municipalities	3,126 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	7,108 49
From property belonging to the Hospital	964 91
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	23,040 80
From all other sources, not enumerated	671 70
Total	$49,542 90

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,755 48
Butter and eggs	2,228 82
Flour, bread and meal	909 74
Milk	1,984 30
Tea and coffee	232 35
Potatoes and other vegetables	754 58
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,431 47
Drugs and medicines	2,646 86
Medical and surgical appliances	2,491 31
Surgical instruments	181 95
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	875 45

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	269 46	Insurance and taxes	2,240 61
Fuel	6,456 71	Contingencies	684 03
Light: gas, oil and candles ...	1,603 58	Repairs, ordinary	900 58
Water supply	807 93	Printing, stationery, etc. ...	6,288 32
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	1,140 54	Telephone and electricity	467 83
Ice	207 56	Total	$61,377 41
Salaries and wages	21,817 95	Government grant for 1906...	$7,482 35

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	170
Admitted	2,438
Births in the Hospital	162
Total number under treatment	2,770
Discharges, including infants ...	2,389
Died	192
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	189
	2,770

Sex.

Male	1,468
Female	1,302
	2,770

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$8,614 12
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	12,651 60
From the County of York	92 50
From other municipalities ...	50 00
From paying patients themselves	26,370 02
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	5,185 73
From all other sources not above enumerated	915 00
	$53,878 97

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$6,839 37
Butter and eggs	3,696 15
Flour, bread and meal	2,125 00
Milk	3,582 91
Tea and coffee	665 81
Potatoes, other vegetables and fruit	2,534 95
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	2,904 28
Drugs and medicines	3,518 10
Medical and surgical appliances	2,790 87
Surgical instruments	625 87
Beer, wine and spirits	461 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	2,254 73
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	997 25
Fuel	4,557 63
Light: gas, oil, candles and electric light	1,586 06
Water supply	348 18
Ice	405 59
Salaries and wages	10,054 00
Taxes and insurance	1,063 52
Contingencies	40 72
Repairs, ordinary	2,051 97
Telephone service	80 00
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc., etc.	528 81
Total	$53,712 77
Government grant for 1906 ...	$8,661 31

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	95
Admitted	1,235
Births in Hospital	70
Total number under treatment	1,400
Discharged	1,222
Died	77
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	101
	1,400

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	718
Female	682
	1,400

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,710 01
From the City of Toronto	4,831 00
From the patients for maintenance and treatment	24,607 73
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	.....
From other sources	352 81
	$34,501 55

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,456 74
Butter and eggs	2,127 21
Flour, bread and meal	602 85
Milk	1,275 97
Tea and coffee	206 35
Potatoes and other vegetables	49 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,116 43
Drugs and medicines	2,208 11
Medical and surgical appliances	1,520 54
Surgical instruments	158 08
Beer, wine and spirits	99 70
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	3,530 01
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	2,033 36
Light: gas, oil and candles	1,236 23
Water	132 19
Ice supply	139 10
Salaries and wages	5,811 78
Taxes, insurance and rent	2,725 16
Contingencies	3,993 00
Repairs, ordinary	1,522 88
Coffins and funerals	5 00
Total	$33,949 79
Government grant for 1906	$5,355 43

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1905	21
Admitted	255
Total number under treatment	276
Discharges	246
Died	2
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	28
	276

Sex.

Male	145
Female	131
	276

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$1,346 42
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	.....
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	225 74
From paying patients themselves	6,896 61
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	.....
From all other sources not above enumerated	481 23
	$8,950 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$449 91
Butter and eggs	391 55
Flour, bread and meal	162 96
Milk	389 67
Tea and coffee	99 64
Potatoes and other vegteables	114 18
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	506 86
Drugs and medicines	175 48
Medical and surgical appliances, surgical instruments.	417 02
Beer, wine and spirits	31 01
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	64 67
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	57 34
Fuel	1,118 14
Light: gas, oil and candles	198 54
Water supply	113 33
Ice	71 60
Salaries and wages	2,355 39
Taxes and insurance	60 18
Contingencies	1,473 95
Repairs, ordinary	372 78
Total	$8,624 20
Government grant for 1906	$824 70

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1905	100
Admitted	1,996
Births in the Hospital	37
Total number under treatment	2,133
Discharged	1,872
Died	120
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	141
	2,133

Sex.

Male	1,199
Female	934
	2,133

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$9,940 12
From the City of Hamilton	16,374 89
From the County of Wentworth	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients themselves	22,762 19
From all other sources	.....
Total	$49,077 20

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,451 70
Butter and eggs	4,682 61
Flour, bread and meal	1,104 49
Milk	2,157 81
Tea and coffee	558 02
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,313 89
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,753 85
Drugs and medicines	3,058 54
Surgical instruments and appliances	2,920 98
Beer, wine and spirits	138 79
Bedding, etc.	2,953 87
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	566 79
Fuel	5,017 38
Light: gas, oil and candles	1,546 77
Water supply	350 00
Hay and straw	22 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	49 25
Ice	824 52
Salaries and wages	14,151 96
Taxes and insurance	664 59
Contingencies	1,391 42
Repairs, ordinary	1,074 96
Advertising, printing and stationery	332 88
Total	$52,086 98
Government grant for 1906	$4,979 42

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	30
Admitted	614
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	644
Discharged	570
Died	30
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	44
	644

Sex

Male	316
Female	328
	644

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,427 24
From the City of Hamilton	.....
From other municipalities in the Province	.....
From paying patients themselves	7,469 12
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	141 00
Total	$9,037 36

Expenditures

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,324 26
Butter and eggs	744 34
Flour, bread and meal	369 51
Milk	605 13

Victoria General Hospital, London

General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines

General Hospital, Galt

General Hospital, Guelph

St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph

The Cottage Hospital, Pembroke

St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur

St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.—*Continued.*

Tea and coffee	111 34	Light: gas, oil and candles...	262 08
Potatoes and other Vegetables	246 46	Water supply	40 00
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	853 83	Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	236 53
Drugs and medicines	405 03	Ice supply	78 74
Medical and surgical appli- not enumerated	281 44	Salaries and wages	535 44
Surgical instruments	180 65	Taxes, insurance and interest	357 81
Beer, wine and spirits	112 75	Coffins and funerals	6 50
Bedding, etc.	776 44	Contingencies	190 23
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	133 62	Repairs, ordinary	287 02
Fuel	853 92	Total	$8,993 07
		Government grant for 1906...	$1,418 37

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1905	74
Admitted	1,265
Births in Hospital	56
Total number under treatment	1,395
Discharged	1,271
Died	58
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	66
	1,395

Sex.

Male	732
Female	663
	1,395

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,045 99
From the County of Frontenac	.....
From the City of Kingston...	3,000 00
From other municipalities in the Province	2,020 00
From paying patients themselves for treatment	11,100 80
Income from endowment and other property of Hospital	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,769 64
From all other sources not enumerated	994 00
Total	$21,930 34

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,388 57
Butter and eggs	1,728 53
Flour, bread and meal	608 84
Milk	901 44
Tea and coffee	301 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	531 98
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,851 66
Drugs and medicines	1,183 09
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,521 49
Beer, wine and spirits	98 55
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	217 65
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	290 53
Fuel	2,600 65
Light: gas, oil and candles...	921 83
Water supply and ice	165 50
Clothing for patients	3 25
Salaries and wages	3,909 48
Insurance and taxes	75 50
Contingencies	1,449 87
Repairs, ordinary	641 21
Total	$20,360 99
Government Grant for 1906...	$2,411 19

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1905	72
Admitted	1,439
Total number under treatment	1,511
Discharged	1,406
Died	46
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	59
	1,511

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	731
Female	780
	1,511

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,611 55
From the City of Kingston	500 00
From the County of Frontenac	710 09
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	5,001 65
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	2,723 94
From other sources not enumerated	1,300 31
Total	$15,847 45

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$1,820 25
Butter and eggs	1,526 61
Flour, bread and meal	1,491 61
Milk	1,173 95
Tea and coffee	647 23
Potatoes and other vegetables	573 15
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,906 45
Drugs and medicines	988 32
Medical and surgical appliances	266 94
Surgical instruments	156 40
Beer, wine and spirits	137 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,133 90
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	629 96
Fuel	2,000 00
Light: gas, oil and candles	750 51
Water supply	90 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	167 07
Ice	60 00
Salaries and wages	697 40
Taxes and insurance	386 08
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	413 55
Repairs, ordinary	1,437 80
Total	$18,454 48
Government grant for 1906	$3,518 15

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	75
Admitted	1,269
Births in the Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	1,345
Discharged	1,205
Died	61
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	79
	1,345

Sex.

Male	702
Female	643
	1,345

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,714 92
From the City of Ottawa	3,790 90
From the County of Carleton	600 00
From other municipalities	265 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	21,880 58
Income and endowments, investments, etc.	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	4,533 50
From other sources not enumerated	648 77
Total	$34,391 95

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,096 00
Butter and eggs	2,194 67
Flour, bread and meal	867 12
Milk	1,384 57
Tea and coffee	366 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	399 69
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,126 67
Drugs and medicines	1,531 30
Medical and surgical appliances	1,587 28
Surgical instruments	178 51
Beer, wine and spirits	114 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	464 67
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	533 58

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Fuel	3,570 74
Light: gas, oil, candles and electric light	502 80
Water supply	457 70
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	37 44
Ice	87 00
Salaries and wages	9,436 83
Taxes and insurance	263 50
Contingencies	1,078 91
Repairs, ordinary	516 55
Interest	1,141 40
Total	$31,938 33
Government grant for 1906	2,316 12

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1905	88
Admitted	1,743
Total number under treatment	1,831
Discharged	1,638
Died	74
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	119
	1,831

Sex.

Male	997
Female	834
	1,831

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,374 54
From the City of Ottawa	5,379 50
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	13,552 08
Income from property	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,474 64
From all other sources not enumerated	1,665 40
	$26,746 16

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$4,100 00
Butter and eggs	2,444 75
Flour, bread and meal	1,184 37
Milk	1,675 35
Tea and coffee	383 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	466 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	924 42
Drugs and medicines	1,006 80
Medical and surgical appliances	423 15
Surgical instruments	157 66
Beer, wine and spirits	183 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,296 62
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	215 15
Fuel	3,960 26
Light: gas, oil, candles	711 21
Water supply	95 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	731 75
Ice	225 00
Salaries and wages and interest	3,822 86
Taxes and insurance	625 73
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	.....
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Total	$24,633 53
Government grant for 1906	$3,829 11

MISERICORDE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1905	30
Admitted	202
Births in Hospital	186
Total number under treatment	418
Discharged	366
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	40
	418

Sex

Male	86
Female	332
	418

MISERICORDE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,816 46
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	1,550 30
Income and investments	.....
From subscriptions and donations	3,315 81
From other sources	186 09
	$8,118 66

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$738 65
Butter and eggs	575 75
Flour, bread and meal	595 03
Milk	460 79
Tea and coffee	81 27
Potatoes and other vegetables	407 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	520 67
Drugs and medicines	136 63
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	146 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	356 92
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	150 64
Fuel	848 88
Light: gas, oil and candles	95 85
Water supply	216 90
Hay and straw	121 76
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	258 19
Salaries and wages	1,500 83
Taxes, insurance	356 78
Coffins and funerals	85 00
Contingencies	269 00
Repairs, ordinary	303 17
Ice supply	37 50
Total	$8,264 21
Government grant for 1906	$1,482 30

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1905	8
Admitted	200
Number of births to 30th September, 1906	184
Total number under treatment	392
Discharged	360
Died	22
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	10
	392

Sex.

Male	77
Female	315
	392

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$384 67
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	.....
From paying patients themselves	3,839 01
Income from investments	.....
From subscriptions and donations	854 77
From other sources	25 00
Total	$5,303 45

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$317 35
Butter and eggs	255 62
Flour, bread and meal	76 80
Milk	153 61
Tea and coffee	58 58
Potatoes and other vegetables	104 56
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	327 54
Drugs and medicines	246 69
Medical and surgical appliances	256 29
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	214 92
Fuel	542 05
Light: gas, oil, candles and electric light	131 05
Water supply	66 39
Ice	33 00
Salaries and wages	1,387 95
Stationery, printing, etc.	76 49
Contingencies	80 00
Repairs, ordinary	194 97
Accounts unpaid	688 76
Total	$5,212 62
Government grant for 1906	$449 89

ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1905	47
Admitted	1,124
Total number under treatment	1,171
Discharged	1,080
Died	30
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	61
	1,171

Sex.

Male	631
Female	540
	1,171

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,245 51
From the City of Ottawa	2,886 10
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From paying patients themselves	17,353 01
Income from investments	200 00
From subscriptions and donations	2,801 02
From other sources	1,110 23
	$27,795 87

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,256 38
Butter and eggs	1,679 15
Flour, bread and meal	732 32
Milk	1,069 01
Tea and Coffee	334 52
Potatoes and other vegetables	378 72
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,649 98
Drugs and medicines	1,391 52
Medical and surgical appliances	1,796 54
Surgical instruments	85 58
Beer, wine and spirits	131 49
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	911 04
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	601 18
Fuel	2,246 86
Light: gas, oil, candles and electric light	526 42
Water supply	274 58
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	36 37
Ice	74 91
Salaries and wages	8,673 15
Taxes, insurance and interest	80 98
Contingencies	1,412 86
Repairs, ordinary	534 55
Total	$26,878 11
Government grant for 1906	$3,287 23

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	104
Admitted	1,689
Births in the Hospital	104
Total number under treatment	1,897
Discharged	1,660
Died	123
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	114
	1,897

Sex.

Male	872
Female	1,025
	1,897

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,059 70
From the City of London	18,094 54
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients	2,385 64
From paying patients themselves	22,703 39
From income from property or investments	237 80
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,527 09
Total	$4,9008 16

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,202 65
Butter	1,769 81

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.—*Continued.*

Flour, bread and meal	1,053 39
Milk	2,942 74
Tea and coffee	521 78
Potatoes and other vegetables	666 37
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,414 67
Drugs and medicines	3,606 61
Surgical instruments	139 31
Medical and surgical appliances	2,534 37
Beer, wine and spirits	375 97
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,544 99
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	942 90
Fuel	4,232 39
Light: gas, oil and candles	1,392 68
Water	54 00
Hay and straw	43 42
Clothing for patients	8 40
Ice	617 74
Salaries and wages	16,354 80
Taxes and insurance	224 60
Contingencies	1,971 59
Repairs, ordinary	1,017 88
Printing and stationery	236 97
Total	$49,870 03
Government grant for 1906	$3,937 [illegible]

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	40
Admitted	801
Births in Hospital	55
Total number under treatment	896
Discharged	804
Died	39
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	53
	896

Sex.

Male	350
Female	546
	896

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$802 43
From paying patients	19,520 31
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	46 00
Other sources	.....
Total	$20,368 74

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,844 66
Butter and eggs	1,015 60
Flour, bread and meal	424 07
Milk	1,274 16
Tea and coffee	117 56
Potatoes and other vegetables	213 13
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,875 62
Drugs and medicines	2,102 46
Surgical instruments	.....
Medical and surgical appliances	663 13
Beer, wine and spirits	71 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,868 03
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	118 32
Fuel	1,666 20
Light: gas, oil and candles	528 51
Water	227 39
Telephone	50 00
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	275 02
Salaries and wages	2,584 85
Insurance and interest	1,716 55
Contingencies	518 19
Repairs, ordinary	977 12
Total	$20,132 07
Government grant for 1906	$1,081 76

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	26
Admitted	437
Births in Hospital	43
Total number under treatment	506

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.—*Continued.*

Discharged	423
Died	47
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	36
	506

Sex.

Male	266
Female	240
	506

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,329 89
From the City of St. Catharines	1,000 00
From the County of Lincoln	500 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,903 60
From endowments, investments, or other property belonging to the Hospital	200 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	370 17
From all other sources not above enumerated	450 23
	$9,753 89

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	955 77
Butter and eggs	610 71
Flour, bread and meal	226 16
Milk	457 77
Tea and coffee	134 20
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	190 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	407 76
Drugs and medicines	510 01
Medical and surgical appliances	217 67
Surgical instruments and dressing materials	89 86
Beer, wine and spirits	34 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	99 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	108 00
Fuel	624 39
Light: gas, oil and candles	85 72
Water supply	21 43
Boots and shoes (nurses)	155 30
Ice	97 95
Salaries and wages	2,312 05
Taxes and insurance	165 55
Contingencies	785 82
Repairs, ordinary	427 90
Total	$8,718 47
Government grant for 1906	$921 32

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	22
Admitted	404
Number of births in the Institution	9
Total number under treatment	435
Discharged	371
Died	34
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	30
	435

Sex.

Male	208
Female	227
	435

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$711 56
From the Town of Galt	1,000 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,150 00
From other municipalities	100 00
From paying patients themselves	4,981 56
From endowments, investments, etc.	111 32
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	417 26
From other sources	121 00
Total	$8,592 70

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$581 36
Butter and eggs	227 97
Flour, bread and meal	272 07

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.—*Continued.*

Milk	108 20
Tea and coffee	77 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	125 35
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	649 37
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	767 08
Beer, wine and spirits	119 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	232 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	130 71
Fuel	1,403 72
Light: gas, oil and candles	478 34
Water	117 85
Hay and straw	176 61
Ice	55 00
Salaries and wages	2,435 17
Taxes and insurance	26 84
Contingencies, advertising, postage, etc.	301 03
Repairs, ordinary	107 07
Total	$8,392 92
Government grant for 1906	$666 77

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	67
Admitted	684
Births in Hospital	64
Total number under treatment	818
Discharged	710
Died	38
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	70
	818

Sex.

Male	396
Female	422
	818

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$2,445 34
From the City of Guelph	2,800 00
From the County of Wellington	1,200 00
From other municipalities of the Province	120 00
From paying patients	12,020 27
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,649 27
From other sources not enumerated	516 95
Total	$20,751 83

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,760 46
Butter and eggs	1,528 68
Flour, bread and meal	636 02
Milk	201 87
Tea and coffee	96 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	155 66
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,150 95
Drugs and medicines, surgical instruments and appliances	1,955 07
Beer, wine and spirits	334 98
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	498 29
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	1,095 39
Fuel	2,690 83
Light: gas, oil and candles	812 24
Water supply	40 00
Hay and straw	169 67
Ice	55 00
Salaries and wages	5,960 92
Contingencies	450 73
Repairs, ordinary	921 62
Taxes and insurance	38 08
Total	$21,552 46
Government aid for 1906	$3,183 71

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	36
Admitted	421
Total number under treatment	457
Discharged	399
Died	23
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	35
	457

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	222
Female	235
	457

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,173 95
From the City of Guelph	475 00
From the County of Wellington	1,000 00
From other municipalities of the Province	.....
From paying patients	6,773 93
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	.....
Other sources	.....
Total	$9,422 98

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,750 00
Butter	.....
Flour, bread and meal	392 75
Milk	.....
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,201 07
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	364 68
Beer, wine and spirits	154 00
Bedding, napery and general furnishings	778 06
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	120 00
Fuel	920 00
Light: gas, oil and candles	180 70
Water supply	50 00
Salaries and wages	638 92
Taxes and insurance	8 85
Contingencies	907 16
Repairs, ordinary	942 65
Total	$9,408 84
Government aid for 1906	$1.059 67

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	35
Admitted	407
Total number under treatment	442
Discharged	390
Died	22
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	30
	442

Sex.

Male	220
Female	222
	442

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,621 12
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves	3,157 63
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,435 67
From all other sources	126 40
Total	$6,540 82

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$457 43
Butter and eggs	440 39
Flour, bread and meal	457 91
Milk	102 40
Tea and coffee	114 91
Potatoes and other vegetables	44 93
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	635 93
Surgical instruments	15 00
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	452 52
Beer, wine and spirits	67 66
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	579 36
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	61 17
Fuel	668 93
Light: gas, oil and candles	84 91
Water	170 14
Hay and straw	122 75
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	72 84
Ice	51 00
Salaries and wages	1,148 00
Contingencies	101 52
Repairs, ordinary	414 99
Taxes and insurance	89 11
Total	$6,353 80
Government grant for 1906	$1,626 37

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	22
Admitted	212
Births in Hospital	4
Total number under treatment	238
Discharged	212
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	14
	238

Sex.

Male	124
Female	114
	238

Revenue.

From the Province	$ 736 57
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,529 35
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	693 08
From other sources	1,175 94
Total	$5,334 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$292 69
Butter and eggs	395 65
Flour, bread and meal	141 42
Milk	55 19
Tea and coffee	103 78
Potatoes and other vegetables	92 24
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	413 28
Drugs and medicines	141 62
Surgical instruments and appliances	154 86
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	175 81
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	99 52
Fuel	489 61
Light: gas, oil and candles	94 65
Water supply	50 40
Clothing for patients	43 94
Ice	100 00
Salaries and wages	2,181 04
Taxes and insurance	27 50
Hay and straw	36 36
Contingencies	90 30
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Total	$5,179 86
Government grant for 1906	$746 32

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	17
Admitted	242
Total number under treatment	259
Discharged	224
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	23
	259

Sex.

Male	203
Female	56
	259

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$817 77
From the Town of Mattawa	.....
From the County of Pontiac	25 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	570 90
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	2,587 19
Government grant for 1906	$799 66
From other sources	560 22
Total	$4,561 08

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$561 75
Butter and eggs	255 08
Flour, bread and meal	273 00
Milk	160 00

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.—*Continued.*

Tea and coffee	92 61	Water supply	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	131 10	Hay and straw	139 80
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	589 19	Clothing for patients	60 16
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	340 00	Ice	25 00
Beer, wine and spirits	26 11	Salaries and wages	681 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	83 75	Taxes, insurance and interest	70 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.	78 13	Repairs, ordinary	50 00
Fuel	690 76	Contingencies	10 00
Light: gas, oil and candles...	125 00	Total	$4,442 44
		Government grant for 1906	$799 66

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	35
Admitted	499
Births in the Hospital	28
Total number under treatment	562
Discharged	484
Died	33
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	45
	562

Sex.

Male	310
Female	252
	562

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,414 07
From the City of Brantford...	5,000 00
From the County of Brant...	750 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,713 45
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	.....
From all other sources	144 32
	$13,021 84

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,033 22
Butter and eggs	573 46
Flour, bread and meal	312 50
Milk	479 33
Tea and coffee	91 66
Potatoes and other vegetables	162 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	344 54
Drugs and medicines	988 14
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Surgical instruments	17 85
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	830 44
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	94 47
Fuel	1,338 22
Light: gas, oil and candles...	490 29
Ice	50 00
Salaries and wages	4,032 16
Taxes and insurance	368 79
Contingencies	573 75
Repairs, ordinary	674 08
Hay and straw	93 06
Total	$12,548 66
Government grant for 1906...	$1,253 44

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	25
Admitted	836
Births in Hospital	8
Total	869
Discharged	735
Died	65
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	69
	869

Sex.

Male	695
Female	174
	869

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.—*Continued.*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,284 08
From the Town of Port Arthur	1,200 00
From paying patients themselves	8,701 15
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	4,420 08
From other sources	.....
Total	$15,705 31

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 915 00
Butter and eggs	562 25
Flour, bread and meal	612 00
Milk	1,368 69
Tea and coffee	315 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	349 75
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,922 40
Drugs and medicines	805 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	839 00
Beer, wine and spirits	110 00
Bedding, etc.	662 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	175 50
Fuel	1,276 00
Light: gas, oil and candles	240 00
Water supply	207 90
Ice supply	75 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Salaries and wages	3,304 00
Insurance and telephone	102 00
Contingencies	1,797 75
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Coffins and funerals	1,210 00
Total	$16,849 40
Government grant for 1906	$1,238 35

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	28
Admitted	375
Births in Hospital	7
Total number under treatment	410
Discharged	363
Died	24
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	23
	410

Sex.

Male	230
Female	180
	410

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 952 88
From the City of Belleville	1,265 79
From the County of Hastings	80 15
From other municipalities	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,139 88
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	277 68
From subscriptions, donations and bequest from private individuals	1,146 06
From other sources	890 76
Total	$8,752 60

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 577 70
Butter and eggs	404 47
Flour, bread and meal	186 91
Milk	303 50
Tea and coffee	79 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	142 80
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	334 27
Drugs and medicines	365 24
Medical and surgical appliances	183 23
Beer, wine and spirits	26 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	218 07
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	146 92
Fuel	1,864 95
Light: gas, oil and candles	339 64
Clothing for patients	17 49
Ice supply	37 00
Salaries and wages	2,125 91
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	257 37
Repairs, ordinary	322 11
Total	$7,933 58
Government grant for 1906	$856 64

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October 1905	54
Admitted	864
Births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	920
Discharged	817
Died	44
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	59
	920

Sex.

Male	452
Female	468
	920

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,892 09
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	400 00
From other municipalities	85 00
From paying patients	7,452 19
From property belonging to the Hospital	63 78
From subscriptions, bequests and donations from private individuals	2,430 81
From other sources not enumerated	3,184 16
Total	$15,908 03

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,443 94
Butter and eggs	856 86
Flour, bread and meal	662 72
Milk	678 38
Tea and coffee	251 68
Potatoes and other vegetables	388 39
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,140 72
Drugs and medicines	1,017 89
Medical and surgical appliances	412 30
Beer, wine and spirits	44 79
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,241 62
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	141 83
Fuel	1,511 60
Light: gas, oil and candles	494 22
Water supply	28 00
Clothing for sisters, including boots and shoes	217 58
Ice supply	75 65
Salaries and wages	2,510 95
Taxes, insurance and interest	438 05
Contingencies	895 49
Repairs, ordinary	1,423 00
Total	$15,875 66
Government grant for 1906	$1,856 10

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	27
Number admitted	505
Number of births	35
Total number under treatment	567
Discharged	495
Died	31
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	41
	567

Sex.

Male	274
Female	293
	567

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,398 50
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	850 00
From other municipalities of the Province	100 00
From paying patients	8,118 55
From property belonging to the Hospital	1,018 45
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,390 00
From other sources not enumerated	1,169 76
Total	$14,445 26

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$934 58

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—*Continued.*

Butter and eggs	830 07	Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	145 14
Flour, bread and meal	355 25	Fuel	1,193 37
Milk	562 42	Light: gas, oil and candles	622 11
Tea and coffee	171 10	Water supply	28 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	233 57	Ice supply	89 33
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,231 11	Salaries and wages	3,982 22
Drugs and medicines	1,006 08	Taxes and insurance	39 99
Medical and surgical appliances	580 42	Contingencies	977 37
Beer, wine and spirits	5 40	Repairs, ordinary	500 12
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	732 99	Ambulance	149 00
		Total	$14,369 64
		Government grant for 1906	$819 81

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	30
Admitted	288
Number of births in the Institution during the year	16
Total number under treatment	334
Discharged	282
Died	20
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	32
	334

Sex.

Male	165
Female	169
	334

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$542 79
From the Town of Collingwood	200 00
From the County of Simcoe	400 00
From paying patients	5,828 20
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	64 00
From sources not enumerated	355 00
Total	$7,389 99

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 525 26
Butter and eggs	339 86
Flour, bread and meal	224 68
Milk	190 81
Tea and coffee	54 48
Potatoes and other vegetables	115 56
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	517 47
Drugs and medicines	356 18
Surgical appliances	167 12
Beer, wine and spirits	27 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	653 98
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc	17 42
Fuel	918 66
Light: gas, oil and candles	186 33
Water supply	68 24
Ice	40 25
Salaries and wages	2,268 82
Contingencies	527 68
Repairs, ordinary	19 89
Taxes and insurance	193 95
Total	$7,414 54
Government grant for 1906	$651 89

THE NICHOLLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	22
Admitted	486
Births in Hospital	12
Total number under treatment	510

THE NICHOLLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.—*Continued.*

Discharged	459
Died	29
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	22
	510

Sex.

Male	252
Female	258
	510

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,037 93
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,312 50
From property belonging to the Hospital, endowments, etc.	4,036 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	.....
From other sources	91 00
Total	$10,477 43

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 491 08
Butter and eggs	562 90
Flour, bread and meal	416 18
Milk	190 30
Tea and coffee	60 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	411 27
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	300 19
Drugs and medicines	585 49
Surgical instruments and appliances	350 76
Beer, wine and spirits	71 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,298 93
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	127 50
Fuel	1,479 77
Light: gas, oil and candles	344 89
Water supply	190 11
Clothing for patients	3 90
Ice	125 00
Salaries and wages	3,805 23
Taxes and insurance	29 75
Hay and straw	.....
Contingencies	886 29
Repairs, ordinary	1,126 98
Total	$12,858 82
Government grant for 1906	$1,076 27

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	12
Admitted	303
Total number under treatment	315
Discharged	279
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	17
	315

Sex.

Male	180
Female	135
	315

Revenue.

From the Province	$1,364 59
From the Town of Peterboro'	.....
From patients themselves for maintenace and treatment	2,943 23
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	112 00
From all other sources	820 10
Total	$5,239 92

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 486 56
Butter	259 53
Flour, bread and meal	147 40
Milk	102 00
Tea and coffee	91 73
Potatoes and other vegetables	265 85
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	349 79
Drugs and medicines	338 15
Surgical instruments and appliances	555 39
Beer, wine and spirits	20 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	185 54

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.—*Continued.*

Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances ...	90 85
Fuel ...	705 13
Light: gas, oil and candles...	96 25
Water supply ...	68 75
Hay and straw ...	26 00
Clothing for patients ...	68 68
Ice ...	36 00
Salaries and wages ...	889 55
Taxes and insurance ...	.....
Coffins and funerals ...	.....
Contingencies ...	162 57
Repairs, ordinary ...	321 92
Total ...	$5,267 64
Government grant for 1906...	$498 12

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905 ...	26
Admitted ...	413
Total number under treatment	439
Discharged ...	390
Died ...	29
Under treatment 30th September, 1906 ...	20
	439

Sex.

Male ...	200
Female ...	239
	439

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 977 29
From the Town of Windsor...	476 29
From the County of Essex...	133 13
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,013 40
Subscriptions, donations and bequests ...	539 37
From other sources not enumerated ...	257 72
Total ...	$6,397 20

Expenditures.

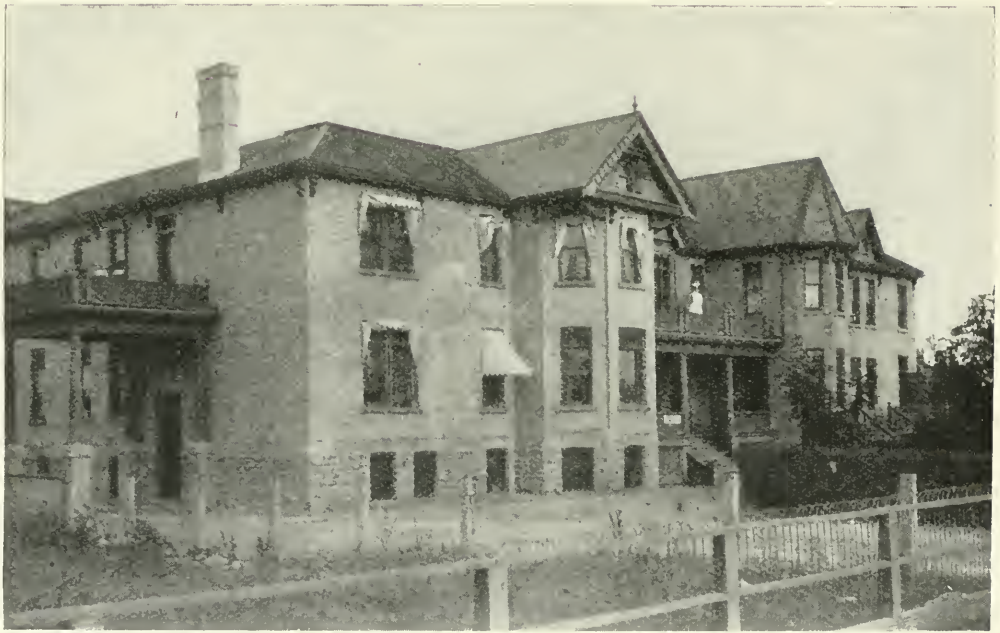
Butchers' meat ...	$ 870 42
Butter and eggs ...	597 74
Flour, bread and meal ...	225 80
Milk ...	498 73
Tea and coffee ...	227 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	140 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated ...	978 28
Drugs and medicines ...	546 59
Medical and surgical appliances ...	149 56
Surgical instruments ...	65 90
Beer, wine and spirits ...	214 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings ...	146 65
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances ...	96 19
Fuel ...	576 85
Light: gas, oil and candles...	251 46
Water supply ...	24 00
Hay and straw ...	147 74
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes ...	18 89
Ice ...	20 00
Salaries and wages ...	398 01
Taxes and insurance ...	53 84
Contingencies ...	109 75
Repairs, ordinary ...	49 73
Total ...	$6,407 89
Government grant for 1906...	$759 72

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905 ...	31
Admitted ...	466
Births in Hospital ...	37
Total under treatment ...	534
Discharged ...	462
Died ...	37
Under treatment 30th September, 1906 ...	35
	534



General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood

St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough

Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor

St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham

General Hospital, Stratford

Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas

St. Joseph's Hospital, Sudbury

General Hospital, Woodstock

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	221
Female	313
	534

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,242 46
From the Town of Chatham	53 35
From the County of Kent...	53 18
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,671 85
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	283 50
From other sources	704 92
Total	$8,009 26

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$628 75
Butter and eggs	618 71
Flour, bread and meal	353 42
Milk	560 68
Tea and coffee	60 09
Potatoes and other vegetables	175 50
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	844 68
Drugs and medicines	143 39
Medical and surgical appliances	267 82
Beer, wine and spirits	24 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	441 88
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	96 26
Fuel	888 30
Light: gas, oil and candles...	338 54
Ice supply	34 14
Salaries and wages	1,449 18
Taxes, insurance and interest	519 60
Contingencies	185 45
Repairs, ordinary	338 76
Total	$7,960 40
Government grant for 1906...	$1,155 54

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	36
Admitted	399
Births in Hospital	31
	466
Discharged	419
Died	23
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	24
	466

Sex.

Male	184
Female	282
	466

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 457 65
From the Town of Chatham...	36 70
From the County of Kent...	.....
From other municipalities ...	202 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	7,363 21
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	206 58
From all other sources	.....
Total	$8,266 14

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$388 41
Butter	456 16
Flour, bread and meal	276 75
Milk	367 94
Tea and coffee	180 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	310 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,040 00
Drugs and medicines	87 20
Surgical instruments and appliances	20 92
Beer, wine and spirits	15 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	376 40
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	30 57
Fuel	1,183 59
Light: gas, oil and candles...	667 42
Ice	39 50
Salaries and wages	2,434 60
Insurance	19 20
Contingencies	207 50
Repairs, ordinary	220 00
Total	$8,321 86
Government grant for 1906...	$471 92

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	23
Admitted	301
Number of births during the year	34
Total number under treatment	358
Discharged	296
Died	27
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	35
	358

Sex.

Male	174
Female	184
	358

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$437 64
From the City of Stratford	750 00
From the County of Perth	500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	50 00
From paying patients	6,162 48
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	100 31
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	612 29
From other sources	.....
	$8,612 72

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$697 04
Butter and eggs	440 08
Flour, bread and meal	169 43
Milk	74 44
Tea and coffee	74 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	102 16
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	674 29
Drugs and medicines	375 91
Surgical instruments and appliances	469 02
Beer, wine and spirits	69 38
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	125 32
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	85 63
Fuel	825 40
Light: gas, oil and candles	338 67
Water supply	65 00
Hay and straw	59 30
Clothing	.....
Ice	63 20
Salaries and wages	2,655 76
Taxes and insurance	43 00
Contingencies	500 78
Repairs, ordinary	296 89
Total	$8,205 10
Government grant for 1906	$371 66

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	13
Admitted	280
Births in the Hospital	43
Total number under treatment	336
Discharged	279
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	32
	336

Sex.

Male	200
Female	136
	336

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 335 94
From the City of St. Thomas	2,250 00
From paying patients themselves	3,591 64
Other sources	45
Total	$6,178 03

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 352 83
Butter and eggs	381 28
Flour, bread and meal	131 75
Milk	336 60
Tea and coffee	76 85
Potatoes and other vegteables	92 40
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	933 92
Drugs and medicines	428 32

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.—*Continued.*

Surgical instruments and appliances	265 55
Beer, wine and spirits	18 25
Bedding, etc.	301 29
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, cleaning appliances	56 67
Fuel	718 00
Light: gas, oil and candles	367 77
Water supply	15 60
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	2,223 45
Taxes and insurance	138 70
Contingencies	55 21
Repairs, ordinary	164 95
Total	$7,077 39
Government grant for 1906	$392 33

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	25
Admitted	335
Births in Hospital	13
Total number under treatment	373
Discharged	315
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	33
	373

Sex.

Male	214
Female	159
	373

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 910 23
From the Town of Owen Sound	600 00
Frm the County of Grey	.....
From other municipalities	224 85
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,817 04
From endowments, investments or other property belonging to the Hospital	.....
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	478 09
From all other sources not enumerated	489 68
	$6,519 80

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 339 75
Butter and eggs	276 62
Flour, bread and meal	222 34
Milk	74 86
Tea and coffee	27 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	91 77
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	382 54
Drugs and medicines	193 87
Medical and surgical appliances	170 75
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	21 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	42 86
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	80 15
Fuel	1,056 96
Light: oil and candles	180 63
Water supply	30 55
Hay and straw	105 83
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	22 00
Salaries and wages	1,888 05
Insurance and interest	2 55
Contingencies	221 56
Repairs, ordinary	216 43
Total	$5,648 57
Government grant for 1906	$645 82

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	23
Number admitted	468
Total number under treatment	491
Discharged	417
Died	24
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1905	50
	491

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	417
Female	74
	491

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 996 17
From the Town of Sudbury	.....
From paying patients themselves	3,698 73
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,197 00
Other sources	709 10
	$6,601 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 629 15
Butter and eggs	399 00
Flour, bread and meal	395 00
Milk	219 75
Tea and coffee	148 34
Potatoes and other vegetables	278 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	492 18
Drugs and medicines	275 99
Medical and surgical appliances	383 21
Beer, wine and spirits	72 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	379 69
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	50 28
Fuel	561 69
Light: gas, oil and candles	55 20
Water	39 00
Hay and straw	170 37
Clothing for patients	128 90
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	1,540 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	226 00
Repairs, ordinary	215 18
Coffins and funerals	.....
Total	$6,659 13

Government grant for 1906... $1,326 66

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	21
Admitted	296
Births	15
Total number under treatment	332
Discharged	287
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	24
	332

Sex.

Male	150
Female	182
	332

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 485 90
From the Town of Woodstock	800 00
From the County of Oxford	800 00
Income from endowments and investments	.....
From paying patients themselves	5,190 80
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	178 08
Received from other sources	.....
Total	$7,454 78

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 492 09
Butter	504 24
Flour, bread and meal	179 28
Milk	285 35
Tea and coffee	107 30
Potatoes and other vegetables	75 87
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	650 75
Drugs and medicine	285 06
Surgical appliances	222 05
Beer, wine and spirits	21 75
Bedding, etc.	91 61
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	122 84
Fuel	440 66
Light: gas, oil and candles	466 47
Water supply	.....
Ice	53 82
Salaries and wages	2,257 20
Insurance	25 38
Contingencies	615 55
Repairs, ordinary	235 63
Total	$7,132 99

Government grant for 1906... $477 21

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	12
Admitted	219
Births in Hospital	7
Total number under treatment	238
Discharged	190
Died	22
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	26
	238

Sex.

Male	141
Female	97
	238

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 697 97
From the Town of Berlin	1,500 00
From the County of Waterloo	250 00
From the Town of Waterloo	600 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	3,317 59
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	2,320 26
From other sources	2,500 00
	$11,185 82

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 486 01
Butter and eggs	243 63
Flour, bread and meal	194 87
Milk	409 08
Tea and coffee	90 52
Potatoes and other vegetables	135 35
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	778 95
Drugs and medicines	414 86
Medical and surgical appliances	779 99
Beer, wine and spirits	59 82
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	79 87
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	150 18
Fuel	1,309 20
Light: gas, oil and candles	399 81
Water	22 14
Ice supply	70 80
Salaries and wages	1,877 70
Taxes and insurance	135 00
Contingencies	2,802 32
Repairs, ordinary	293 31
Clothing, etc.	6 00
Total	$10,739 41
Government grant for 1906	$389 31

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	20
Admitted	300
Births in Hospital	35
Total number under treatment	355
Discharged	306
Died	22
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	27
	355

Sex.

Male	165
Female	190
	355

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,117 33
From the Town of Sarnia	500 00
From the County of Lambton	600 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,506 35
From property belonging to the Hospital	180 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	2,818 89
From all other sources	.....
Total	.....

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 717 41
Butter and eggs	473 09

GENERAL HOSPITAL, BERLIN.—*Continued.*

Flour, bread and meal	117 43	Fuel	1,114 30
Milk	454 70	Light: gas, oil, candles	359 83
Tea and coffee	.....	Laundry, etc.	737 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	248 40	Ice	48 57
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	761 96	Salaries and wages	2,101 01
Drugs and medicines	84 28	Taxes, insurance and interest	375 90
Surgical instruments and appliances	558 44	Contingencies	319 75
Beer, wine and spirits	94 75	Repairs, ordinary	573 44
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	369 16	Stationery and printing	65 33
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....	Total	$9,675 25
		Government grant for 1906	$1,037 32

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	22
Admitted	237
Births in Hospital	5
Total number under treatment	264
Discharged	215
Died	26
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	23
	264

Sex.

Male	142
Female	122
	264

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,181 04
From the Town of Barrie	300 00
From the County of Simcoe	400 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,616 15
From endowments, investments, etc.	30 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	807 46
From other sources	50 00
	$7,384 65

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 488 09
Butter and eggs	334 31
Flour, bread and meal	180 44
Milk	292 70
Tea and coffee	55 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	232 01
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,021 38
Drugs and medicines	276 86
Medical and surgical appliances	232 84
Beer, wine and spirits	17 35
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	310 42
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	46 20
Fuel	596 23
Light: gas, oil and candles	212 05
Water	40 00
Ice supply	6 00
Salaries and wages	1,889 10
Taxes and insurance	16 60
Contingencies	131 89
Repairs, ordinary	15 70
Coffins and funerals	125 27
Total	$6,520 35
Government grant for 1906	$1,050 36

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Admitted	542
Births in the Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	567

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	24

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.—*Continued.*

Discharged	498
Died	26
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	43
	567

Sex.

Male	268
Female	299
	567

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,403 57
From the Town of Cornwall...	.....
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	450 00
From other municipalities in the Province	75 00
From paying patients themselves	2,273 50
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,761 64
From other sources	315 30
Total	$7,279 01

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$ 925 63
Butter and eggs	712 00
Flour, bread and meal	598 45
Milk	475 00
Tea and coffee	210 28
Potatoes and other vegetables	490 30
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	605 35
Drugs and medicines	410 00
Medical and surgical appliances	215 75
Surgical instruments	22 00
Beer, wine and spirits	40 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	231 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	175 00
Fuel	1,128 85
Light: gas, oil and candles...	307 63
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	425 00
Taxes and insurance	53 40
Contingencies	370 85
Repairs, ordinary	258 05
Hay and straw	.....
Total	$7,673 54
Government grant for 1906...	$2,040 73

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	30
Admitted	369
Births in the Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	400
Discharged	349
Died	20
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	31
	400

Sex.

Male	210
Female	190
	400

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,759 10
From the Town of Cornwall...	.....
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	450 00
From other municipalities in the Province	190 00
From paying patients themselves	3,920 14
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	3,195 08
From other sources	19 71
	$9,534 03

Expenditures.

Butchers' meats and fish	$ 668 82
Butter and eggs	483 25

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.—*Continued.*

Flour, bread and meal	296 08
Milk	294 10
Tea and coffee	85 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	123 91
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	589 34
Drugs and medicines	273 22
Medical and surgical appliances	398 68
Surgical instruments	6 05
Beer, wine and spirits	33 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	316 82
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	45 78
Fuel	900 49
Light: gas, oil and candles	441 46
Salaries and wages	1,749 20
Insurance and interest	457 90
Contingencies	882 67
Repairs, ordinary	55 79
Printing, stationery, postage, telephone, etc.	209 88
Total	$8,312 24
Government grant for 1906	$1,676 97

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1904	121
Admitted	358
Total number under treatment	479
Discharged	253
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	114
	479

Sex.

Male	168
Female	211
	479

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$10,102 31
From the City of Toronto in payments of patients' maintenance	1,862 50
From the City of Hamilton	487 20
From other municipalities	2,115 00
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	
From paying patients themselves	45,245 27
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	9,477 78
From other sources	3,996 77
Total	$73,286 86

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$9,149 99
Butter and eggs	4,769 53
Flour, bread and meal	1,252 34
Milk	3,425 61
Tea and coffee	573 06
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,523 87
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4,544 45
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	1,364 40
Surgical instruments	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,932 08
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	583 26
Beer, wine and spirits	
Fuel	4,764 69
Light: oil, candles and electric light	1,155 03
Laundry	2,783 86
Horse Feed	819 36
Ice	158 39
Salaries and wages	18,824 36
Insurance	1,075 47
Freight and express	1,941 89
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	2,837 31
Contingencies	1,152 24
Repairs, ordinary	2,402 23
Travelling expenses	415 15
Total	$68,448 48
Government aid for 1906—	
Cottage Sanatorium	$2,716 47
Free Hospital for Consumptives	4,549 70

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	15
Admitted	646
Number of births in Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	664
Discharged	601
Died	24
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	39
	664

Sex.

Male	643
Female	21
	664

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$.....
From the Town of Kenora	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients	2,413 51
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	64 52
Other sources	9,529 63
Total	$12,007 66

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 600 56
Butter and eggs	485 52
Flour, bread and meal	533 47
Milk	655 73
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,791 78
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	1,345 94
Beer, wine and spirits	28 35
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	433 20
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	75 00
Fuel	504 39
Light: gas, oil and candles	.....
Water supply	.....
Ice	42 00
Salaries and wages	4,761 20
Contingencies	763 81
Repairs, ordinary	358 45
Taxes and insurance	.....
Total	$13,379 40

Government aid for 1906 ..... $1,865 87

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	14
Admitted	285
Births in Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	300
Discharged	274
Died	9
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	17
	300

Sex.

Male	233
Female	67
	300

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 438 88
From Dominion Government for treatment of Indians	43 50
From the Town of Kenora	2 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,888 75
From subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,304 83
From other sources	1,092 38
Total	$6,770 34

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 534 02
Butter and eggs	251 15
Flour, bread and meal	195 60
Milk	223 23
Tea and coffee	112 32
Potatoes and other vegetables	102 75
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	325 10
Drugs and medicines	52 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	54 24
Beer, wine, spirits and mineral water	44 85

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, KENORA.—*Continued.*

Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	232 03
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	102 14
Fuel	358 20
Light: gas, oil and candles	38 90
Clothing for patients	85 00
Ice	40 50
Salaries and wages	1,860 15
Insurance and interest	687 96
Contingencies	1,270 78
Repairs, ordinary	217 85
Feed	136 80
Total	$6,925 57
Government grant for 1906	$853 50

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	25
Admitted	618
Births in the Hospital	5
Total number under treatment	648
Discharged	546
Died	39
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	63
	648

Sex.

Male	504
Female	144
	648

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,037 14
From the City of Sault Ste. Marie	650 00
From other municipalities	150 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,633 75
Income from endowments	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,238 45
From other sources not enumerated	850 00
Total	$10,559 34

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,350 00
Butter and eggs	750 21
Flour, bread and meal	600 00
Milk	840 20
Tea and coffee	200 14
Potatoes and other vegetables	250 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	821 16
Drugs and medicines	750 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	130 00
Beer, wine and spirits	200 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	300 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	200 00
Fuel	1,020 00
Light: gas, oil and candles	50 00
Water supply	60 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	200 00
Ice	40 00
Salaries and wages	2,400 17
Contingencies	500 24
Hay and straw	.....
Repairs, ordinary	800 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Total	$11,462 12
Government grant for 1906	$1,836 80

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	10
Admitted	163
Births in Hospital	3
Total under treatment	173

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW.—*Continued.*

Discharged	152
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	9
	173

Sex.

Male	111
Female	62
	173

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 375 30
From the Town of Renfrew	300 00
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	100 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	2,158 31
From endowments, investments, etc.	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	91 90
From all other sources	55 70
Total	$3,281 21

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 211 99
Butter and eggs	165 69
Flour, bread and meal	123 90
Milk	126 58
Tea and coffee	31 68
Potatoes and other vegetables	43 49
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	259 26
Drugs and medicines	89 51
Medical and surgical appliances	247 96
Beer, wine and spirits	4 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	33 94
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	17 30
Fuel	374 89
Light: gas, oil and candles	100 85
Water supply	24 52
Ice supply	10 75
Salaries and wages	975 92
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	120 50
Repairs, ordinary	60 50
Total	$3,023 23
Government grant for 1906	$526 68

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, THESSALON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	5
Admitted	93
Births in Hospital	4
Total number under treatment	102
Discharged	95
Died	5
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	2
	102

Sex.

Male	44
Female	58
	102

Revenue.

From the Province	$ 380 95
From the Town of Thessalon	100 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,175 60
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	.....
From other sources	.....
Total	$1.656 55

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$85 74
Butter and eggs	79 55
Flour, bread and meal	35 68
Milk	72 00
Tea and coffee	22 90
Potatoes and other vegetables	13 07
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	168 31
Drugs and medicines	88 14
Surgical instruments and appliances	73 20
Beer, wine and spirits	1 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	24 29
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	32 18
Fuel	166 96
Light: gas, oil and candles	46 55
Water supply	15 00
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	18 50
Salaries and wages	579 39
Taxes and insurance	30 00
Contingencies	216 19
Repairs, ordinary	12 90
Total	$1,781 55
Government grant for 1906	$222 98

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	13
Admitted	224
Births in Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	238
Discharged	210
Died	15
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	3
	238

Sex.

Male	114
Female	124
	238

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 491 01
From the Town of Lindsay	600 00
From the County of Victoria	1,200 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,296 25
Income from endowments	752 81
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	108 95
From other sources not enumerated	752 98
Total	$7,202 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 503 94
Butter	389 18
Flour, bread and meal	134 17
Milk	283 35
Tea and coffee	58 94
Potatoes and other vegetables	85 29
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	408 19
Drugs and medicines, medical and surgical appliances	656 98
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	19 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	100 31
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	89 94
Fuel	664 31
Light: gas, oil and candles	192 41
Water supply	85 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	5 50
Ice	50 00
Salaries and wages	2,410 33
Contingencies	423 55
Repairs, ordinary	265 60
Taxes and insurance	50 50
Total	$6,877 09
Government grant for 1906	$707 88

JOHN McKELLAR GENERAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	22
Admitted	852
Number of births in Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	875
Discharged	712
Died	79
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	84
	875

Sex.

Male	704
Female	171
	875

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,262 03
From the Town of Fort William	2,000 00
From other municipalities	60 00
From paying patients	5,372 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	655 15
Other sources	4,538 80
Total	$13,887 98

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 816 84
Butter	.....
Flour, bread and meal	349 37
Milk	916 05
Tea and coffee	.....

JOHN McKELLAR GENERAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, FORT WILLIAM.—*Continued.*

Potatoes and other vegetables	.....	Light: gas, oil and candles...	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,999 21	Printing and stationery	70 30
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	1,327 32	Clothing for patients	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	132 15	Salaries and wages	5,848 35
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....	Contingencies	721 10
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....	Repairs, ordinary	542 44
Fuel	1,020 55	Taxes, insurance, interest	363 72
		Total	$14,460 25
		Government grant for 1906...	$2,651 37

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WALKERTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	5
Number admitted	110
Number of births	3
Total number under treatment	118
Discharged	93
Died	9
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	16
	118

Sex.

Male	50
Female	68
	118

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 281 86
From the Town of Walkerton	.....
From the County of Bruce	750 00
From other municipalities of the Province	.....
From paying patients	2,039 58
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	914 25
From other sources, not enumerated	17 75
Total	$4,003 44

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 168 00
Butter and eggs	224 57
Flour, bread and meal	79 30
Milk	124 00
Tea and coffee	34 16
Potatoes and other vegetables	38 99
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	235 77
Drugs and medicines	243 97
Medical and surgical appliances	138 49
Beer, wine and spirits	22 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	127 32
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	29 73
Fuel	399 13
Light: gas, oil and candles	162 30
Water supply	.....
Ice supply	25 00
Salaries and wages	1,617 05
Taxes and insurance	66 00
Contingencies	352 74
Repairs, ordinary	92 84
Total	$4,181 76
Government grant for 1906...	$280 65

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	11
Admitted	318
Births in Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	330
Discharged	278
Died	26
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	26
	330

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	272
Female	58
	330

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 587 37
From the Town of North Bay	800 00
From Lady Minto Fund	400 00
From C. P. Ry. as a grant	100 00
From T. & N. O. Ry. as a grant	100 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,975 48
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	29 00
From other sources	464 23
Total	$5,447 08

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 234 01
Butter and eggs	220 05
Flour, bread and meal	125 45
Milk	492 71
Tea and coffee	55 05
Potatoes and other vegetables	39 83
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	381 66
Drugs and medicines	246 97
Surgical instruments and appliances	95 20
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	125 65
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	9 00
Fuel	184 85
Light: gas, oil and candles	161 31
Water supply	90 00
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	2,451 09
Taxes and insurance	147 00
Contingencies	508 59
Repairs, ordinary	76 15
Total	$5,644 57
Government grant for 1906	$974 14

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MIDLAND.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	7
Admitted	100
Births in Hospital	4
Total number under treatment	111
Discharged	100
Died	3
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	8
	111

Sex.

Male	78
Female	33
	111

Revenue.

From the Province	$ 128 75
From the Towns of Midland and Penetang	500 00
From the County of Simcoe	400 00
From other municipalities	75 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,044 27
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	920 34
From other sources	282 85
Total	$3,351 21

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 177 99
Butter and eggs	167 31
Flour, bread and meal	103 06
Milk	92 10
Tea and coffee	25 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	58 35
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	145 32
Drugs and medicines	69 32
Surgical instruments and appliances	277 38
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	304 75
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	47 81
Fuel	269 51
Light: gas, oil and candles	98 96
Water supply	83 96
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	3 05
Salaries and wages	1,070 08
Taxes and insurance	.....
Sundries	241 78
Contingencies	9 80
Repairs, ordinary	7 60
Total	$3,244 69
Government grant for 1906	$312 54

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, SMITH'S FALLS.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	11
Admitted	185
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	196
Discharged	172
Died	13
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	11
	196

Sex.

Male	98
Female	98
	196

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 467 02
From the Town of Smith's Falls for patients' maintenance	100 00
From paying patients themselves	1,218 87
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	267 14
From other sources	549 62
Total	$2,602 65

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 247 58
Butter and eggs	129 03
Flour, bread and meal	84 76
Milk	96 20
Tea and coffee	54 49
Potatoes and other vegetables	60 43
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	303 38
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	84 00
Surgical instruments	80 87
Beer, wine and spirits	17 45
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	496 05
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	30 91
Fuel	687 50
Light: gas, oil and candles	111 50
Water	25 00
Ice	30 00
Salaries and wages	20 00
Taxes and insurance	63 97
Contingencies	25 24
Repairs, ordinary	18 40
Clothing for Sisters	27 70
Total	$2,694 46
Government aid for 1906	$573 56

FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, WESTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	30
Admitted	149
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	179
Discharged	72
Died	62
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	45
	179

Sex.

Male	112
Female	67
	179

Revenue.

From the Province	$2,416 50
From the City of Toronto	5,472 50
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,261 74
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	4,353 12
From other sources	30 00
Total	$13,533 86

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,892 75
Butter and eggs	975 75
Flour, bread and meal	355 43
Milk	1,015 55
Tea and coffee	161 97
Potatoes and other vegetables	365 78
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,068 19
Drugs and medicines	495 96
Surgical instruments and appliances	132 42
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	726 06
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	109 97
Fuel	1,061 01

FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, WESTON.—*Continued.*

Light: gas, oil and candles...	286 54	Freight, express and cartage...	125 99
Laundry	1,025 92	Contingencies	325 86
Advertising, stationery and postage	2,575 81	Repairs, ordinary	533 07
Ice	130 50	Total	$18,698 95
Salaries and wages	4,989 94		
Taxes and insurance	344 48	Government grant for 1906...	$3,234 43

MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1905	.....
Admitted	30
Total number under treatment	30
Discharged	12
Died	1
Under treatment 30th September, 1906	17
	30

Sex.

Male	16
Female	14
	30

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario $.....	
From the City of Hamilton for patients' maintenance...	738 80
From paying patients themselves	96 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	.....
From other sources	.....
Total	$834 80

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	
Butter and eggs	
Flour, bread and meal	
Milk	$332 10
Tea and coffee	
Potatoes and other vegetables	
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	213 51
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	609 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	104 43
Fuel	29 75
Light: gas, oil and candles ...	16 10
Water	782 97
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	1,116 02
Taxes and insurance	78 32
Sundries	708 04
Laundry	90 47
Stable equipment and supplies	399 26
Tents and fixtures	224 61
Total	$5,205 38
Government aid for 1906	$331 28

General Hospital, Sarnia

Royal Victoria Hospital, Barrie

Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall

General Hospital, Cornwall

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, ALMONTE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1905	2
Admitted	96
Births in Hospital	12
Total number under treatment...	110
Discharged	99
Died	9
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	2
	110

Sex.

Male	49
Female	61
	110

Revenue.

From the Province	.....
From the Town of Almonte ...	$121 00
From the County of Lanark ...	80 00
From other municipalities	40 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,042 10
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	2,218 55
From other sources	1,101 00
Total	$4.602 65

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, Butter, Flour, bread and milk, Milk, Tea and coffee, Potatoes and other vegetables, Groceries and provisions not enumerated	784 34
Drugs and medicines	96 62
Surgical instruments and appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	270 08
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	198 10
Light—gas, oil and candles ...	69 40
Salaries and wages	1,559 45
Taxes and insurance	30 91
Contingencies	174 35
Repairs, ordinary	115 84
Total	$3.299 09
Government grant for 1906 ...	275 20

year:

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The following institutions having complied with the Statutory requirements, are entitled to government aid at the rate of $1.50 per week for each patient's stay.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Stay of Patients.	Amount payable to each institution for the year 1906.
			$ c.
Muskoka Free Hospital	Gravenhurst	3,033¼ weeks	4,549 70
Toronto Free Hospital	Weston	2,156⅔ "	3,234 43
Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	220⅔ "	331 28
Total for 1906			$8,115 41

CITY HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, and previous residence of the inmates has been summarized as under:

Sex.

Male	1,931
Female	3,587
	5,518

Former Residence.

Received from cities and towns in which Refuges are located	4,031
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located	486
Received from other counties in the Province	862
Immigrants and foreigners	139
	5,518

TABLE No. 1.

SCHEDULE B.—Table I. gives a summary of the operations of each Refuge during the year.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1905.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total No. under lodgement during the year ending 30th Sept., 1906.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	No. of persons remaining in Refuges on 30th Sept., 1906.
House of Industry	Toronto	141	168	309	148	15	146
House of Providence	"	462	296	758	217	51	490
Home for Incurables	"	131	40	171	4	28	139
St. John's Hospital	"	13	195	208	189	5	14
Convalescent Home	"	24	212	236	218	1	17
The Church Home	"	24	9	33	5	3	25
The Haven	"	61	280	341	266	10	65
Old Folks' Home	"	30	6	36	3	3	30
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	114	50	164	52	.....	112
Aged Men's Home	"	25	5	30	1	4	25
Aged Women's Home	"	58	26	84	19	8	57
Industrial Refuge	"	35	7	42	5	.....	37
S. A. Rescue Home	"	34	78	112	65	5	42
House of Refuge	Hamilton	97	53	150	38	17	95
Home for Aged Women	"	35	3	38	.....	2	36
St. Peter's Home	"	24	14	38	8	6	24
House of Industry	Kingston	40	55	95	55	5	35
House of Providence	"	171	133	304	87	29	188
Home for Friendless Women	"	21	76	97	50	26	21
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	104	73	177	63	11	103
Home for Aged People	"	81	36	117	19	15	83
Convalescent Home	"	3	27	30	25	1	4
Home for Incurables	"	29	34	63	17	16	30
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	91	59	150	41	7	102
St. Charles' Hospice	"	200	79	279	54	27	198
Home for the Aged	"	29	29	58	26	.....	32
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	22	7	29	6	3	20
Home for Friendless Women	"	38	53	91	49	2	40
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	217	243	460	261	1	198
Home for Incurables	"	18	6	24	.....	8	16
House of Providence	Guelph	66	30	96	24	8	64
The Elliott Home	"	8	9	17	5	1	11
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas'	21	10	31	9	.....	22
House of Providence	Dundas	155	69	224	50	16	158
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	18	28	46	25	3	18
The Widows' Home	Brantford	11	6	17	2	1	14
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	9	5	14	4	1	9
The Protestant Home	Peterboro	23	11	34	7	5	22
House of Providence	"	72	79	151	62	5	84
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	25	17	42	15	3	24
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	9	3	12	1	1	10
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	22	1	23	1	2	20
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	50	20	70	7	9	54
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	12	5	17	6	3	8
Totals for 1906		2,873	2,645	5,518	2,209	367	2,942
Totals for 1905		2,743	2,764	5,507	2,287	374	2,846

TABLE No. 11.

Shows the aggregate stay of inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	309	57,069	184
House of Providence	"	758	173,326	228
Home for Incurables	"	171	49,381	288
St. John's Hospital	"	208	6,534	31
Convalescent Home	"	236	8,737	37
The Church Home	"	33	8,556	259
The Haven	"	341	24,633	72
Old Folks' Home	"	36	10,894	303
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	164	40,793	248
Aged Men's Home	"	30	9,420	314
Aged Women's Home	"	84	20,171	240
Industrial Refuge	"	42	12,998	309
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	112	11,025	98
House of Refuge	Hamilton	150	36,222	241
Home for Aged Women	"	38	13,068	344
St. Peter's Home	"	38	9,127	240
House of Industry	Kingston	95	15,375	162
House of Providence	"	304	72,424	238
Home for Friendless Women	"	97	7,855	81
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	177	38,562	217
Home for Aged People	"	117	29,792	254
Convalescent Home	"	30	1,751	58
Home for Incurables	"	63	12,111	192
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	150	37,858	252
St. Charles' Hospice	"	279	71,480	256
Home for the Aged	"	58	11,401	196
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	29	7,263	250
Home for Friendless Women	"	91	13,039	143
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	460	73,992	161
Home for Incurables	"	24	6,269	261
House of Providence	Guelph	96	24,032	250
The Elliott Home	"	17	3,368	210
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	31	7,997	258
House of Providence	Dundas	224	59,225	264
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	46	7,606	165
The Widows' Home	Brantford	17	4,630	272
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	14	3,170	226
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	34	8,691	255
House of Providence	"	151	30,404	201
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	42	10,073	240
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	12	3,878	323
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	23	754	33
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	70	19,097	272
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	17	4,017	236
Totals for 1906		5,518	1,078,068	195
Totals for 1905		5,507	1,047,687	189

Table No. III.

Showing the cost of maintaining the Refuges.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
		$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
House of Industry	Toronto	57,069	5,792 61	5,361 95	*11,154 56	.1954
House of Providence	"	173,326	20,000 50	19,397 80	39,398 30	.2273
Home for Incurables	"	49,381	8,655 13	18,002 10	26,657 23	.5398
St. John's Hospital	"	6,534	2,878 21	6,614 51	9,492 72	1.4528
Convalescent Home	"	8,737	3,420 18	4,060 62	7,480 80	.8562
The Church Home	"	8,556	1,312 09	1,555 92	2,868 01	.3352
The Haven	"	28,328	3,207 55	6,168 35	9,375 90	.3397
Old Folks' Home	"	10,894	1,975 05	3,172 76	5,147 81	.4725
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	40,793	2,770 50	4,994 61	7,765 11	.1903
Aged Men's Home	"	9,420	1,506 13	2,718 94	4,225 07	.4485
Aged Women's Home	"	20,171	3,036 72	6,011 21	9,047 93	.4485
Industrial Refuge	"	12,998	2,340 12	3,358 12	5,698 24	.4383
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	14,346	1,300 44	2,982 41	4,282 85	.2985
House of Refuge	Hamilton	36,222	3,735 89	6,508 92	10,244 81	.2828
Home for Aged Women	"	13,068	1,769 33	3,031 17	4,800 50	.3673
St. Peter's Home	"	9,127	885 53	2,223 09	3,108 62	.3405
House of Industry	Kingston	15,375	1,236 27	1,779 96	3,016 23	.1955
House of Providence	"	72,424	9,712 32	9,546 29	19,258 61	.2659
Home for Friendless Women	"	9,981	797 37	1,540 47	2,337 84	.2342
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	38,562	6,817 73	11,907 45	18,725 18	.4855
Home for Aged People	"	29,792	4,325 65	5,275 49	9,601 14	.3222
Convalescent Home	"	1,751	272 36	772 89	1,045 25	.5969
Home for Incurables	"	12,111	2,111 38	4,838 06	6,949 44	.5738
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	37,858	5,731 69	10,681 42	16,413 11	.4335
St. Charles' Hospital	"	71,480	9,085 97	5,043 33	14,129 30	.1976
Home for the Aged	"	11,401	885 96	4,359 56	5,245 52	.4601
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	7,263	1,718 43	3,846 36	5,564 79	.7661
Home for Friendless Women	"	11,743	1,674 95	6,077 27	7,752 22	.6601
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	73,992	5,614 30	8,661 85	14,276 15	.1929
Home for Incurables	"	6,269	993 33	3,407 06	4,400 39	.7019
House of Providence	Guelph	24,032	2,312 70	1,712 70	4,025 40	.1675
The Elliott Home	"	3,368	855 02	2,112 12	2,967 14	.8809
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	7,997	930 59	1,375 23	2,305 82	.2883
House of Providence	Dundas	59,225	7,186 59	4,813 30	11,999 89	.2026
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	7,606	989 53	1,923 42	2,912 95	.3829
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,630	382 87	597 51	980 38	.2117
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,170	195 40	737 29	932 69	.2942
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	8,691	908 39	1,236 63	2,145 02	.2468
House of Providence	"	30,404	2,363 71	2,608 85	4,972 56	.1635
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	10,073	1,281 58	1,672 48	*2,954 06	.2932
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	3,878	830 39	431 34	1,261 73	.3523
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	754	166 58	571 65	738 23	.9790
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	19,097	2,028 15	1,183 42	3,211 57	.1629
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	4,017	471 72	503 29	975 01	.2427
Totals for 1906		1,085,914	136,466 91	195,379 17	331,846 08	.3055
Totals for 1905		1,035,944	127,855 45	170,389 30	298,342 75	.2789

*House of Industry, Toronto.—Exclusive of outdoor relief, which amounted to $10,049.40
*Home for the Friendless, Windsor.— " " " " " " 921.03

TABLE No. IV.

Shows the basis upon which Statutory aid is granted.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rates is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Computation at 7 cents per day.	Computation at 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1906.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
House of Industry	Toronto	57,069	.....	18,635 17	3,994 83	.....	3,994 83
House of Providence	"	173,326	.....	27,495 51	12,132 82	.....	12,132 82
Home for Incurables	"	49,381	.....	18,404 35	5,323 50	.....	5,323 50
St. John's Hospital	"	6,534	.....	8,638 55	980 10	.....	980 10
Convalescent Home	"	8,630	107	7,564 03	604 10	2 14	606 24
The Church Home	"	8,556	.....	2,349 55	598 92	.....	598 92
The Haven	"	22,300	2,333	7,735 51	1,561 00	46 66	1,607 66
Old Folks' Home	"	10,894	.....	4,606 02	762 58	.....	762 58
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	38,422	2,371	5,263 97	2,689 54	47 42	2,736 96
Aged Men's Home	"	9,420	.....	2,939 18	659 40	.....	659 40
Aged Women's Home	"	20,171	.....	5,402 95	1,411 97	.....	1,411 97
Industrial Refuge	"	12,998	.....	4,338 50	909 86	.....	909 86
S. A. Rescue Home	"	8,170	2,855	4,007 35	571 90	57 10	629 00
House of Refuge	Hamilton	36,222	.....	7,648 72	2,535 54	.....	2,535 54
Home for Aged Women	"	13,068	.....	3,772 75	914 76	.....	914 76
St. Peter's Home	"	9,127	.....	2,001 68	638 89	.....	638 89
House of Industry	Kingston	15,238	137	2,849 15	1,066 66	2 74	1,069 40
House of Providence	"	72,424	.....	14,655 08	5,069 68	.....	5,069 68
Home for Friendless Women	"	3,395	4,460	2,156 26	237 65	89 20	326 85
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	38,562	.....	15,476 37	2,699 34	.....	2,699 34
Home for Aged People	"	29,792	.....	7,012 51	2,085 44	.....	2,085 44
Convalescent Home	"	1,751	.....	1,070 18	122 57	.....	122 57
Home for Incurables	"	12,111	.....	5,622 97	847 77	.....	847 77
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	37,858	.....	11,206 00	2,650 06	.....	2,650 06
St. Charles' Hospice	"	71,180	.....	9,050 88	5,003 60	.....	5,003 60
Home for the Aged	"	11,101	.....	5,383 21	798 07	.....	798 07
Refuge Branch Orphans' Home	"	7,263	.....	5,697 18	508 41	.....	508 41
Home for Friendless Women	"	10,525	2,504	6,986 03	736 75	50 08	786 83
Refuge Branch of Our Lady of Charity	"	56,603	17,389	10,123 10	3,962 21	347 78	4,309 99
Home for Incurables	"	6,269	.....	4,130 86	138 83	.....	138 83
House of Providence	Guelph	24,032	.....	2,590 72	1,682 24	.....	1,682 24
The Elliott Home	"	3,368	.....	2,797 49	235 76	.....	235 76
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	7,997	.....	1,663 11	559 79	.....	559 79
House of Providence	Dundas	59,225	.....	8,959 12	1,145 75	.....	1,145 75
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	7,606	.....	2,445 87	532 42	.....	532 42
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,630	.....	641 66	321 10	.....	321 10
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,170	.....	638 46	221 90	.....	221 90
The Protestant Home	Peterboro'	8,691	.....	1,746 33	608 37	.....	608 37
House of Providence	"	30,101	.....	3,380 36	2,128 28	.....	2,128 28
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	10,023	50	1,535 22	701 61	1 00	702 61
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	3,878	.....	946 70	271 46	.....	271 46
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	754	.....	837 82	52 78	.....	52 78
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	19,097	.....	1,936 30	1,336 79	.....	1,336 79
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	4,017	.....	636 22	281 19	.....	281 19
Totals for 1906		1,045,852	32,206	263,009 61	75,599 19	641 12	76,243 31
Totals for 1905		992,206	18,872	240,158 62	69,851 15	977 44	70,828 59

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	141
Admitted	168
Total number of inmates	309
Discharged	148
Died	15
In residence, 30th September, 1906	146
	309

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto	308
From the County of York and other counties	1
Immigrants and foreigners	.....
	309

Sex.

Male	248
Female	61
	309

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 4,060 14
From the City of Toronto	14,000 00
From inmates	974 52
Income from property belonging to the House	1,039 60
Subscriptions and donations...	1,643 50
From other sources	977 85
Total	$22,695 61

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,792 61
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	646 07
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,826 79
Salaries and wages	1,563 00
Repairs	647 02
Other expenditures	679 07
Outdoor and casual poor	10,049 40
Total	$21,203 96
Government aid for 1906	$3,994 83

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	462
Admitted	296
Total	758
Discharged	217
Died	51
In residence, 30th September, 1906	490
	758

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	724
County of York	2
Other counties in Ontario	32
	758

Sex.

Male	298
Female	460
	758

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$11,694 48
From the City of Toronto ...	8,500 00
Other municipalities	79 17
From inmates, in payment of board	3,771 27
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	8,207 49
From other sources	6,937 58
Total	$39,189 99

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$20,000 50
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	3,721 93
Fuel, light and cleaning	5,648 35
Wages	1,152 90
Ordinary repairs	3,489 89
Live stock and feed for same	1,269 87
Other expenditures	4,114 86
Total	$39,398 30
Government aid for 1906	$12,132 82

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	131
Admitted	40
Total number of inmates	171
Discharged	4
Died	28
In residence, 30th September, 1906	139
	171

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto	162
From the County of York and other counties	9
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	171

Sex.

Male	88
Female	83
	171

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,373 90
From the City of Toronto ...	4,000 00
From other municipalities ...	.....
Payments from inmates	8,058 65
Income from property belonging to the Home	1,165 40
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	5,166 80
Other sources	13 50
Total	$23,778 25

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$8,655 13
Clothing and furnishings	2,032 53
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,565 11
Salaries and wages	6,822 10
Repairs, ordinary	3,380 30
Medicine and medical comforts	904 28
Other expenses	1,297 78
Total	$26,657 23
Government aid for 1906	$5,323 50

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	13
Admitted	195
Total number of inmates	208
Discharged	189
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1906	14
	208

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	139
County of York	4
Other counties	55
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	10
	208

Sex.

Females	208
	208

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 794 40
From the City of Toronto	295 50
From other municipalities	.....
From the inmates	7,456 62
Subscriptions	765 68
Other sources	120 75
Total	$9,432 95

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,878 21
Furniture and furnishings ...	171 90
Fuel, gas and cleaning	1,404 68
Salaries and wages	2,045 30
Repairs, ordinary	859 82
Medicine and medical comforts	574 91
Other expenses	1,557 90
Total	$9,492 72
Government aid for 1906	$980 10

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	24
Admitted	212
Total number of inmates	236
Discharged	218
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1906	17
	236

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	210
County of York	4
Other counties	14
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	8
	236

Sex.

Male	13
Female	223
	236

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 590 35
From the City of Toronto ...	1,019 50
Payment from inmates	6,340 95
Income from property belonging to the Home	87 18
Subscriptions and donations...	43 60
Other sources	72 80
Total	$8,154 38

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,420 18
Furnishings, etc.	493 88
Fuel, light and cleaning	854 60
Salaries and wages	1,725 65
Ordinary repairs, etc.	346 32
Other expenses	640 17
Total	$7,480 80
Government aid for 1906	$606 24

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	24
Admitted	9
Total number of inmates	33
Discharged	5
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1906	25
	33

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	28
Other counties of Ontario	4
Immigrants, etc.	1
	33

Sex.

Male	9
Female	24
	33

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	.....
From the City of Toronto ...	130 00
From other municipalities ...	.....
From payments made by inmates	2,110 00
Income from property belonging to the Home	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	109 55
Total	$2,349 55

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,312 09
Clothing and furnishings	96 04
Fuel, light and cleaning, etc.	556 67
Salaries and wages	637 51
Repairs	36 56
Other expenses	229 14
Total	$2,868 01
Government aid for 1906	$598 92

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	61
Admitted	280
Total number of inmates	341
Discharged	266
Deaths	10
In residence, 30th September, 1906	65
	341

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	280
Other cities and counties	55
County of York	1
Immigrants, etc.	5
	341

Sex.

Male (infants)	30
Female	311
	341

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,659 24
From the City of Toronto	1,465 00
From inmates	1,330 08
Income from laundry, etc. ...	3,819 88
Subscriptions and donations...	1,120 55
From other sources	.....
Total	$9,394 75

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,207 55
Clothing, furnishings, etc. ...	755 72
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. ...	1,869 09
Salaries and wages	1,686 97
Repairs	1,150 63
Other expenses	705 94
Total	$9,375 90
Government aid for 1906.....	$1,697 66

THE OLD FOLKS' HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	30
Admitted	6
Total number of inmates	36
Discharged	3
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1906	30
	36

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	35
County of York	0
Other counties	1
	36

Sex.

Females	36
	36

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 755 30
From the City of Toronto	150 00
Payments of inmates	2,179 25
Income from property belonging to the Home	56 50
Subscriptions, donations and income	1,977 80
Other sources	251 47
Total	$5,361 32

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,975 05
Clothing and furnishings	162 43
Fuel, light and cleaning	739 02
Salaries and wages	1,391 10
Repairs	675 01
Other expenses	205 20
Total	$5,147 81
Government aid for 1906	$762 58

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	114
Admitted	50
Total number of inmates	164
Discharged	52
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	112
	164

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto	157
From the County of York and other counties	5
Immigrants and foreigners	2
	164

Sex.

Female	164
	164

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,477 61
From the City of Toronto.....	300 00
From inmates	210 00
Subscriptions and donations...	535 00
From other sources	4,218 97
Total	$7,741 58

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,770 59
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	920 12
Fuel, light and cleaning	985 40
Salaries and wages	825 00
Repairs	105 29
Other expenditures	2,158 89
Total	$7,765 11
Government aid for 1906 ...	$2,736 96

AGED MEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	25
Admitted	5
Total	30
Discharged	1
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1906	25
	30

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	27
County of York and other counties	3
	30

Sex.

Male	30
	30

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 663 60
From the City of Toronto ...	150 00
From payments made by inmates	2,263 25
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	506 92
Received from all other sources	19 01
Total	$3,602 78

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,506 13
Clothing and furnishings	208 68
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. ...	506 60
Salaries and wages	1,514 25
Repairs	153 69
Other expenses	335 72
Total	$4,225 07
Government aid for 1906	$659 40

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	58
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates	84
Discharged	19
Deaths	8
In residence, 30th September, 1906	57
	84

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	78
Other cities and counties	5
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	84

Sex.

Female	84
	84

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$.....
From the City of Toronto	150 00
From inmates	5,049 09
Subscriptions and donations...	93 77
From other sources	110 09
Total	$5,492 95

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,036 72
Clothing, furnishings, etc. ...	819 89
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. ...	898 67
Salaries and wages	2,778 93
Repairs	594 12
Other expenses	919 60
Total	$6,011 21
Government aid for 1906	$1,411 97

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ..	35
Admitted	7
Total number of inmates	42
Discharged	5
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	37
	42

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto ...	42
From the County of York and other counties	.....
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	.....
	42

Sex.

Female	42
	42

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 822 01
From the City of Toronto ...	175 00
Payments from inmates	.....
Subscriptions, donations and income	919 76
Laundry, sewing, etc. ...	3,243 74
Total	$5,160 51

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,340 12
Clothing and furnishings	264 66
Fuel, light and cleaning	770 36
Salaries and wages	1,345 05
Repairs, ordinary	133 38
Medicine and medical comforts	65 20
Other expenses	779 47
Total	$5,698 24
Government aid for 1906	$909 86

S. A. RESCUE HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	34
Admitted	78
Total number of inmates	112
Discharged	65
Deaths	5
in residence, 30th September, 1906	42
	112

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	79
Other cities and counties	33
County of York	.....
Immigrants, etc.	.....
	112

Sex.

Male	25
Female	87
	112

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 497 20
From the City of Toronto ...	150 00
From inmates	.....
Income from laundry	3,245 03
Subscriptions and donations...	612 32
From other sources	.....
Total	$4,504 55

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,300 44
Clothing, furnishings, etc.....	.....
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. ...	2,307 16
Salaries and wages	675 25
Repairs	.....
Other expenses	.....
Total	$4,282 85
Government aid for 1906	$629 00

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	97
Admitted	53
Total number of inmates	150
Discharged	38
Died	17
In residence, 30th September, 1906	95
	150

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	149
County of Wentworth and other counties	1
	150

Sex.

Male	104
Female	46
	150

Receipts

From the Government of Ontario	$2,596 09
From the City of Hamilton ...	6,998 06
From the municipalities	.....
From the inmates	650 66
Subscriptions, donations of private indivduals	.....
From all other sources	.....
Total	$10,244 81

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,735 89
Clothing, furnishings, etc. ...	345 54
Fuel, gas, etc.	2,086 74
Salaries and wages	2,601 08
Ordinary repairs	637 60
Other expenses, taxes, etc. ...	837 96
Total	$10,244 81
Government aid for 1906	$2,535 54

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	35
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates	38
Number discharged	.....
Number of deaths	2
In residence, 30th September, 1906	36
	38

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	38
	38

Sex.

Female	38
	38

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 918 89
From the City of Hamilton ...	393 78
Income from property	1,184 80
From the inmates	.....
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	1,667 22
From all other sources	526 95
Total	$4,691 64

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,769 33
Clothing, furnishing, etc.	400 51
Fuel, gas, etc.	539 66
Salaries and wages	1,467 30
Ordinary repairs	205 33
Other expenses and out-door relief	418 37
Total	$4,800 59
Government aid for 1906	$914 76

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	24
Admitted	14
Total number of inmates	38
Discharged	8
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1906	24
	38

Place admitted from.

City of Hamilton	26
County of Wentworth and other counties	10
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. ...	2
	38

Sex.

Male	24
Female	14
	38

Receipts.

From the Ontario Government	$ 533 05
From the City of Hamilton ...	524 75
From the County of Wentworth	300 00
From the inmates	955 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	10 00
From other sources	211 93
Total	$2,534 73

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 885 53
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	96 25
Fuel, light and cleaning ...	169 90
Salaries and wages	330 00
Ordinary repairs	750 43
Live stock and farm grounds	652 46
Other expenses	225 05
Total	$3,109 62
Government aid for 1906	$638 89

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	40
Admitted	55
Total number of inmates	95
Discharged	55
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1906	35
	95

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	68
County of Frontenac	20
Other counties of Ontario	6
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	95

Sex.

Male	58
Female	37
	95

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,163 82
From the City of Kingston ...	800 00
County of Frontenac	250 00
Payments from inmates	410 00
Income from property	17 00
Subscriptions and donations...	37 00
Other sources	1,335 15
Total	$4,012 97

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,236 27
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light and cleaning	426 14
Salaries and wages	473 50
Repairs, ordinary	647 32
Other expenses	233 00
Total	$3,016 23
Government aid for 1906	$1,069 40

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	171
Admitted	133
Total number of inmates	304
Discharged	87
Died	29
In residence, 30th September, 1906	188
	304

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	108
County of Frontenac	38
Other counties	142
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	16
	304

Sex.

Male	162
Female	142
	304

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,066 56
From the City of Kingston, ...	100 00
From the County of Frontenac	150 00
From other municipalities ...	375 00
Income from property	835 84
Payment from inmates	2,817 13
Subscriptions and donations...	5,157 69
Sisters' earnings, etc.	3,371 44
Other sources	1,847 98
Total	$19,721 64

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$9,712 32
Clothing, furnishings, etc. ...	2,782 49
Salaries and wages	.....
Fuel, light and cleaning	3,188 42
Repairs, ordinary	1,434 42
Live stock and farm grounds...	157 05
Taxes and insurance	735 33
Other expences	1,983 91
Total	$19,258 61
Government aid for 1906 ...	$5,069 68

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND INFANTS, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	21
Admitted ...	76
Total number of inmates ...	97
Discharged ...	50
Died ...	26
In residence, 30th September, 1906	21
	97

Places admitted from.

From the City of Kingston ...	28
From the County of Frontenac ...	8
Other counties in Ontario ...	53
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. ...	8
	97

Sex.

Male ...	36
Female ...	61
	97

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 273 88
From the City of Kingston ...	309 00
From the County of Frontenac	150 00
From inmates ...	1,508 50
Subscriptions and donations...	191 00
Other sources ...	6 76
Total ...	$2,430 14

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds ...	$ 797 37
Clothing and furnishings ...	87 48
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. ...	157 30
Salaries and wages ...	492 10
Repairs ...	154 07
Other expenses ...	649 52
Total ...	$2,337 84
Government aid for 1906 ...	$326 85

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	104
Admitted ...	73
Total number of inmates ...	177
Discharged ...	63
Died ...	11
In residence, 30th September, 1906	103
	177

Places admitted from.

City of London ...	80
County of Middlesex ...	9
Other counties in Ontario ...	87
Immigrants, foreigners, etc ...	1
	177

Sex.

Male ...	75
Female ...	102
	177

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,262 38
From the City of London ...	300 00
Payments from inmates ...	3,321 30
Subscriptions and donations...	5,333 53
Other sources ...	6,521 54
Total ...	$18,738 75

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds ...	$6,817 73
Clothing, furniture and furnishings ...	2,616 68
Fuel, light and cleaning ...	1,831 90
Salaries and wages ...	678 09
Repairs, ordinary ...	5,231 55
Taxes, insurance, etc. ...	475 92
Live stock and farm grounds	216 08
Other expenses ...	858 13
Total ...	$18,725 18
Government aid for 1906 ...	$2,699 34

Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, Gravenhurst

General Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie

Victoria Hospital, Renfrew

Ross Memorial Hospital, Lindsay

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	81
Admitted	36
Total number of inmates	117
Discharged	19
Died	15
In residence, 30th September, 1906	83
	117

Places admitted from.

City of London	88
County of Middlesex	11
Other counties of Ontario	18
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	117

Sex.

Male	63
Female	54
	117

Receipts.

From the City of London ...	$2,759 40
From the Province of Ontario	2,047 57
From County of Middlesex ...	64 39
From other municipalities	.....
Payment from inmates	3,925 48
Subscriptions and donations...	132 00
Other sources	161 27
Total	$9,090 11

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,325 65
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	666 04
Fuel, gas, candles, etc.	1,503 09
Salaries and wages	1,901 50
Repairs, ordinary	834 05
Other expenses	370 81
Total	$9,601 14
Government aid for 1906	$2,085 44

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	3
Admitted	27
Total number of inmates	30
Discharged	25
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1906	4
	30

Places admitted from

City of London	30
	30

Sex.

Male	9
Female	21
	30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$110 39
From the City of London ...	100 00
Payment from inmates	235 00
Subscriptions and donations...	650 15
Other sources	85 03
Total	$1,180 57

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$272 36
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	.....
Fuel, gas, etc.	112 87
Salaries and wages	216 00
Repairs, ordinary	45 91
Other expenses	372 42
Total	$1,019 56
Government aid for 1906	$122 57

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	29
Admitted	34
Total number of inmates	63
Discharged	17
Died	16
In residence, 30th September, 1906	30
	63

Places admitted from.

City of London	45
County of Middlesex	2
Other counties of Ontario	16
	63

Sex.

Male	33
Female	30
	63

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 689 01
From the City of London	1,111 84
From the County of Middlesex	150 00
Payments from inmates	3,520 00
Subscriptions, donations and income	649 00
Other sources	192 13
Total	$6,311 98

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,111 38
Clothing and furnishings	795 61
Fuel, light and cleaning	717 14
Salaries and wages	1,744 66
Repairs	896 74
Other expenses	683 91
Total	$6,949 44
Government aid for 1906.....	$847 77

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	91
Admitted	59
Total number of inmates	150
Discharged	41
Died	7
In residence, 30th September, 1906	102
	150

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	121
County of Carleton	20
Immigrants	.....
Other counties in Ontario	9
	150

Sex.

Male	62
Female	88
	150

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,135 12
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From other municipalities ...	.....
From payments made by inmates	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	3,232 00
Other sources	7,724 00
Total	$14,341 12

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,731 69
Clothing and furnishings	2,043 48
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,715 17
Salaries and wages	1,615 24
Repairs, ordinary	453 43
Live stock and farm grounds	553 30
Taxes, printing and insurance	403 40
Other expenses	3,897 40
Total	$16,413 11
Government aid for 1906	$2,650 06

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	200
Admitted	79
Total number of inmates	279
Discharged	54
Died	27
In residence, 30th September, 1906	198
	279

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	185
County of Carleton	46
Other counties	42
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	6
	279

Sex.

Male	109
Female	170
	279

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$4,980 71
From the City of Ottawa ...	350 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
Income from property belonging to the House	338 00
From payments made by inmates	3,468 44
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	4,203 25
Other sources	641 19
Total	$14,031 59

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$9,035 97
Clothing and furnishings	657 30
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc....	1,759 00
Salaries and wages	209 50
Repairs, ordinary	450 00
Live stock and farm grounds...	772 19
Taxes, printing and interest...	725 57
Other expenses	469 77
Total	$4,129 30
Government aid for 1906	$5,003 69

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	29
Admitted	29
Total number of inmates	58
Discharged	26
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	32
	58

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	31
County of Carleton	23
Other counties	4
	58

Sex.

Male	58
Female	.....
	58

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 868 63
From the City of Ottawa	350 00
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municipalities	25 00
From payments made by inmates	740 45
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	3,502 84
Income from property	337 40
Other sources	127 52
Total	$5,383 21

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$885 96
Clothing and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. ...	405 00
Salaries and wages	990 00
Repairs, ordinary	139 71
Other expenses	324 85
Total	$5,245 52
Government aid for 1906	$798 07

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	22
Admitted	7
Total number of inmates	29
Discharged	6
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1906	20
	29

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	24
County of Carleton	5
	29

Sex.

Female	29
	29
Government aid for 1906	$508 41

The receipts and expenditures of this charity are shown in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1905	38
Admitted	53
Total number of inmates	91
Discharged	49
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1906	40
	91

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	38
County of Carleton	11
Other counties in Ontario	30
Immigrants, etc.	12
	91

Sex.

Male	8
Female	83
	91

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 868 45
From the City of Ottawa ...	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
Payment from inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations...	826 17
Income from laundry	5,909 86
From all other sources	.....
Total	$7,844 48

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,674 95
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	167 14
Fuel, light and cleaning appliances	1,099 21
Salaries and wages	2,105 02
Repairs, ordinary	951 99
Other expenses	6,077 27
Total	$7,752 22
Government aid for 1906 ...	$786 83

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	217
Admitted	243
Total number of inmates	460
Discharged	261
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1906	198
	460

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	320
County of Carleton	110
Other counties in Ontario	30
	460

Sex.

Female	460
	460

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$4,201 79
From the City of Ottawa	.....
County of Carleton	50 00
From payments made by inmates	975 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,845 10
Other sources	7,253 00
Total	$14,324 89

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,614 30
Clothing and furnishings	1,160 75
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. ...	2,165 00
Salaries and wages	1,075 00
Repairs, ordinary	1,025 10
Live stock and farm grounds...	1,035 00
Taxes and insurance	300 00
Other expenses	1,800 00
Total	$14,276 15
Government aid for 1906	$4,309 99

HOME FOR INCURABLES, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	18
Admitted	6
Total number of inmates	24
Discharged	.....
Died	8
In residence, 30th September, 1906	16
	24

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	22
County of Carleton	2
Other counties	.....
	24

Sex.

Male	8
Female	16
	24

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 514 99
From the County of Carleton	.....
From the City of Ottawa	600 00
From payments made by inmates	1,071 66
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,189 20
Other sources	1,270 09
Total	$4,645 85

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 993 33
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,537 49
Salaries and wages	1,134 58
Repairs, ordinary	119 00
Other expenses, including taxes and insurance	615 99
Total	$4,400 39
Government aid for 1906	$438 83

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	66
Admitted	30
Total number of inmates	96
Discharged	24
Died	8
In residence, 30th September, 1906	64
	96

Places admitted from.

From the City of Guelph	33
From the County of Wellington...	37
Other counties in Ontario	16
Foreigners, etc.	10
	96

Sex.

Male	59
Female	37
	96

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$1,615 12
City of Guelph	676 59
County of Wellington and other municipalities	350 00
From inmates in part payment for board	818 33
Income from property	581 89
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	164 00
From other sources	.....
Total	$4,205 84

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,312 70
Clothing and furnishings	301 10
Fuel, light and cleaning	736 35
Salaries and wages	.....
Ordinary repairs	112 33
Live stock and farm grounds...	247 15
Taxes and insurance	315 77
Other expenses	1,712 70
Total	$4,025 40
Government aid for 1906	$1,682 24

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS' HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	21
Admitted	10
Total number of inmates	31
Discharged	9
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	22
	31

Places admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	31
	31

Sex.

Male	16
Female	15
	31

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 495 81
From the City of St. Thomas	26 36
From payments by inmates ...	93 00
From other sources, subscriptions, etc.	36 00
Income from property	1,508 08
Total	$2 159 25

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$930 59
Clothing and furnishings ...	67 06
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	390 64
Salaries and wages	604 57
Repairs, ordinary	173 84
Other expenses	139 12
Total	$2,305 82
Government aid for 1906	$559 79

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	155
Admitted	69
Total number of inmates	224
Discharged	59
Died	16
In residence, 30th September, 1906	158
	224

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	101
County of Wentworth	46
Other counties in Ontario	73
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	4
	224

Sex.

Male	96
Female	128
	224

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,190 77
From the Town of Dundas ...	.....
From the County of Wentworth	400 00
From other municipalities ...	1,557 60
From inmates	2,456 39
Income from property	1,000 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	1,280 23
Other sources	2,264 90
Total	$12,149 89

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$7,186 59
Clothing, furniture, furnishings	960 24
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,519 98
Salaries	118 80
Repairs, ordinary	127 25
Live stock and farm grounds...	505 11
Other expenditures	1,581 92
Total	$11,999 89
Government aid for 1906	$4,145 75

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	18
Admitted	28
Total number of inmates	46
Discharged	25
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1906	18
	46

Places admitted from.

Town of Chatham	36
County of Kent	1
Other counties in Ontario	7
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	2
	46

Sex.

Male	21
Female	25
	46

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 454 65
From the City of Chatham ...	2,000 00
From inmates themselves	312 47
From other sources, income and subscriptions	133 40
Total	$2,900 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$989 53
Clothing and furnishings	138 82
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. ...	432 51
Salaries and wages	443 25
Repairs	335 21
Other expenses	573 63
Total	$2,912 95
Government aid for 1906	$532 42

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	11
Admitted	6
Total number of inmates	17
Discharged	2
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1906	14
	17

Places admitted from.

City of Brantford	14
County of Brant	3
	17

Sex.

Female	17
	17

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$316 47
From inmates	140 00
Subscriptions and donations...	491 90
From other sources	9 76
Total	$958 13

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$382 87
Clothing and furnishings	39 70
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. ...	129 87
Salaries and wages	270 55
Repairs, ordinary, etc.	32 79
Other expenses	124 60
Total	$980 38
Government aid for 1906	$324 10

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	9
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	14
Discharged	4
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1906	9
	14

Places admitted from.

From the City of Belleville ...	14
	14

Sex.

Male ...	6
Female	8
	14

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$185 15
From the City of Belleville ...	300 00
From inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations...	338 46
Total	$823 61

Expenditures

Food of all kinds	$195 40
Clothing and furnishings	20 53
Fuel, light and cleaning	102 23
Salaries and wages	130 43
Repairs, ordinary	4 31
Other expenses	479 79
Total	$932 69
Government aid for 1906	$221 99

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	23
Admitted	11
Total number of inmates	34
Discharged	7
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1906	22
	34

Places admitted from.

From the City of Peterborough...	15
From the County of Peterborough	15
Other counties in Ontario	4
	34

Sex.

Male	17
Female	17
	34

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$620 97
From the City of Peterborough	183 09
From the County of Peterborough	84 00
From inmates	494 35
Other sources	4 98
Income from property	980 00
Total	$2,367 30

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$908 39
Clothing and furnishings	111 13
Fuel, light and cleaning	243 17
Repairs, ordinary	24 85
Salaries and wages	398 50
Other expenses	458 98
Total	$2,145 02
Government aid for 1906	$608 37

THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	72
Admitted	79
Total number of inmates	151
Discharged	62
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1906	84
	151

Places admitted from.

From the City of Peterborough...	48
From the County of Peterborough	67
From other counties	36
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	151

Sex.

Male	69
Female	82
	151

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,481 69
From the City and County of Peterborough	.....
From municipalities for board of inmates	154 55
From inmates	1,428 60
Subscriptions ond donations...	1,416 64
Other sources	380 57
Total	$4,862 05

Expenditures

Food of all kinds	$2,363 71
Clothing and furnishings	623 43
Fuel, light and cleaning	749 81
Repairs, ordinary	374 76
Other expenses	857 85
Total	$4,972 56
Government aid for 1906	$2,128 28

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	25
Admitted	17
Total number of inmates	42
Discharged	15
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1906	24
	42

Places admitted from.

From the City of Windsor	41
From the County of Essex	1
	42

Sex.

Male	21
Female	21
	42

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 591 22
From the City of Windsor ...	2,750 00
From inmates	366 00
Subscriptions and donations...	88 75
Other sources	330 47
Total	$2,126 44

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,281 56
Clothing and furnishings	123 98
Fuel, light and cleaning	433 10
Repairs, ordinary	495 63
Salaries and wages	525 00
Other expenses	1,672 48
Total	$2,954 06
Government aid for 1906	$702 61

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, COBOURG.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	9
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates	12
Discharged	1
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1906	10
	12

Places admitted from.

County of Northumberland	11
Other counties in Ontario	1
	12

Sex.

Male	8
Female	4
	12

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$242 13
From the Town of Cobourg ...	50 00
From the County of Northumberland	75 00
Payments from inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations...	394 70
Other sources	427 00
Total	$1,188 83

Expenditures

Food of all kinds	$830 39
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	20 61
Fuel, gas, etc.	153 88
Salaries and wages	155 80
Repairs, ordinary	18 71
Other expenses	52 34
Total	$1,261 73
Government aid for 1906	$271 46

HOME FOR THE AGED, LINDSAY.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	22
Admitted	1
Total number of inmates	23
Discharged	1
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1906	20
	23

Places admitted from.

Town of Lindsay	8
County of Victoria	15
	23

Sex.

Male	14
Female	9
	23

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$596 82
From the Town of Lindsay ...	105 80
Payment from inmates	236 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	.....
From the County of Victoria	90 50
From other municipalities ...	198 42
From all other sources	206 60
Total	$1,434 64

Expenditures

Food of all kinds	$166 58
Clothing and furnishings	32 70
Salaries and wages	172 67
Fuel, light and cleaning	43 86
Repairs, ordinary, and printing, etc.	24 77
Other expenses	297 65
Total	$738 23
Government aid for 1906	$52 78

ST. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE AGED, CORNWALL.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	50
Admitted	20
Total number of inmates	70
Discharged	7
Died	9
In residence, 30th September, 1906	54
	70

Places admitted from.

Town of Cornwall	11
County of Stormont	22
Other counties	37
	70

Sex.

Male	38
Female	32
	70

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,305 85
From the Township of Cornwall	100 00
From other municipalities ...	250 00
From inmates themselves	60 09
From other sources, income and subscriptions	725 90
Donations in kind and value	800 40
Total	$3,242 15

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,028 15
Clothing and furnishings	292 50
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	612 42
Salaries and wages	75 00
Repairs, ordinary, and medicine	155 25
Other expenses	48 25
Total	$3,211 57
Government aid for 1906	$1,336 79

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, BOWMANVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	12
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	17
Discharged	6
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1906	8
	17

Places admitted from.

Town of Bowmanville	11
County of Durham	6
	17

Sex.

Male	8
Female	9
	17

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$335 58
From the Town of Bowmanville	100 00
From the Counties of Northumberland and Durham	75 00
From other municipalities ...	115 00
Payments from inmates	11 25
Subscriptions and donations...	334 97
Total	$971 80

Expenditures

Food of all kinds	$471 72
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	10 00
Fuel, gas, etc.	152 65
Salaries and wages	210 75
Repairs, ordinary	19 77
Other expenses	110 12
Total	$975 01
Government aid for 1906	$281 19

THE ELLIOTT HOME, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	8
Admitted	9
Total number of inmates	17
Discharged	5
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1906	11
	17

Places admitted from.

City of Guelph	11
County of Wellington	3
Other counties in Ontario	3
	17

Sex.

Male	8
Female	9
	17

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 91 28
From the City of Guelph	.....
From the County of Wellington	.....
Payments from inmates	1,542 09
Subscriptions and donations...	1 255 40
From other municipalities ...	.....
Total	$3,888 77

Expenditures

Food of all kinds	$855 02
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	314 23
Fuel, gas, etc.	401 50
Salaries and wages	637 00
Repairs, ordinary	311 33
Other expenses	448 06
Total	$2,967 14
Government aid for 1906	$235 76

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The statistical tables on the following pages of this report show a considerable increase in the contributions to several of the Institutions, while in some cases there is a falling off as compared with the past year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,291, as compared with 4,604 in 1905.

In the tables will be found full details of the receiving and discharging of children, etc.

The statistics relating to the sex and previous residence of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex.

Male	2,199
Female	2,092
	4,291

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	3,340
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	534
Received from other counties in the Province	324
Immigrants and foreigners and unknown	93
	4,291

TABLE I.

SCHEDULE C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1905.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1906.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1906.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	337	363	700	306	47	347
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	147	81	228	70	.....	158
Girls' Home	"	79	101	180	100	.....	80
Boys' Home	"	94	105	199	95	.....	104
The Working Boys' Home	"	42	132	174	135	.....	39
Infants' Home	"	70	120	190	94	24	72
St. Nicholas' Home	"	50	77	127	82	.....	45
S. A. Childrens' Shelter	"	.....	27	27	13	.....	14
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	100	54	154	48	1	105
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Boys' Home	"	57	23	80	27	.....	53
Girls' Home	"	30	46	76	49	....	27
Home for the Friendless	"	37	97	134	89	14	31
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	18	30	48	32	.....	16
Orphans' Home	Kingston	51	22	73	24	.....	49
House of Providence Orphanage	"	38	67	105	66	.....	39
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	34	66	100	56	.....	44
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	45	63	108	60	.....	48
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	84	56	140	45	.....	95
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	161	229	390	193	.....	197
S. A. Rescue Home and Childrens' Shelter	"	39	231	270	241	1	28
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	73	84	157	85	3	69
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	38	29	67	33	.....	34
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	20	54	74	39	6	29
S. A. Rescue Home and Childrens' Shelter	"	30	154	184	148	5	31
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	22	27	49	18	2	29
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	62	17	79	13	.....	66
Orphans' Home	Ft. William	36	51	87	45	.....	42
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	22	12	34	12	1	21
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	40	13	53	13	.....	40
Totals for 1906		1,860	2,431	4,291	2,231	104	1,956
Totals for 1905		1,981	2,623	4,604	2,468	223	1,913

TABLE II.

SCHEDULE C. —Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance acct for the year ending 30th September, 1906.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	125,580	16,386 03	13.05
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	57,014	8,740 92	15.33
Girls' Home	"	30,217	6,878 34	22.75
Boys' Home	"	35,653	6,843 69	19.19
The Working Boys' Home	"	17,298	7,314 40	42.28
Infants' Home	"	26,732	7,955 04	29.75
St. Nicholas Home	"	20,717	4,796 54	23.15
S. A. Children's Shelter	"	3,632	1,255 46	34.56
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	36,771	8,638 30	23.49
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	1,460	*	
Boys' Home	"	20,973	3,935 24	18.76
Girls' Home	"	10,213	2,591 17	25.37
Home for the Friendless,	"	12,709	3,721 45	29.28
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	11,100	1,818 99	16.38
Orphans' Home	Kingston	19,493	4,032 95	23.25
House of Providence Orphanage	"	17,077	*	
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	22,323	910 00	4.07
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	17,136	*	
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	32,522	*	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	66,315	10,818 28	16.31
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	15,479	3,618 61	23.37
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	25,602	*	
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	14,258	3,871 45	27.15
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	8,256	1,954 45	23.67
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	11,798	2,774 65	23.52
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	8,455	3,246 28	38.39
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	25,148	6,457 30	25.67
Orphans' Home	Ft. William	14,015	4,013 42	28.63
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	6,719	1,279 00	19.03
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	13,923	4,090 26	29.37
Totals for 1906		728,588	127,942 22	23.83
Totals for 1905		735,730	137,173 20	23.75

*Included with expenditure of Refuge Branch.

TABLE III.—Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rate is based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based.	Amount received from all sources other than Governm't.	Computation at 2 cents per day.	Computation at 7 cents per day, being Refuge rate for adults.	Total Government grant for the year 1906.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	125,580		$14,231 09	$2,511 60		$2,511 60
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	57,014		8,605 22	1,140 28		1,140 28
Girls' Home	"	30,217		6,215 67	604 34		604 34
Boys' Home	"	35,653		6,367 38	713 06		713 06
The Working Boys' Home	"	17,298		6,868 24	345 96		345 96
Infants' Home	"	19,489	7,243	7,667 74	389 78	507 01	896 79
St. Nicholas' Home	"	20,717		4,424 55	414 34		414 34
S. A. Children's Shelter	"	3,632		1,103 35	72 64		72 64
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	36,771		8,016 76	735 42		735 42
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	1,460		*	29 20		29 20
Boys' Home	"	20,973		3,414 29	119 46		419 46
Girls' Home	"	10,213		2,105 90	204 26		204 26
Home for the Friendless	"	10,074	2,635	3,190 55	201 48	184 45	385 93
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	7,281	3,819	1,434 57	145 62	267 33	412 95
Orphans' Home	Kingston	19,493		4,201 31	389 86		389 86
House of Providence Orphanage	"	17,077		*	341 54		341 54
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	22,323		585 00	446 46		446 46
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	17,136		*	342 72		342 72
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	32,522		*	650 44		650 44
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	66,315		9,519 65	1,326 30		1,326 30
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	9,235	6,244	2,413 06	184 70	437 08	621 78
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	25,602		*	512 04		512 04
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	14,258		4,280 52	285 16		285 16
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	5,965	2,291	1,540 65	119 30	160 37	279 67
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	6,369	5,429	2,081 66	127 38	380 03	497 41
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	8,455		3,046 12	169 10		169 10
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	25,148		2,607 65	502 96		502 96
Orphans' Home	Ft William	14,015		3,376 33	280 30		280 30
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	6,719		1,163 63	134 38		134 38
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Pieton	13,923		4,706 33	278 46		278 46
Totals for 1906		700,927	27,661	113,167 22	14,018 54	1,936 27	15,954 81
Totals for 1905		699,602	36,128	118,519 20	13,992 04	2,528 96	16,363 02

* Included with the Refuge Branch.

Free Hospital for Consumptives, Gravenhurst

Free Hospital for Consumptives, Weston

Victoria County House of Refuge, at Lindsay

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	337
Admitted	363
Total number of inmates	700
Discharged	306
Died	47
In residence, 30th September, 1906	347
	700

Sex.

Male	358
Female	342
	700

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	676
County of York	10
Other parts of Ontario	3
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	11
	700

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $2,166.46, were $16,697.55, and the expenditures were $16,386.03.

Government aid for the year 1906, $2,511.60.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	147
Admitted	81
Total number of inmates	228
Discharged	70
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	158
	228

Sex.

Male	137
Female	91
	228

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	228
	228

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $982.26, were $9,587.48, and the expenditures were $8,740.92.

Government aid for the year 1906, $1,140.28.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	79
Admitted	101
Total number of inmates	180
Discharged	100
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	80
	180

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	180
	180

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $704.02, amounted to $6,915.67, and the expenditure $6,878.34.

Government aid for 1906, $604.34.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	94
Admitted	105
Total number of inmates	199
Discharged	95
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	104
	199

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	178
Counties of Ontario	8
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	13
	199

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $739.50, amounted to $7,106.88, and the expenditures were $6,843.69.

Government aid for the year 1906, $713.06.

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	42
Admitted	132
Total number of inmates	174
Discharged	135
In residence, 30th September, 1906	39
	174

Sex.

Male	174
	174

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	174
Counties of Ontario	.....
Aliens	.....
	174

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $347.04, amounted to $7,215.28, and the expenditures were $7,314.40.

Government aid for the year 1906, $345.96.

THE INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	70
Admitted	120
Total number of inmates	190
Discharged	94
Died	24
In residence, 30th September, 1906	72
	190

Sex.

Male (82 infants)	82
Female (57 infants)	108
	190

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	188
Other cities and counties	2
	190

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $1,418.84, were $9,086.58, and the expenditures were $7,955.04.

Government aid for the year 1906, $896.79

ST. NICHOLAS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	50
Admitted	77
Total number	127
Discharged	82
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	45
	127

Sex.

Male	127
	127

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	115
Aliens	12
	127

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $428.08, were $4,852.63, and the expenditure was $4,796.54.

Government aid for 1906, $414.34.

SALVATION ARMY, CHILDREN'S SHELTER, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Shelter during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	.....
Admitted	27
Total number of inmates	27
Discharged	13
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	14
	27

Sex.

Male	10
Female	17
	27

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	22
Other parts of Ontario	4
Aliens	1
	27

The revenue of the Shelter during the year amounted to $1,103.35, and the expenditure to $1,255.46.

Government aid for 1906, $72.64.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	100
Admitted	54
Total number of inmates	154
Discharged	48
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1906	105
	154

Sex.

Male	79
Female	75
	154

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	125
County of Wentworth	.....
Other counties and countries	29
	154

Including the Government grant of $705.26, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $8,722.02, and the expenditure to $8,638.30.

Government aid for 1906, $735.42.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	4
Admitted	.....
Total number of inmates	4
Discharged	.....
Deaths	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	4
	4

Sex.	
Male	4
Female	.....
	4
Places admitted from.	
City of Hamilton	4
County of Wentworth	.....
	4

The receipts and expenditure are included in the financial statements of the Aged Women's Home, vide Schedule "B" Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1906, $29.20.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	57
Admitted	23
Total number of inmates	80
Discharged	27
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	53
	80

Places admitted from.	
Hamilton City	80
	80

The receipts of the Home during the year, including Government grant, were $3,876.39, and the expenditures were $3,935.24.

Government aid for 1906, $419.46.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	30
Admitted	46
Total number of inmates	76
Discharged	49
Number of deaths	...
In residence, 30th September, 1906	27
	76

Places admitted from	
City of Hamilton	76
	76

The revenue of the Home during the year, including Government grant, was $2,324.14, and the expenditure was $2,591.17.

Government aid for 1906, $201.26.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	37
Admitted ..	97
Total number of inmates	134
Discharged	89
Died	14
In residence, 30th September, 1906	31
	134

Sex.

Male (infants)	54
Female "	46
" Adults	34
	134

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	103
County of Wentworth	5
Other places and counties	14
Aliens	12
	134

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $483.23, was $3,673.78, and the expenditure $3.721.45.

Government aid for 1906, $385.93.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	18
Admitted	30
Total number of inmates	48
Discharged	32
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	16
	48

Sex.

Male	9
Female	39
	48

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	30
County of Wentworth	9
Other counties and countries	9
	48

The revenue of the Asylum for the year amounted to $1,770.57, and the expenditure to $1,818.99.

Government aid for 1906, $412.95.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	51
Admitted	22
Total	73
Discharged	24
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	49
	73

Sex.

Male	43
Female	30
	73

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	47
County of Frontenac	10
Other counties in Ontario	8
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	8
	73

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant, was $4,648.25, and the expenditure was $4,032.95.

Government aid for 1906, $389.86.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	38
Admitted	67
Total number of inmates	105
Discharged	66
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	39
	105

Sex.

Male	104
Female	1
	105

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	59
County of Frontenac	16
Other counties and countries ...	30
	105

The revenue and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shown separately.

Government aid for 1906, $341.54.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this House during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	34
Admitted	66
Total number of inmates	100
Discharged	56
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	44
	100

Sex.

Male	2
Female	98
	100

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	66
County of Frontenac	27
Other counties in Ontario	7
	100

The income of the Asylum during the year, including the Government grant, amounted to $919.84, and the expenditure to $910.00.

Government aid for 1906, $446.46.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	45
Admitted	63
Total number of inmates	108
Discharged	60
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	48
	108

Sex.

Male	60
Female	48
	108

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	84
County of Carleton	24
Other counties	.....
Other countries	.....
	108

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $6,625.37, and the expenditures were, Refuge Branch included, $5,564.79.

Government aid for 1906, $342.72.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ..	84
Admitted	56
Total number of inmates	140
Discharged	45
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	95
	140

Sex.

Male	85
Female	55
	140

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	120
County of Carleton	9
Other parts of the Province	9
Other countries	2
	140

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statements of the Refuge Department; *vide* Schedule B, Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1906, $650.44.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	161
Admitted	229
Total number of inmates	390
Discharged	193
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	197
	390

Sex.

Male	202
Female	188
	390

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	205
County of Carleton	185
Other counties in Ontario	.....
	390

The receipts of the Institution, including Government grant, were $10,892.87, and the expenditures, $10,818.28.

Government aid for 1906, $1,326.30.

S. A. RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	39
Admitted during the year	231
Total number of inmates	270
Discharged	241
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1906	28
	270

Sex.

Male	61
Female	209
	270

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	181
County of Carleton	32
Other counties	35
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	22
	270

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $3,117.13, and the expenditures were $3,618.61.

Government aid for 1906, $621.78.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	73	Male	65
Admitted	84	Female	92
Total number of inmates	157		157
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	85	City of London	67
Died	3	County of Middlesex	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	69	Other parts in Ontario	90
	157		157

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of R. C. House of Refuge: *vide* Schedule B. Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1906, $512.04.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	38	Male	43
Admitted	29	Female	24
Total number of inmates	67		67
Discharged	33	*Places admitted from.*	
Died	.....		
In residence, 30th September, 1906	34	City of London	67
	67		67

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $4,551.82, and the expenditures were $4,500.95.

Government aid for 1906, $285.16.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	20	Male	22
Admitted	54	Female	52
Total number of inmates	74		74
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	39	City of London	58
Died	6	County of Middlesex	...
In residence, 30th September, 1906	29	Other counties	16
	74		74

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of $269.50, were $1,810.15, and the expenditures $1,954.45.

Government aid for 1906, $279.67.

S. A. RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	30	Male	40
Admitted	154	Female	144
Total number of inmates	184		184
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	148	City of London	163
Died	5	Middlesex and other counties	20
In residence, 30th September, 1906	31	Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	184		184

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $2,611.31, and the expenditure $2,774.65. Government aid for 1906, $497.41.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	22	Male	27
Admitted	27	Female	22
Total number of inmates	49		49
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	18	City of St. Catharines	26
Died	2	County of Lincoln	12
In residence, 30th September, 1906	29	Other counties	11
	49		49

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year, including the Government grant, amounted to $3,191.68, and $3,246.23, respectively.

Government aid for 1906, $169.10.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	62	Male	42
Admitted	17	Female	37
Total number of inmates	79		79
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	13	County of Waterloo	58
Died	.....	Other counties	17
In residence, 30th September, 1906	66	Aliens	4
	79		79

The revenue of the Asylum was $2,977.35, including the Government grant of $370.00, and the expenditure $6,457.30.

Government aid for 1906, $502.96.

ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	36
Admitted	51
Total number of inmates	87
Discharged	45
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	42
	87

Sex.

Male	32
Female	55
	87

Places admitted from.

District of Thunder Bay	87
	87

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $3,716.83, and the expenditure $4,013.42. Government aid for 1906, $280.30.

BERLIN ORPHANAGE, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	22
Admitted	12
Total number of inmates	34
Discharged	12
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1906	21
	34

Sex.

Male	18
Female	16
	34

Places admitted from.

County of Waterloo	34
	34

The revenue of the Home was $1,163.63, and the expenditures were $1,279.00 Government aid for 1906, $134.38.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ORPHANAGE, PICTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1905 ...	40
Admitted	13
Total number of inmates	53
Discharged	13
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1906	40
	53

Sex.

Male	40
Female	13
	53

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	18
County of Prince Edward	12
Other counties and countries	23
	53

The revenue of the Home was $4,962.21, and the expenditures were $4,090.26. Government aid for 1906, $278.46.

COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The following returns have been received from the Houses of Refuge maintained by the different counties in Ontario. These returns show the approximate value of the buildings, contents and land, also the number of acres in connection with each House of Refuge. The receipts and expenditures are also stated, together with the average number of inmates in each Refuge and the average weekly cost per inmate.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

From County, City and Township Treasurers	$4,785 97
From sale of products	665 37
From all other sources	51 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.,	$5,468 98
Average number of inmates	55
Average cost weekly per inmate	$0 50

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected July 25th, 1906.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	1,800 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	61

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$3,440 34
From sale of products	234 43
From all other sources	249 50

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$3,924 27
Average number of inmates	53
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 16

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected November 14th, 1906.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,700 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	8,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$4,770 66
From sale of products	543 98
From all other sources	73 52

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$5,388 16
Average number of inmates	55
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 30

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected July 21st, 1906.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$50,000 00
" " contents	4,000 00
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$ 436 06
From sale of products	1,401 28
From all other sources	3,142 01

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$4,172 40
Average number of inmates	40
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 20

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December 14th, 1906.

COUNTY OF GREY.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$22,500 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,000 00
Number of acres	543

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$3,140 34
From sale of products	375 00
From all other sources	250 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$3,765 34
Average number of inmates	40
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 10

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected September 12th, 1906

COUNTY OF HURON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	47½

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$5,207 50
From sale of products	560 00
From all other sources (paying inmates)	159 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$5,926 50
Average number of inmates	85
Average cost weekly per inmate	$0 96⅔

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected, November 15th, 1906.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	58

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$1,325 93
From sale of products	549 99
From all other sources	2,895 49

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$4,771 41
Average number of inmates	42
Average cost weekly per inmate	

... This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December 13th, 1906.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$12,000 00
" " contents	3,300 00
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	60

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$1,262 01
From sale of products	192 07

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$4,496 94
For maintenance of inmates	3,042 86
Average number of inmates	41
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 56

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December, 12th, 1906.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$26,000 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	6,500 00
Number of acres	78

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$3,687 14
From sale of products	1,193 25
From all other sources	3,901 09

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$6,234 31
Average number of inmates	53
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 50

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected August 2nd, 1906.

COUNTY OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$2,949 98
From sale of products	275 53
From all other sources	1,289 09

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$5,624 30
Average number of inmates	59 8
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 49

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected August 6th, 1906.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	1,200 00
" " land	6,400 00
Number of acres	70

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$2,704 99
From sale of products	1,566 10
From all other sources	934 09

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$5,205 18
Average number of inmates	47
Average cost weekly per inmate	

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected July 19th, 1906.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Approximate value of buildings	$20 000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	63

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$6,448 44
From sale of products	683 00
From all other sources	2,030 58

Expenditures.

For maintenance, salaries, etc.	$9,162 02
Average number of inmates	79.7
Average net cost weekly per inmate	$1 57 29/100

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$16,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	98

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$2,570 06
From sale of products	308 63
From all other sources	122 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$2,570 06
Average number of inmates	48
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 21

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected July 18th, 1906.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Approximate value of buildings	$23,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	48

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$ .....
From sale of products	1,076 35
From all other sources	326 83

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$.....
Average number of inmates	43
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 11

This House of Industry was visited and inspected April 23rd, 1906.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$26,500 00
" " contents	1,500 00
" " land	5,500 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$4,394 76
From sale of products	630 84
From all other sources	79 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$5,104 60
Average number of inmates	57
Average cost weekly per inmate	.....

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December 28th, 1906.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$12,000 00
" " contents	1,500 00
" " land	5,500 00
Number of acres	48

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$1,234 16
From sale of products	666 25
From all other sources	.....

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$2,212 81
Average number of inmates	25
Average cost weekly per inmate	.....

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected October 27th, 1906.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,000 00
Number of acres	53

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$5,934 68
From sale of products	377 32
From all other sources	.....

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$6,312 00
Average number of inmates	57
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 92

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected November 16th, 1906.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Statement showing value of property.

Approximate value of buildings	$.....
" " contents	.....
" " land	2,000 00
Number of acres	100

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December 6th, 1906, on its com-

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the portion of year since opening, August 28, 1906.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	2,500 00
" " land	4,500 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$1,289 16
From sale of products	62 88
From all other sources	4 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$1,207 64
On capital account	148 50
Average number of inmates	6
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 59

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected at the date of opening, August 28th.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$33,226 00
" " contents	2,400 00
" " land	7,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$8,559 70
From sale of products	1,056 07
From all other sources	13 24

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$9,628 51
Average number of inmates	73
Average cost weekly per inmate	81¼

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected September 14th, 1906.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$34,357 00
" " contents	2,722 00
" " land	7,383 00
Number of acres	70
Value of water mains, electric lines, etc., constructed by county	5,207 00

Receipts.

From tax rates	3,789 00
From sale of products	767 00
From all other sources	403 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, maintenance, etc.	$4,959 00
Average number of inmates	47
Average cost weekly per inmate	2 04
Average weekly cost chargeable to tax rates	1 56

This House of Industry was visited and inspected August 31st, 1906.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$33,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	11,200 00
Number of acres	140

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$.....
From sale of products	1,842 03
From all other sources	800 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$.....
Average number of inmates	86
Average cost weekly per inmate	.....

This House of Industry was visited and inspected July 7th, 1906.

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$8,000 00
" " contents	350 00
" " land	3,600 00
Number of acres	60

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$2,230 14
From sale of products	571 58
From all other sources	1,708 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$4,509 72
Average number of inmates	56
Average cost weekly per inmate	87½

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected July 17th, 1906.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$35 000 00
" " contents	4,000 00
" " land	2,900 00
Number of acres	58

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$5,150 00
From sale of products	286 55
From all other sources	321 20

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$5,110 98
Average number of inmates	63
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 32

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected November 13th, 1906.

COUNTY OF YORK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$33,700 00
" " contents	4,350 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$7,555 00
From sale of products	451 78
From all other sources	43 29

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$8,016 71
Average number of inmates	79
Average cost weekly per inmate	$1 54

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected November 6th, 1906.

REPORT

ON THE OPERATION OF THE

Liquor License Acts, Ontario

FOR THE YEAR

1906.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1907.

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WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

REPORT

ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE

LIQUOR LICENSE ACTS, ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
LICENSE BRANCH,
TORONTO, 1st January, 1907.

To the Honourable WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I have the honor to submit the Thirty-first Annual Report, and accompanying Schedules, respecting the operation of the Liquor License Laws of the Province.

In doing so I would call attention in the first place to the fact that the Licenses for the License Year 1905-6 have been reduced by 145 as compared with the previous year. The Fines during the same period have increased about $8,000.

The issue of special instructions to the License Inspectors and Commissioners that they must be diligent in enforcing the Act has entailed some additional expense in local administration.

The License Branch has also employed a special staff of officers to enforce the Act throughout the Province, particularly in the new districts, which has been productive of good results.

In Local Option municipalities the law has been well enforced, and the prosecutions in these districts have more than doubled as compared with the previous year.

The Provincial revenue from the License Branch for the financial year ending December 31st, 1906, as compared with the preceding year, has, owing to the legislation of last session, increased by $201,696.22.

Number of Licenses.

Schedule A is a comparative statement of the number of Licenses of the various denominations issued, and of the number extended, transferred or removed in each of the License Districts of the Province during the past three license years, and may be thus summarized:

Years.	Licenses.							Extensions, transfers and removals of licenses.			
	Tavern.										
	Yearly.		Six months.								
	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.	Extensions.	Transfers.	Removals.	Total.
1903-4	2,548	29	65	10	300	22	2,974	46	524	11	581
1904-5	2,495	21	55	7	298	22	2,898	39	505	15	559
1905-6	2,366	18	51	3	283	24	2,745	126	751	28	905

Provincial Revenue.

The same schedule shows the revenue derived by the Province from Tavern, Shop and Wholesale Licenses, Transfers and Fines to have been for

1903-4	$304,677 70
1904-5	297,825 44
1905-6	330,430 33

Licenses in Counties and Cities.

Schedule B is a Statement of the number of licenses issued in the several Counties and Cities during the past thirty-one years.

Licenses in Minor Municipalities.

Schedule C gives in detail as regards each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township, and the Unorganized Territory of the Province, the number of Licenses, and of extensions, transfers and removals granted during the past three years.

Total Collections.

This Schedule also gives the amounts collected on account of Licenses and Fines, including the sums imposed by municipal by-laws, the totals of which were as follows:

1903-4	$649,412 90
1904-5	637,762 58
1905-6	657,813 44

Municipal Revenue.

The payments to the Municipalities are shown by the same Schedule to have been in

1903-4	$257,866 64
1904-5	248,492 60
1905-6	241,019 57

The amounts imposed in each Municipality by by-laws, in excess of statutory duties, are also given in this Schedule.

Fines.

The fines collected during the past year, as shown by Schedule D, amounted to $29,035.55, as compared with $21,004.33 in 1904-5.

Salaries of Inspectors—Expenses of Commissioners.

The payments under these heads are also shown in Schedule D.

Miscellaneous Expenditure.

Shedule E shows the expenditure of enforcing the Act in the several districts other than those included in Schedule D, consisting of office rent, postage, stationery, printing, advertising, magistrates, constables, witness, counsel and detective fees, etc., etc.

Commitments for Drunkenness.

Schedule F shows the number of Prisoners committed for drunkenness during the years from 1876 to 1906 inclusive. The number committed during the year 1906, as compared with 1905, shows an increase of 59.

The average yearly commitments for each period of five years from 1876 to 1905 inclusive are as follows :

From 1876 to 1880 inclusive	3,812
1881 to 1885 "	4,016
1886 to 1890 "	4,311
1891 to 1895 "	2,703
1896 to 1900 "	1,920
1901 to 1905 "	3,186

The names of Municipalities in which Local Option By-laws are in force, and detailed statements showing the vote polled are given in Schedule H.

A statement showing the number of prosecutions under the Act and the result thereof will be found in Schedule I.

The statutory duties payable for wholesale, tavern and shop licenses, are set out in Schedule G.

The names and post office addresses of Inspectors of Licenses are set out in Schedule K.

Statement showing the Revenue of the Province from Liquor Licenses for the *financial years*, 1904, 1905, 1906 is given on page 147

Special Inspection of License Districts.

The special inspection of the License Districts, and the examination of the work of the license officials therein, from time to time, have been continued during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY LICENSE DISTRICTS, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern, transferred or removed, and the amount of revenue received by the Province therefrom, in-

License District.	Tavern licenses issued.										Tavern licenses extended.			Shop licenses issued.		
	Yearly licenses.						Six months' licenses.									
	Ordinary.			Beer & Wine.			Ordinary.			Beer & wine.						
	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Addington	22	22	21				1		1				1					
Algoma	26	28	26				1		1				3		1			
Brant, North	13	13	13				1						1	1		1	1	1
Brant, South	4	4	5															
Brantford	17	16	17				1							1		4	4	4
Brockville	32	31	14	1	1	1	3	2	1		1					4	4	2
Bruce, Centre	20	20	20													2	1	1
Bruce, North	29	28	27				1	1	2				1					
Bruce, South	31	29	27				1	1	1						1	2	2	2
Cardwell	21	21	19				2						3		1			
Carleton	25	24	24					1										
*Cornwall and Stormont	20	36	32													4	2	2
Dufferin	17	17	17										1			1	1	1
Dundas	12	12	13															
Durham, East	17	16	14													2	2	2
Durham, West	6	5	4															
Elgin, East	19	19	14	1	1	1	2	2	2					2				
Elgin, West	32	33	30	1										3		3	3	3
Essex, North	54	55	59				1	1	1							5	6	4
Essex, South	29	28	24	1	1	1	1	1					1	4		2	2	2
Frontenac	20	19	19	2	2	2		1			1		1					
Glengarry	22	24	19	1			2	1	2		1			6			1	
Grenville	24	24	16													4	4	4
Grey, Centre	21	19	19															
Grey, North	19	19	17						1					1		2	2	2
Grey, South	27	27	26															
Haldimand	23	23	24	2	2		1	1	1					1		2	2	2
Haliburton	7	7	6											1				
Halton	20	20	19				1	1	1				2	1				
Hamilton	75	73	68							1	1	1		2	5	19	18	17
Hastings, East	22	21	19											1	2	2	2	2
Hastings, North	20	20	19	1			1								1	5	4	3
Hastings, West	29	28	27					1					1		2	4	5	5
Huron, East	16	16	16	1	1	1												
Huron, South	31	31	30				2	1	1							4	3	3
Huron, West	29	28	26										1	1		2	2	2
Kent, East	23	14	14					2						1		2	2	2
Kent, West	33	29	25												4	3	3	3
Kingston	33	33	33				1						1			10	8	7
Lambton, East	21	22	21						1						1			
Lambton, West	40	38	37				1	1	2					1		4	4	3
Lanark, North	22	22	20											2		3	3	3
Lanark, South	21	20	20				1									3	3	3
Leeds			20						2						2			2
Lennox	12	12	12													2	2	2
Lincoln	25	21	21				1	1	1					1		1	1	1
London	35	35	32											3		6	6	5
Manitoulin	18	20	18													1	1	1
Middlesex, East	26	24	22	1	1	1		1							1			
Middlesex, North	18	17	15						1					1		2	2	1
Middlesex, West	18	18	18															

* Cornwall and Stormont were amalgamated in 1904-5.

SCHEDULE A.

Shop, Wholesale and Six Months' Licenses issued and the number of such licenses extended, cluding the proportion of fines, in the license years 1903-4, 1904-5, and 1905-6 respectively.

Shop licenses extended.			Wholesale licenses issued.			Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Proportion of duties for Provincial licenses, fees for transfers and removals and fines received by the Province.		
						Transfers.			Removals.								
1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
															$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	5	..	..	..	28	25	27	956 63	926 66	1,115 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	11	1	..	..	33	30	39	1,527 00	1,790 84	2,151 04
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	18	17	16	861 83	852 16	1,076 99
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	8	6	7	.....	.....	180 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	1	25	25	29	3,336 66	3,024 16	3,689 66
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	3	..	..	..	46	47	21	4,736 23	4,295 14	3,181 00
..	1	..	..	..	..	5	3	6	..	..	..	27	25	27	1,198 00	1,358 50	1,331 68
..	..	..	1	*1	..	11	8	9	..	..	..	43	38	38	2,076 25	1,738 84	2,051 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	13	..	..	..	47	39	44	2,082 95	1,985 81	2,215 79
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	27	24	21	1,330 47	1,145 82	1,115 66
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	28	29	28	1,226 20	1,195 00	1,283 89
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	6	..	..	..	24	44	44	1,633 00	2,268 99	2,357 64
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	..	24	21	20	1,337 48	1,252 49	1,258 34
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	4	..	..	..	13	12	17	767 98	660 00	1,054 16
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	..	..	25	20	20	1,877 23	1,696 00	1,730 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	8	6	7	.....	.....	355 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	7	..	..	..	33	27	25	1,255 31	1,212 00	1,241 50
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	7	..	..	..	39	38	43	3,769 16	3,886 66	3,854 32
..	..	1	..	1	..	6	9	20	1	1	1	68	73	86	3,783 61	3,811 87	4,846 90
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	13	..	2	..	46	45	44	2,247 96	2,198 50	2,618 46
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	..	..	..	26	27	25	1,023 00	935 00	1,023 54
2	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	5	..	..	..	38	33	32	1,369 69	1,591 97	1,599 75
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	..	1	31	31	25	1,942 50	1,949 72	1,824 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	8	..	..	..	29	23	27	1,088 00	1,041 00	1,161 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	5	..	..	..	21	23	26	1,541 66	1,608 40	1,875 56
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	6	..	..	..	37	33	32	1,542 00	1,532 00	1,778 85
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	7	..	..	1	30	36	36	1,515 00	1,513 00	1,728 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	..	..	..	13	8	10	280 63	293 32	326 27
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	26	27	30	1,431 70	1,381 40	1,420 83
..	2	3	3	3	4	15	13	25	1	..	3	114	112	126	24,753 58	24,147 92	26,025 59
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	26	25	25	1,365 82	1,269 98	1,579 34
..	1	..	..	..	..	7	....	9	..	..	..	34	25	32	1,439 95	1,374 00	1,904 52
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	5	..	..	..	45	45	39	4,224 48	4,078 00	4,029 30
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	2	..	..	..	21	23	19	782 58	788 18	819 66
..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	8	..	..	..	42	42	42	2,319 25	2,183 62	2,439 88
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	11	..	..	..	34	38	40	2,515 00	2,310 81	2,774 70
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	3	..	1	..	37	22	19	1,929 62	1,302 79	1,313 96
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	7	..	..	1	42	38	40	4,528 03	4,320 19	4,067 32
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	6	1	..	..	51	47	46	6,955 82	6,475 00	6,710 68
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	6	..	..	..	27	25	29	1,432 50	1,507 00	1,609 06
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	11	..	1	1	57	57	54	3,264 13	3,165 94	3,566 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	6	..	..	..	30	32	31	1,905 25	1,904 30	2,054 57
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	7	..	..	..	31	28	30	2,144 32	1,917 76	2,228 20
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	5	..	..	..	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	1,924 83
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	17	17	17	1,002 49	1,010 83	1,205 83
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	1	..	30	28	25	2,003 00	1,689 82	1,721 00
..	1	..	†1	†1	1	3	5	12	..	..	..	45	48	53	8,739 99	8,588 00	9,126 46
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	..	..	1	20	23	25	1,154 98	1,236 65	1,479 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	33	29	33	1,089 99	1,044 99	1,089 30
..	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	23	24	25	1,158 31	1,146 32	1,321 79
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	20	21	21	1,076 82	1,052 65	1,131 32

* Extended one month. † Extended six months.

SCHEDULE A.—A Comparative Statement showing the number of (Provincial)

License District.	Tavern licenses issued.										Tavern licenses extended.			Shop licenses issued.		
	Yearly licenses.						Six months' licenses.									
	Ordinary.			Beer & wine.			Ordinary.			Beer & wine.						
	1903-4.	1904-5	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Monck	6	6	8	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Muskoka	20	17	17	..	..	1	9	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Nipissing, East	21	23	19	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	5	5	4
Nipissing, West	19	20	22	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	4
Norfolk, North	15	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2
Norfolk, South	13	13	12	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Northumberland, East	17	17	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
Northumberland, West	15	15	14	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2
Ontario, North	20	19	20	1	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1
Ontario, South	23	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	2
Ottawa	77	67	67	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	31	31	31
Oxford, North	25	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	2
Oxford, South	20	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	3
Parry Sound, East	21	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Parry Sound, West	13	14	14	1	..	..	1	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Peel	31	33	20	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	1	..
Perth, North	42	42	42	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	3
Perth, South	25	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	5	5
Peterborough, East	10	10	10	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peterborough, West	27	27	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	5
Port Arthur & Fort William	28	30	28	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	6
Prescott	46	45	47	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	4
Prince Edward	12	11	10	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Rainy River, East	9	12	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Rainy River, South	21	21	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	2
Rainy River, West	11	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	4	3
Renfrew, North	21	22	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	3
Renfrew, South	34	34	35	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	7
Russell	18	48	41	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..
Sault Ste. Marie	17	18	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
St. Catharines	19	19	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	2
Simcoe, Centre	18	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Simcoe, East	26	25	25	..	..	..	†1	†1	†1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	3
Simcoe, West	31	30	27	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	4
Stormont	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Temiskaming	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Toronto	150	150	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	50	50	50
Victoria, East	12	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria, West	14	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1
Waterloo, North	41	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	6
Waterloo, South	40	39	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	4
Welland	59	60	59	1	..	..	7	6	5	..	..	..	1	..	4	10	10	10
Wellington, East	24	24	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Wellington, South	23	23	22	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	2
Wellington, West	26	25	21	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Wentworth, North	17	17	18	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..
Wentworth, South	16	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Windsor	23	23	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
York, East	27	26	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
York, North	29	29	25	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1
York, West	34	28	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..
Totals	2,548	2,495	2,366	29	21	18	65	55	51	10	7	3	40	32	126	300	298	283

† Four months. ‡ Seven months. * Shop. ** Wholesale.

Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Six Months' Licenses, etc.—Concluded.

Shop licenses extended.			Wholesale licenses issued.			Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Proportion of duties for provincial licenses, fees for transfers and removals, and fines received by the Province.		
						Transfers.			Removals.								
1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
															$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	1	..	..	..	11	12	13	572 00	495 00	772 18
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	7	..	..	..	35	33	33	1,828 96	1,790 00	2,139 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	29	31	31	1,844 17	2,086 11	2,288 43
..	..	1	..	..	..	4	5	10	..	..	1	27	28	41	1,671 25	1,973 00	3,232 34
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	19	18	16	1,226 00	1,218 00	1,274 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	22	16	18	729 64	653 50	812 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	..	..	..	25	24	26	1,300 79	1,311 64	1,573 14
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	....	..	..	..	22	22	21	1,299 00	1,354 00	1,309 50
..	1	..	..	..	..	9	2	5	..	..	..	34	27	28	1,404 00	1,245 31	1,343 63
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	5	..	..	..	31	26	28	1,690 00	1,475 82	1,732 40
..	..	5	6	5	5	25	22	28	..	3	2	140	137	143	29,737 49	26,822 08	30,081 84
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	3	..	..	1	30	33	31	2,817 13	2,858 06	2,586 82
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	7	..	..	..	33	30	28	1,820 00	1,582 81	1,782 51
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	1	..	22	28	27	1,034 20	1,066 50	1,331 63
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	19	22	23	1,067 50	1,316 33	2,456 75
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	8	..	..	..	36	38	43	1,822 14	1,917 61	1,706 24
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	13	..	..	..	60	52	59	4,450 80	4,188 33	5,035 84
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	4	..	..	..	40	33	31	1,920 01	1,704 73	1,821 67
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	12	13	12	465 00	465 00	565 00
..	..	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	..	..	..	35	39	39	2,789 06	2,925 00	2,908 97
..	..	1	..	..	..	6	12	19	1	1	1	42	50	57	3,182 97	3,318 99	4,066 62
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	11	..	..	1	65	65	65	3,318 18	3,239 32	4,369 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	17	15	16	949 98	916 65	957 49
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	..	1	12	18	16	593 17	778 33	709 65
1	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	6	..	..	1	32	28	32	1,502 83	1,623 50	1,806 89
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	..	..	1	19	17	21	1,345 83	1,357 49	1,922 41
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	..	..	..	28	30	31	1,787 65	1,823 65	1,772 13
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	14	..	..	..	48	48	57	2,973 33	2,971 65	3,609 65
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	15	..	..	..	60	58	63	2,345 48	2,334 16	2,450 45
..	..	..	1	1	2	1	8	8	..	..	..	21	27	28	1,636 66	1,532 33	2,246 02
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	..	1	26	22	28	3,383 33	3,085 00	3,716 40
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	3	1	..	1	27	28	23	1,461 48	1,303 32	1,318 33
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	15	..	..	1	36	34	44	2,226 07	2,102 88	2,393 40
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	5	..	1	1	42	40	40	2,582 50	2,530 00	2,621 02
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	..	..	..	18	.....	.....	660 00	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	..	..	..	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1,735 30
..	2	..	*6	*8	10	18	30	39	1	..	2	226	239	252	57,768 82	58,665 83	62,381 17
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	18	12	16	714 14	567 99	744 97
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	..	..	..	19	21	21	1,031 39	1,028 00	1,160 91
..	..	..	1	1	1	8	7	9	..	..	..	55	55	57	3,272 45	3,430 78	3,592 21
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	9	1	..	..	50	53	52	3,309 14	3,109 19	3,276 75
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	12	25	..	..	5	80	88	110	5,313 75	1,027 27	8,044 30
..	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	14	..	1	..	31	27	38	1,706 81	1,545 50	1,651 50
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	12	..	1	..	31	32	37	3,043 00	2,993 00	3,541 70
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	7	..	..	..	35	29	29	1,836 47	1,673 30	1,910 50
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	6	8	..	..	..	23	26	29	1,214 15	1,195 54	1,226 64
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	..	..	..	19	19	24	622 00	651 32	803 33
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	..	..	29	27	28	4,055 32	4,086 66	3,751 66
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	8	1	..	..	33	31	34	1,502 00	1,398 33	1,451 22
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	4	..	..	..	43	39	33	1,979 98	1,999 97	1,667 08
..	..	..	1	..	..	11	8	13	..	..	..	48	36	40	2,345 64	1,426 66	1,209 50
6	7	18	22	22	24	524	565	751	11	15	28	3,555	3,457	3,668	304,677 70	297,825 44	330,430 33

*One is six months.

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTIES AND CITIES, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, and the Cities separated from Counties, for the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4-5.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Algoma (including Thunder Bay and Rainy River.)	1874	30	14	.....	3	
	1875	36	15	.....	3	
	1876	18	6			
	1877	19	5			
	1878	19	5			
	1879	21	8	1		
	1880	22	6	1		
	1881	29	9	1		
	1882	35	9	1		
	1883	56	6	1		
	1884	74	12	2		
	1885	58	12	1		
	1886	62	16	1		
	1887	78	11	2		
	1888	83	16	1		
	1889	90	17			
	1890	94	15			
	1891	94	11			
	1892	92	11			
	1893	95	13			
	1894	93	12			
	1895	96	13	1		
	1896	99	13			
	1897	108	15			
	1898	111	14			
	1899	120	14			
	1900	118	13			
	1901	116	14	1		
	1902	131	15	1		
	1903	130	15	1		
	1904	140	16	1		
	1905	130	13			
Brant (not including City of Brantford.)	1874	95	29			
	1875	73	22	2		
	1876	56	14	4		
	1877	.....	.....	7	.....	Dunkin Act in force
	1878	53	11	5		
	1879	55	14	1		
	1880	57	14	1		
	1881	55	14	1		
	1882	59	13	1		
	1883	58	11	1		
	1884	49	7			
	1885	41	7	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	26	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	22	2			
	1892	23	2			
	1893	23	1			
	1894	22	1			
	1895	18	1			
	1896	18	1			
	1897	18	1			
	1898	18	1			
	1899	18	1			
	1900	17	1			
	1901	18	1			
	1902	18	1			
	1903	17	1			
	1904	17	1			
	1905	18	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Bruce	1874	180	25			
	1875	119	22			
	1876	88	13	3		
	1877	83	12	2		
	1878	83	9	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force
	1879	93	12			for 10 months.
	1880	98	14			
	1881	105	15			
	1882	109	18			
	1883	108	16			
	1884	99	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	97	6			
	1889	102	6			
	1890	98	6			
	1891	97	6			
	1892	96	5			
	1893	97	5			
	1894	90	5			
	1895	90	5			
	1896	88	4			
	1897	87	4			
	1898	83	4			
	1899	81	4			
	1900	82	4			
	1901	81	4			
	1902	80	4			
	1903	80	4	1		
	1904	77	3	1		
	1905	74	3			
Carleton (not including Ottawa.)	1874	89	5			
	1875	79	8			
	1876	44	1	2		
	1877	55	3			
	1878	43	3			
	1879	43	1			
	1880	42	3			
	1881	50	3			
	1882	54	1			
	1883	58				
	1884	58	1			
	1885	55				
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	44	1			
	1890	44	1			
	1891	45				
	1892	46				
	1893	44				
	1894	45				
	1895	45				
	1896	44				
	1897	44				
	1898	46				
	1899	44				
	1900	44				
	1901	43				
	1902	43				
	1903	42				
	1904	42				
	1905	36				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Dufferin	1881	33	7	.....	.....	New County, erected 24th January, 1881.
	1882	33	5			
	1883	34	5			
	1884	34	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	24	2			
	1889	27	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	24	2			
	1892	24	2			
	1893	21	2			
	1894	21	2			
	1895	19	2			
	1896	19	2			
	1897	18	2			
	1898	15	2			
	1899	18	1			
	1900	18	1			
	1901	18	1			
	1902	17	1			
	1903	17	1			
	1904	17	1			
	1905	17	1			
Elgin	1874	113	25			
	1875	110	24			
	1876	66	16			
	1877	66	10			
	1878	69	12			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	74	12			
	1881	74	13			
	1882	74	13			
	1883	74	16			
	1884	74	12			
	1885	71	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
Not including St. Thomas	1889	48	2			
" " "	1890	44	1			
" " "	1891	43	1			
" " "	1892	44	1			
" " "	1893	42	1			
" " "	1894	41	1			
" " "	1895	41	1			
" " "	1896	39	1			
" " "	1897	36	1			
" " "	1898	35	1			
" " "	1899	36	1			
" " "	1900	36	1			
" " "	1901	35	1			
" " "	1902	36				
" " "	1903	36				
" " "	1904	36				
" " "	1905	29				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Essex	1874	120	28	6		
	1875	101	25	6		
	1876	62	14	5	1	
	1877	69	18	1	1	
	1878	69	18	2	1	
	1879	71	18	3	1	
	1880	70	19	2	1	
	1881	74	21	2		
	1882	71	20	2		
	1883	74	19	2		
	1884	70	15	1		
	1885	77	13			
	1886	74	16			
	1887	84	15			
	1888	82	10			
	1889	95	12			
	1890	94	8			
Not including Windsor	1891	68	5			
" " "	1892	71	5			
" " "	1893	73	5			
" " "	1894	70	6			
" " "	1895	75	6			
" " "	1896	72	6			
" " "	1897	73	6			
" " "	1898	72	6			
" " "	1899	76	5	1		
" " "	1900	83	5	1		
" " "	1901	81	6	1		
" " "	1902	84	6	1		
" " "	1903	84	7	1		
" " "	1904	84	8	1		
	1905	84	6			
Frontenac (not including Kingston)	1874	71	2			
	1875	57	29			
	1876	29	.....	4		
	1877	17	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act assumed to be in forceuntil quashed December 28.
	1878	34				
	1879	36				
	1880	33	1			
	1881	33	1			
	1882	33	2			
	1883	36	2			
	1884	34	2			
	1885	34	1			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	23				
	1890	25				
	1891	23				
	1892	24				
	1893	22				
	1894	22				
	1895	24				
	1896	21				
	1897	33				
	1898	21				
	1899	22				
	1900	23				
	1901	23				
	1902	22				
	1903	22				
	1904	21				
	1905	21				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Grey	1874	115	20	.....	3	
	1875	114	16	.....	2	
	1876	77	11	5	2	
	1877	.....	.....	6	2	Dunkin Act in force
	1878	72	7	4	1	Dunkin Act in force until September.
	1879	91	12	1	1	Melancthon and
	1880	88	17	1	2	Shelburne attached to new
	1881	84	16	.....	1	County of Dufferin
	1882	88	18	.....	1	
	1883	95	20	.....	3	
	1884	91	19	.....	1	
	1885	92	18			
	1886	92	16	.....	3	
	1887	86	14	.....	3	
	1888	84	7	.....	4	
	1889	84	6	.....	1	
	1890	81	6			
	1891	75	5			
	1892	76	5			
	1893	77	5			
	1894	76	5			
	1895	76	5			
	1896	73	5			
	1897	72	3			
	1898	69	2			
	1899	66	2			
	1900	68	2			
	1901	68	2			
	1902	68	2			
	1803	67	2			
	1904	65	2			
	1905	62	2			
Haldimand	1874	96	16			
	1875	83	13			
	1876	45	5			
	1877	49	4			
	1878	49	4			
	1879	50	5			
	1880	47	5			
	1881	51	5			
	1882	52	5			
	1883	51	5			
	1884	47	5			
	1885	47	3			
	1886	48	4			
	1887	49	4			
	1888	43	4			
	1889	45	3			
	1890	49	3			
	1891	47	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	44	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	42	3			
	1806	42	4			
	1897	37	4			
	1898	36	4			
	1899	35	4			
	1900	35	4			
	1901	33	4			
	1902	32	4			
	1903	32	3			
	1904	32	3			
	1905	31	3			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Haliburton	1886	7				
	1887	6				
	1888	6				
	1889	7				
	1890	7				
	1891	8				
	1892	8				
	1893	8				
	1894	10				
	1895	8				
	1896	8				
	1897	7				
	1898	6				
	1899	6				
	1900	7				
	1901	7				
	1902	7				
	1903	7				
	1904	7				
	1905	6				
Halton	1874	61	4			
	1875	58	5			
	1876	39	2	1		
	1877	38	1			
	1878	38	1			
	1879	42	1			
	1880	41	1			
	1881	41	1			
	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	28				
	1889	28				
	1890	27				
	1891	27				
	1892	26				
	1893	27				
	1894	28				
	1895	28				
	1896	26				
	1897	23				
	1898	22				
	1899	22				
	1900	23				
	1901	21				
	1902	22				
	1903	20				
	1904	20				
	1905	19				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Hastings	1874	117	23	1		
	1875	100	21	2		
	1876	76	11	3	1	
	1877	82	14	3	1	
	1878	89	15	3	2	
	1879	94	15	3	1	
	1880	91	16	3		
	1881	90	15	3		
	1882	95	13	3		
	1883	97	15	3		
	1884	90	15	3		
	1885	98	17	3		
	1886	104	16	2		
	1887	102	13	2		
	1888	96	13	3		
Not including Belleville	1889	73	9			
" " "	1890	74	8			
" " "	1891	74	8			
" " "	1892	72	7			
" " "	1893	70	7			
" " "	1894	67	7			
" " "	1895	68	8			
" " "	1896	66	6			
" " "	1897	67	7			
" " "	1898	59	7			
" " "	1899	57	8			
" " "	1900	55	8			
" " "	1901	56	9			
" " "	1902	56	9			
" " "	1903	55	9			
" " "	1904	53	8			
" " "	1905	49	7			
Huron	1874	150	38			
	1875	164	37	2		
	1876	113	16	3		
	1877	124	16			
	1878	127	20			
	1879	134	21			
	1880	131	16			
	1881	128	15			
	1882	124	15			
	1883	124	15			
	1884	111	14			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	108	11			
	1889	109	8			
	1890	103	6			
	1891	104	5			
	1892	102	5	1		
	1893	94	5	1		
	1894	92	5	1		
	1895	90	5	1		
	1896	88	6			
	1897	85	6			
	1898	83	6			
	1899	84	6			
	1900	82	6			
	1901	80	6			
	1902	79	6			
	1903	77	6			
	1904	76	5			
	1905	73	5			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kent	1874	128	41		1	
	1875	118	34		1	
	1876	66	13	4	1	
	1877	67	15		1	
	1878	65	13			
	1879	67	14			
	1880	67	13			
	1881	69	13		1	
	1882	69	14		1	
	1883	70	14			
	1884	75	11			
	1885	71	8			
	1886					C.T.A. inforce.
	1887					" "
	1888					" "
	1889	72	6			
	1890	75	6			
	1891	63	5			
	1892	61	4			
	1893	61	4			
	1894	61	4			
Not including Chatham	1895	44	2			
" " "	1896	46	2			
" " "	1897	43	3			
" " "	1898	42	3			
" " "	1899	42	3			
" " "	1900	41	3			
" " "	1901	41	3			
" " "	1902	43	3			
" " "	1903	41	3			
" " "	1904	28	3			
" " "	1905	27	3			
Lambton	1874	89	44	1		
	1875	85	33			
	1876	65	28	1		
	1877	65	25			
	1878	70	27			
	1879	72	26			
	1880	71	25			
	1881	72	22			
	1882	75	22			
	1883	73	19			
	1884	74	16	1		
	1885	70	10	1		
	1886					C.T.A. in force.
	1887					" "
	1888					" "
	1889	65	9			
	1890	70	10			
	1891	64	6			
	1892	62	5			
	1893	64	5			
	1894	63	5			
	1895	61	5			
	1896	62	5			
	1897	62	4			
	1898	58	4			
	1899	58	4			
	1900	58	4			
	1901	59	4			
	1902	60	4			
	1903	61	4			
	1904	60	4			
	1905	58	3			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lanark	1874	62	20	2		
	1875	62	14	1		
	1876	32	9	2		
	1877	32	9			
	1878	7	4			Dunkin Act in force
	1879	33	6			except in Perth.
	1880	34	8			
	1881	36	6			
	1882	36	7			
	1883	35	7			
	1884	36	7			
	1885	37	6			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	39	6			
	1890	45	7			
	1891	44	6			
	1892	44	7			
	1893	44	7			
	1894	44	6			
	1895	44	6			
	1896	44	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	43	6			
	1899	43	6			
	1900	44	6			
	1901	44	6			
	1902	45	6			
	1903	43	6			
	1904	42	6			
	1905	40	6			
Leeds and Grenville	1874	145	32	1		
	1875	136	23	1		
	1876	79	23	3		
	1877	101	25			
	1878	97	19			
	1879	97	18			
	1880	97	20	1		
	1881	89	18			
	1882	92	21			
	1883	94	21			
	1884	88	17			
	1885	87	17			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	73	13			
	1890	70	10			
	1891	69	10			
	1892	66	8	1		
	1893	67	7	1		
	1894	61	7			
	1895	65	7			
	1896	61	7			
	1897	57	7			
	1898	57	7	1		
	1899	58	8			
	1900	56	8			
	1901	58	8			
	1902	55	8			
	1903	57	8			
	1904	56	8			
	1905	36	6			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lennox and Addington	1874	52	7	.....	1	
	1875	46	8	.....		
	1876	28	6	1		
	1877	.....	.....	1	.....	Dunkin Act in force
	1878	36	6			
	1879	37	5			
	1880	37	5			
	1881	41	5			
	1882	43	6			
	1883	45	6			
	1884	44	5			
	1885	42	5			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	52	3			
	1890	49	2			
	1891	46	2			
	1892	47	2			
	1893	47	2			
	1894	44	1			
	1895	40	1			
	1896	37	1			
	1897	39	1			
	1898	37	1			
	1899	36	1			
	1900	35	1			
	1901	31	2			
	1902	34	2			
	1903	34	2			
	1904	34	2			
	1905	33	2			
Lincoln (not including St. Catharines).	1874	94	23			
	1875	103	37			
	1876	70	31			
	1877	70	25			
	1878	69	21			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	73	12			
	1881	69	14			
	1882	73	15			
	1883	72	13			
	1884	71	11			
	1885	64	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	36	3			
	1890	36	3			
	1891	35	3			
	1892	34	1			
	1893	29	1			
	1894	28	1			
	1895	28	1			
	1896	27	1			
	1897	27	1			
	1898	27	1			
	1899	26	1			
	1900	26	1			
	1901	26	1			
	1902	26	1			
	1903	25	1			
	1904	21	1			
	1905	21	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Middlesex (not including London)	1874	188	17	1		
	1875	174	33			
	1876	122	26	3		
	1877	139	23			
	1878	143	21			
	1879	141	19			
	1880	134	18			
	1881	138	18			
	1882	133	16			
	1883	130	18			
	1884	126	17			
	1885	128	16	.....	1	
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	82	8			
	1890	93	6			
	1891	93	5			
	1892	90	5			
	1893	80	4			
	1894	73	4			
	1895	69	4			
	1896	68	4			
	1897	67	4			
	1898	65	4			
	1899	67	4			
	1900	68	4			
	1901	67	4			
	1902	66	4			
	1903	63	2			
	1904	60	2			
	1905	56	1			
Muskoka and Parry Sound	1874	9				
	1875	23				
	1876	19				
	1877	22				
	1878	29				
	1879	38	1			
	1880	44	4			
	1881	45	4			
	1882	48	5			
	1883	49	6			
	1884	48	4			
	1885	37	1			
	1886	23				
	1887	21				
	1888	32	1			
	1889	45	2			
	1890	47	1			
	1891	47	1			
	1892	53	1			
	1893	50	2			
	1894	56	2			
	1895	60	1			
	1896	60	1			
	1897	59	1			
	1898	58	1			
	1899	57	1			
	1900	59	1			
	1901	56	1			
	1902	58	1			
	1903	55	1			
	1904	52	1			
	1905	53	2			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Nipissing (including Temiscaming)	1878	2	1			
	1879	3	1			
	1880	3	1			
	1881	11	8			
	1882	8	5			
	1883	9	5			
	1884	5	5			
	1885	23	6			
	1886	22	4			
	1887	24	5			
	1888	23	4			
	1889	23	4			
	1890	27	4			
	1891	26	5			
	1892	30	6			
	1893	30	6			
	1894	28	5			
	1895	31	6			
	1896	34	6			
	1897	36	6			
	1898	34	5			
	1899	32	5			
	1900	34	5			
	1901	37	5			
	1902	39	5			
	1903	40	7			
	1904	43	8			
	1905	46	9			
Norfolk	1874	73	6			
	1875	74	6			
	1876	51	4	2		
	1877	51	5	1		
	1878	55	5			
	1879	51	7			
	1880	51	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	56	6			
	1883	54	6			
	1884	51	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	37	4			
	1889	41	3			
	1890	39	2			
	1891	39	2			
	1892	41	2			
	1893	39	2			
	1894	35	2			
	1895	37	2			
	1896	31	2			
	1897	33	2			
	1898	32	2			
	1899	30	2			
	1900	29	2			
	1901	29	2			
	1902	29	2			
	1903	30	2			
	1904	29	2			
	1905	25	2			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Northumberland & Durham.	1874	135	35	2	1	
	1875	121	32	2	1	
	1876	102	27	4	1	
	1877	103	25	2	1	
	1878	89	21	2	2	Dunkin Act in force for ten months, except in Port Hope and Cobourg.
	1879	98	21	.....	1	
	1880	100	22	.....	1	
	1881	100	23	.....	1	
	1882	102	23	.....	1	
	1883	104	23	.....	1	
	1884	101	19			
	1885	97	16			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	81	14			
	1890	74	13			
	1891	77	15			
	1892	76	14			
	1893	75	10			
	1894	68	9			
	1895	66	8			
	1896	64	9			
	1897	61	7			
	1898	59	7			
	1899	57	7			
	1900	55	7			
	1901	56	7			
	1902	56	7			
	1903	55	7			
	1904	53	7			
	1905	50	7			
Ontario.	1874	86	35			
	1875	87	23			
	1876	60	10			
	1877	58	9			
	1878	55	8	2		Dunkin Act in force for ten months.
	1879	61	9			
	1880	65	11			
	1881	66	12			
	1882	71	13			
	1883	72	12			
	1884	68	11			
	1885	67	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	64	7			
	1890	62	7			
	1891	60	4			
	1892	57	6			
	1893	50	5			
	1894	47	4			
	1895	45	4			
	1896	44	4			
	1897	50	4			
	1898	49	4			
	1899	45	4			
	1900	46	4			
	1901	46	4			
	1902	46	4			
	1903	44	4			
	1904	41	3			
	1905	42	3			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Oxford	1874	104	29			
	1875	102	25			
	1876	73	9	4		
	1877	70	10	1		
	1878	71	10			
	1879	71	12			
	1880	74	14			
	1881	73	13			
	1882	74	11			
	1883	72	9			
	1884	62	8			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	52	6	1		
	1890	58	7	1		
	1891	57	5	1		
	1892	50	5			
	1893	50	6			
	1894	48	6			
	1895	48	5			
	1896	47	5			
	1897	47	5			
	1898	47	5			
	1899	47	5			
	1900	47	5			
	1001	47	5			
	1902	45	5			
Not including Woodstock	1903	33	3			
" " "	1904	31	3			
	1905	28	3			
Peel	1874	91	15			
	1875	86	15			
	1876	49	10			
	1877	57	9			
	1878	60	8			
	1879	57	7			
	1880	62	7			
	1881	56	7			
	1882	57	6			
	1883	57	5			
	1884	55	4			
	1885	58	4			
	1886	55	5			
	1887	56	4			
	1888	57	3			
	1889	52	3			
	1890	52	3			
	1891	51	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	48	2			
	1894	47	2			
	1895	46	2			
	1896	47	2			
	1897	47	2			
	1898	42	2			
	1899	40	2			
	1900	42	2			
	1901	41	2			
	1902	40	2			
	1903	39	1			
	1904	41	1			
	1905	25				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Perth	1884	145	33			
	1875	135	25			
	1876	101	13	3		
	1877	105	17			
	1878	105	17			
	1879	110	18			
	1880	110	19			
	1881	106	19			
	1882	110	19			
	1883	109	17			
	1884	102	14			
	1885	93	14			
	1886	95	12			
	1887	95	13			
	1888	96	10			
Not including Stratford	1889	74	5			
" " "	1890	72	5			
" " "	1891	69	4			
" " "	1892	68	5			
" " "	1893	65	6			
" " "	1894	62	5			
" " "	1895	61	5			
" " "	1896	58	5			
" " "	1897	59	5			
" " "	1898	57	5			
" " "	1899	55	5			
" " "	1900	53	6			
" " "	1901	53	6			
" " "	1902	54	6			
" " "	1903	53	6			
" " "	1904	48	6			
" " "	1905	48	6			
Peterboro	1874	98	16			
	1875	72	16			
	1876	40	11	2	1	
	1877	43	11	.....	1	
	1878	35	11	.....	1	Dunkin Act in force
	1879	42	13	.....	1	in part of West
	1880	46	12	.....	1	Riding for 10
	1881	46	14	.....	1	months.
	1882	50	15	.....	1	
	1883	50	14	.....	1	
	1884	46	13	.....	1	
	1885	43	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	43	10	.....	1	" "
	1890	41	11			
	1891	45	9			
	1892	46	8			
	1893	48				
	1894	39				
	1895	47	6			
	1896	47	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	40	6			
	1899	38	6	1		
	1900	38	5	1		
	1901	38	5	1		
	1902	37	5	1		
	1903	37	6	1		
	1904	37	6	1		
	1905	33	5	1		

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Prescott and Russell.....	1874	63	10	1		
	1875	58	11			
	1876	52				
	1877	46	5			
	1878	49	5			
	1879	41	5			
	1880	42	4			
	1881	50	5			
	1882	53	6			
	1883	62	7			
	1884	65	4			
	1885	65	3			
	1886	68	1			
	1887	78	1			
	1888	76	1			
	1889	76	1			
	1890	78	2			
	1891	75	3			
	1892	77	2			
	1893	72	2			
	1894	69	3			
	1895	71	3			
	1896	76	3			
	1897	76	4			
	1898	72	4			
	1899	74	4			
	1900	76	4			
	1901	77	5			
	1902	78	5			
	1903	77	5			
	1904	75	5			
	1905	76	4			
Prince Edward.....	1874	22	3	.....	3	
	1875	33	3	.....	1	
	1876	.....	.....	1	1	Dunkin Act in force
	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	" " "
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	" " "
	1879	23	2	.....	1	
	1880	24	2	.....	3	
	1881	24	3	.....	1	
	1882	22	3	.....	2	
	1883	23	4	.....	2	
	1884	21	1	.....	2	
	1885	23	2	.....	2	
	1886	24	2			
	1887	21	2	.....	2	
	1888	18	2			
	1889	16	2			
	1890	18	2			
	1891	18	2			
	1892	17	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	15	2			
	1895	15	2			
	1896	14	2			
	1897	13	2			
	1898	13	2			
	1899	12	2			
	1900	12	2			
	1901	12	2			
	1902	12	2			
	1903	13	1			
	1904	12	1			
	1905	11	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Renfrew	1874	100	35	.....	1	
	1875	102	30	1	1	
	1876	51	20	.....	1	
	1877	42	17			
	1878	31	15			
	1879	36	16			
	1880	42	21			
	1881	47	17			
	1882	48	23			
	1883	63	30			
	1884	44	20			C.T.A. in force.
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	55	12			
	1889	55	16			
	1890	56	16			
	1891	50	13			
	1892	58	14			
	1893	60	13			
	1894	66	15			
	1896	65	17			
	1896	63	16			
	1897	62	14			
	1898	58	14			
	1899	60	14			
	1900	60	14			
	1901	60	14			
	1902	59	15			
	1903	59	10			
	1904	58	10			
	1905	56	10			
Simcoe	1874	223	42			
	1875	196	35	2	2	
	1876	135	24	2	2	
	1877	137	24	1	2	
	1878	149	21	1	1	
	1879	142	20	1	1	
	1880	155	23	1	1	
	1881	144	23	1	1	Mono and Mulmu
	1882	146	23			attached to new
	1883	147	26			County of Duf
	1884	138	24			ferin.
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	121	17			
	1889	124	18			
	1890	123	17			
	1891	113	15			
	1892	117	12			
	1893	113	11			
	1894	106	11			
	1895	105	11			
	1896	102	10			
	1897	100	9			
	1898	97	9			
	1899	95	9			
	1900	97	8			
	1901	96	8			
	1902	95	8			
	1893	90	8			
	1894	88	8			
	1895	81	8			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	1874	122	31			
	1875	80	28			
	1876	82	22			
	1877	87	17			
	1878	94	17			
	1879	91	16			
	1880	91	18			
	1881	96	18			
	1882	95	18			
	1883	89	17			
	1884	92	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	105	8			
	1889	111	10			
	1890	103	8			
	1891	96	10			
	1892	94	10			
	1893	84	8			
	1894	82	8	1		
	1895	80	4			
	1896	79	4			
	1897	78	4			
	1898	74	3	1		
	1899	75	3			
	1900	73	2			
	1901	74	2			
	1902	73	2			
	1903	71	2			
	1904	72	3			
	1905	64	4			
Victoria.....	1874	78	13	1		
	1875	70	9	.....	1	
	1876	55	5	1	.....	
	1877	56	5	.....	.....	
	1878	56	6	.....	.....	
	1879	60	6	.....	.....	
	1880	59	5	.....	.....	Including Haliburton.
	1881	62	4	.....	.....	
	1882	62	3	.....	1	
	1883	62	3	.....	2	
	1884	58	3	.....	.....	
	1885	54	3	.....	.....	
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	46	2			
	1890	44	2			
	1891	47	2			
	1892	40	3			
	1893	39	3			
	1894	38	3			
	1895	33	2			
	1896	33	2			
	1897	33	1			
	1898	32	1			
	1899	29	1			
	1900	29	1			
	1901	30	1			
	1902	30	1			
	1903	26	1			
	1904	25	1			
	1905	26	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Waterloo	1874	136	21			
	1875	136	20	3		
	1876	86	19	13		
	1877	84	17	10		
	1878	87	17			
	1879	89	15			
	1880	87	15			
	1881	88	16			
	1882	90	17			
	1883	91	15		1	
	1884	92	14			
	1885	90	13			
	1886	87	12			
	1887	87	12			
	1888	90	9	1		
	1889	91	10	1		
	1890	92	10	1		
	1891	91	10	1		
	1892	90	11	1		
	1893	90	10	1		
	1894	88	10	1		
	1895	89	10	3		
	1896	90	10	5		
	1897	88	10	3		
	1898	86	10	2		
	1899	85	11	2		
	1900	86	10	2		
	1901	85	10	2		
	1902	85	8	1		
	1903	81	8	1		
	1904	80	10	1		
	1905	78	10			
Welland	1874	145	28	3		
	1875	151	23			
	1876	73	19			
	1877	80	19			
	1878	89	21			
	1879	92	25			
	1880	87	29			
	1881	81	19			
	1882	78	20			
	1883	79	18			
	1884	82	14			
	1885	79	15			
	1886	82	12			
	1887	78	10			
	1888	70	8			
	1889	73	9			
	1890	73	9			
	1891	70	9			
	1892	71	9			
	1893	66	10			
	1894	64	10			
	1895	66	10			
	1896	65	9			
	1897	63	9			
	1898	62	9			
	1899	60	9			
	1900	64	9			
	1901	65	10			
	1902	64	10			
	1903	61	10			
	1904	61	10			
	1905	59	10			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Wellington	1874	183	52			
	1875	182	41	3		
	1876	138	29	3		
	1877	130	28	3		
	1878	134	29			
	1879	138	29			
	1880	145	30			
	1881	134	24			Orangeville, Amaranth and East Garafraxa attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	128	26			
	1883	126	22			
	1884	116	19			
	1885	104	13			
	1886					C.T.A. in force.
	1887					" "
	1888					" "
Not including Guelph	1889	78	5			
" "	1890	77	4			
" "	1891	80	3			
" "	1892	79	3			
" "	1893	76	2			
" "	1894	72	2			
" "	1895	71	1			
" "	1896	71	1			
" "	1897	68	1			
" "	1898	64	1			
" "	1899	63	1			
" "	1900	62	1			
" "	1901	62	1			
" "	1902	61	1			
" "	1903	58	1			
" "	1904	57				
	1905	49				
Wentworth (not including Hamilton)	1874	110	32	4		
	1875	107	19	2		
	1876	61	11	2		
	1877	56	10			
	1878	47	6			
	1879	63	6			
	1880	56	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	51	6			
	1883	52	6			
	1884	54	6			
	1885	54	6			
	1886	49	6			
	1887	51	5			
	1888	47	4			
	1889	49	3			
	1890	49	4			
	1891	49	3			
	1892	46	3			
	1893	45	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	41	3			
	1896	38	3			
	1897	38	3			
	1898	39	3			
	1899	39	3			
	1900	39	3			
	1901	39	3			
	1902	37	3			
	1903	34	3			
	1904	31	3			
	1905	35	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
York (not including Toronto)	1871	148	39			
	1875	164	35			
	1876	108	16	1		
	1877	97	15			
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1879	114	15	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force one month, May.
	1880	117	16			
	1881	128	21			
	1882	131	24			
	1883	132	23			
	1884	121	13			
	1885	114	12			
	1886	116	10			
	1887	109	7			
	1888	107	2			
	1889	112	1			
	1890	108	2			
	1891	105	3			
	1892	108	4			
	1893	104	4			
	1894	103	4			
	1895	102	4			
	1896	100	4			
	1897	100	4			
	1898	98	4			
	1899	97	2			
	1900	92	2			
	1901	92	2	1		
	1902	92	2	1		
	1903	91	2	1		
	1904	84	1	1		
	1905	73	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Toronto	1874	309	184	21	16	
	1875	299	128	28	9	
	1876	216	100	39	9	
	1877	182	100	26	6	
	1878	181	92	20	10	
	1879	195	88	19	6	
	1880	204	94	18	4	
	1881	210	95	15	6	
	1882	216	100	14	7	
	1883	197	98	14	5	
	1884	217	88	13	3	
	1885	227	71	*14	2	
	1886	224	66	13	3	
	1887	150	50	13	1	
	1888	150	50	12	3	
	1889	152	50	14	3	
	1890	150	50	11		
	1891	150	50	11		
	1892	150	50	10		
	1893	149	50	10		
	1894	150	50	11		
	1895	150	50	8		
	1896	150	50	9		
	1897	150	50	6		
	1898	150	50	6		
	1899	150	50	6		
	1900	150	50	5		
	1901	150	50	7		
	1902	150	50	5		
	1903	150	50	†6		
	1904	150	50	†8		
	1905	†147	50	11		
Hamilton	1874	127	93	.....	3	
	1875	110	72			
	1876	68	61	11	1	
	1877	68	55	7	2	
	1878	68	64	7	2	
	1879	68	61	8		
	1880	74	57	7		
	1881	89	55	7		
	1882	98	58	8		
	1883	105	54	8		
	1884	97	47	4		
	1885	110	48	3		
	1886	112	45	5		
	1887	107	40	4		
	1888	111	37	2		
	1889	91	38	3		
	1890	92	38	3		
	1891	91	37	3		
	1892	94	34	3		
	1893	94	30	3		
	1894	75	20	4		
	1895	75	20	4		
	1896	76	20	4		
	1897	75	20	3		
	1898	75	20	2		
	1899	75	20	2		
	1900	75	19	3		
	1901	75	19	3		
	1902	75	19	3		
	1903	75	19	3		
	1904	73	18	3		
	1905	68	17	5		

*Dominion issues. †One is a six months' license

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Ottawa	1874	120	77	6		
	1875	114	118	6		
	1876	75	77	7	1	
	1877	75	80	2	1	
	1878	73	77	.....	1	
	1879	73	71	.....	1	
	1880	75	72	.....	1	
	1881	75	77	.....	1	
	1882	75	76	.....	1	
	1883	75	84	.....	1	
	1884	75	78	.....	1	
	1885	75	77			
	1886	75	69	1		
	1887	75	68	1	1 B. & W.	
	1888	76	54	2	1	
	1889	80	56	1	1 B. & W.	
	1890	88	59	2		
	1891	87	59	1		
	1892	78	46	1		
	1893	72	40	5		
	1894	71	38	5		
	1895	70	33	3		
	1896	76	33	4		
	1897	77	33	5		
	1898	80	33	6		
	1899	78	32	7		
	1900	75	32	9		
	1901	76	32	8		
	1902	76	32	7		
	1903	77	31	6		
	1904	67	31	5		
	1905	67	31	5		
London	1874	75	40	3		
	1875	75	74	2		
	1876	57	34	5		
	1877	58	35	1		
	1878	58	37	1		
	1879	57	36	2		
	1880	45	27	2		
	1881	45	24	2		
	1882	47	26	3		
	1883	47	24	2		
	1884	48	22	2		
	1885	49	23	1		
	1886	61	21	2		
	1887	54	19	2		
	1888	57	14	1		
	1889	58	13	1		
	1890	56	12	1		
	1891	41	10	1		
	1892	34	6	3		
	1893	34	6	5		
	1894	31	6	2		
	1895	35	6	2		
	1896	34	6	2		
	1897	34	6	2		
	1898	34	6	2		
	1899	34	6	2		
	1900	35	6	2		
	1901	35	6	2		
	1902	35	6	2		
	1903	35	6	1		
	1904	35	6	1		
	1905	32	5	1		

6 months

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, Etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop license.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kingston	1874	97	25	.....	1	
	1875	75	20	3	1	
	1876	53	23	6	5	
	1877	61	21	3	8	
	1878	61	21	3	8	
	1879	62	20	3	8	
	1880	62	20	3	8	
	1881	64	20	2	11	
	1882	53	22	2	9	
	1883	53	23	3	6	
	1884	39	20	2	6	
	1885	38	22	1	4	
	1886	41	22	1	6	
	1887	43	20	1	6	
	1888	44	15	1	7	
	1889	40	15	1		
	1890	38	15	1		
	1891	39	15	1		
	1892	41	15	1		
	1893	40	14	1		
	1894	38	13	1		
	1895	39	12	1		
	1896	37	12			
	1897	37	12			
	1898	36	12			
	1899	34	11			
	1900	34	11			
	1901	34	10			
	1902	34	10			
	1903	33	10			
	1904	33	8			
	1905	33	7			
St. Catharines	1886	26	7			
	1887	29	7			
	1888	23	7			
	1889	26	6			
	1890	26	5			
	1891	26	4			
	1892	26	3			
	1893	26	3			
	1894	26	3			
	1895	26	3			
	1896	26	2			
	1897	26	2			
	1898	22	2			
	1899	24	2			
	1900	22	2			
	1901	21	2			
	1902	24	2			
	1903	19	2			
	1904	19	2			
	1905	18	2			

SCHEDULE B—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Whalesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Brantford	1886	19	5	3		
	1887	18	5	3		
	1888	18	5	3		
	1889	18	5	3		
	1890	18	5	2		
	1891	18	5	1		
	1892	18	5	1		
	1893	18	5	1		
	1894	18	5	1		
	1895	16	5	1		
	1896	16	5	1		
	1897	16	5	.....	1	
	1898	16	4			
	1899	16	4			
	1900	17	4			
	1901	17	4			
	1902	16	4			
	1903	17	4			
	1904	16	4			
	1905	17	4			
St. Thomas	1889	20	6			
	1890	18	4			
	1891	18	4			
	1892	18	4			
	1893	18	4			
	1894	18	4			
	1895	18	4			
	1896	18	4			
	1897	18	3			
	1898	17	3			
	1899	17	3			
	1900	17	3			
	1901	17	2			
	1902	17	3			
	1903	17	3			
	1904	17	3			
	1905	16	3			
Stratford	1889	21	4			
	1890	21	4			
	1891	21	4			
	1892	21	4			
	1893	19	4			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	16	2			
	1900	16	2			
	1901	16	2			
	1902	16	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	13	2			

SCHEDULE B—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Guelph	1889	16	2			
	1890	16	2			
	1891	16	2			
	1892	16	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	16	2			
	1900	14	2			
	1901	15	2			
	1902	15	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	15	2			
Belleville	1889	25	3	2		
	1890	25	3	2		
	1891	25	3	2		
	1892	25	3	2		
	1893	24	3	2		
	1894	24	3	2		
	1895	25	3	2		
	1896	26	3	1		
	1897	26	3	1		
	1898	21	2	1		
	1899	17	2			
	1900	18	2			
	1901	18	2			
	1902	18	2			
	1903	17	2			
	1904	16	3			
	1905	16	3			
Windsor	1891	22	4			
	1892	25	5			
	1893	27	4			
	1894	27	4			
	1895	27	4			
	1896	27	4			
	1897	27	3	1		
	1898	24	3	1		
	1899	22	3			
	1900	21	3			
	1901	23	3			
	1902	23	3			
	1903	23	3			
	1904	23	3			
	1905	19	3			
Chatham	1895	17	2			
	1896	18	2			
	1897	17	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	15	2			
	1900	15	2			
	1901	15	2			
	1902	15	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	12	2			
Woodstock	1903	12	2			
	1904	12	2			
	1905	9	2			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION, showing the total number of Provincial licenses issued in the several counties in the province, including the cities, during the license years, 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4-5.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.	Total.
1874	4,793	1,307	52	33	6,185
1875	4,459	1,257	78	24	5,818
1876	2,977	787	147	27	3,938
1877	2,845	739	65	27	3,676
1878	2,910	724	52	29	3,715
1879	3,199	757	12	22	4,020
1880	3,227	760	40	22	4,049
1881	3,311	764	34	24	4,133
1882	3,317	787	35	24	4,163
1883	3,363	781	36	21	4,201
1884	3,253	675	28	14	3,970
1885	2,574	525	24	9	3,132
1886	1,567	367	28	12	1,974
1887	1,496	325	28	13	1,862
1888	2,066	336	26	17	2,445
1889	3,073	445	27	15	3,560
1890	3,071	428	24	.....	3,523
1891	2,990	403	21	.....	3,414
1892	2,966	378	25	.....	3,369
1893	2,888	357	31	.....	3,276
1894	2,785	337	29	.....	3,151
1895	2,779	327	26	.....	3,132
1896	2,747	323	26	.....	3,096
1897	2,725	317	22	.....	3,064
1898	2,641	312	23	.....	2,976
1899	2,611	308	21	.....	2,950
1900	2,621	303	24	.....	2,948
1901	2,613	308	26	.....	2,947
1902	2,628	307	22	.....	2,957
1903	2,577	300	22	.....	2,899
1904	2,516	298	22	.....	2,836
1905	2,384	283	24	.....	2,691

The Six Months' Licenses and the Licenses *extended* do not appear in the above Schedule or recapitulation, and as a consequence the total number of Licenses issued, according to the Statement, does not correspond with the number as shown in Schedules A and C. Beer and Wine Licenses are included with the ordinary licenses, under the heads of Tavern Licenses and Vessel Licenses respectively. An *extended* License is good for a period not exceeding three months. It is not in the nature of a new License, but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners, to the holder of a license expiring in April, to continue his business under the old license for the specified period, that he may be able to dispose of his stock on hand and quit the business without loss. Six Months' Licenses run from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October, and are not valid after the latter date. They are granted to localities which are largely resorted to in summer by visitors, where the Board of Commissioners are of the opinion that increased tavern accommodation for the summer months is necessary.

SCHEDULE C.

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, whether ordinary or Beer and Wine, issued, and the number extended, transferred or removed, the gross sums deposited to the credit of the License Fund Accounts therefor, and for fines, the amount imposed by Municipal by-laws for licenses in excess of statutory duties, for the license years 1903-4, 1904-5 and 1905-6, and the revenue paid over to the municipal treasurers on account of the license years 1903-4, 1904-5 and 1905-6.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Addington	Newburg Village	1	1	1																		
	Camden	8	8	7																1		1
	Sheffield	5	5	5																		
	Kaladar and Angle-ea	1	1	1																		
	Barrie	1	1	1																		
	Kennebec	1	1	1																		
	Olden																					
	Oso	12	12	12																		
	Hinchinbrooke	2	2	2										1								
	Palmerston and N. and S. Canonto	1	1	1																		
	Clarendon and Miller																					
	Denbigh																					

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	Newburg Village	1						2	1	1	130 00	120 00	120 00	23 34	20 00	24 00			
	Camden	1	2	1				10	10	9	825 00	740 00	700 00	190 09	166 67	184 00			
	Sheffield			2				5	5	7	450 00	450 00	500 00	100 00	100 00	124 00			
	Kaladar and Anglesea	1						2	1	1	100 00	90 00	90 00	23 34	20 00	24 00			
	Barrie							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	20 00	20 00	24 00			
	Kennebec	1	1					2	2	1	100 00	110 00	125 00	23 34	26 67	24 00			
	Olden																		
	Oso			1				2	2	3	240 00	240 00	295 00	100 00	100 00	112 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Hinchinbrooke			1				3	2	3	207 50	220 00	265 00	48 34	53 33	60 00			
	Palmerston and N. and S. Canonto							1	1	1	120 00	110 00	90 00	30 01	26 67	24 00			
	Clarendon and Miller																		
	Denbigh																		
	Transferred from previous year										14 71	88 21	180 52						

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality,	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Algoma	St. Joseph	2	2	2										1						1		
	Hilton	1	1	1																		
	Thessalon, Town	3	3	3																		
	Balfour	3	3	2										1		1						
	Plummer Additional																					
	Rayside	1	1	1										1								
	Sault Ste. Marie Tp.																					
	*Thessalon Township																					
	Hallam	2	2	2																		
	Whitefish																					
	Salter and May and 116	2																				
	Nairn, Lorne and Hyman																					
	*Johnston																					
	*Denison, Drury and Graham																					
	Chapleau	2	2	2																		
	Blind River	2	3	3																		
	Korah																					
	*McDonald																					
	Bruce Mines, Town	2	2	2																		
	Massey, Town		2	2																		
	Thompson																					
	Unorganized Territory	6	7	6																		1

SCHEDULE C.—Continued

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	St. Joseph							4	2	2	412 50	300 00	300 00	231 00	168 00	160 97	165 00	120 00	120 00
	Hilton			1				1	1	2	90 00	90 00	115 00	24 00	24 00	23 34			
	Thessalon, Town							3	3	3	640 00	600 00	640 00	262 00	246 00	238 39	150 00	150 00	150 00
	Balfour		1	1				4	4	4	455 00	520 00	390 00	240 50	262 00	162 77	162 50	150 00	112 50
	Plummer Additional																		
	Rayside			2				2	1	3	127 50	155 00	245 00	50 50	59 00	57 31	22 50	15 00	30 00
	Sault Ste. Marie Tp.																		
	*Thessalon Township																		
	Hallam				1			3	2	2	310 00	300 00	300 00	172 00	168 00	161 43	120 00	120 00	120 00
	Whitefish																		
	Salter and May and 116							2			220 00			88 00			40 00		
	Nairn, Lorne and Hyman																		
	*Johnston																		
	*Denison, Drury and Graham																		
	Chapleau			1				2	2	3	380 00	380 00	405 00	248 00	248 00	246 20	200 00	200 00	200 00
	Blind River	1		1				3	3	4	410 00	695 00	665 00	260 00	440 00	398 03	200 00	340 00	330 00
	Korah																		
	*McDonald																		
	Bruce Mines, Town							2	2	2	320 00	320 00	320 00	84 00	84 00	73 82	20 00	20 00	20 00
	Massey, Town			1					2	3		300 00	415 00		64 00	57 18			
	Thompson									1			830 00			20 25			10 00
	†Unorganized Territory	1	1	4				7	8	10	550 00	779 73	85 18						
	Transferred from previous year											27 00	55 00						

* Local option.
† Payable to Province less proportion of expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
North Brant....	South Dumfries	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Brantford Township	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Onondaga	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Paris, Town	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Brant....	Brantford Township	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Burford	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oakland	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brantford City		17	16	*17	....	....	....	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*16 only issued fees for one in 1604-5 included in 1905-6.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removed. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Total. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Brant	South Dumfries			1				4	3	3	275 00	225 00	245 00	71 50	58 50	54 67	27 50	22 50	20 00
	Brantford Township	1						4	3	3	280 00	270 00	320 00	50 67	48 00	48 00			
	Onondaga							2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	32 00	32 00	32 00			
	Paris Town	1	2	1				8	9	8	1,410 00	1,490 00	1,590 00	502 00	523 34	499 34	350 00	350 00	350 00
	Transferred from previous year																		
South Brant	Brantford Township	1	1					2	2	2	100 00	100 00	180 00						
	Burford	2	1	2				4	3	4	200 00	241 25	305 00						
	Oakland	1						2	1	1	100 00	90 00	90 00						
	Transferred from previous year											11 03	14 44						
Brantford City		3	4	7			1	25	25	29	6,820 00	6,467 50	7,371 00	2,883 34	2,483 34	2,681 34	1,800 00	1,700 00	1,760 00
	Transferred from previous year										132 50	13 23							

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Brockville	Brockville, Town	11	9	9	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Front of Yonge and Escott	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Rear of Yonge and Escott	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Elizabethtown	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Athens, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Centre Bruce	Paisley, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kincardine, Town	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chesley, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Greenock	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Huron	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Kincardine, Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elderslie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	Transfers. 1904-5.	Transfers. 1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	Removals. 1904-5.	Removals. 1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	Totals. 1904-5.	Totals. 1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Brockville	Brockville, Town	2	5	2	..	..	..	15	16	13	7,310 00	6,170 00	6,365 00	4,018 01	3,327 34	3,238 00	5,260 00	4,420 00	4,420 00
	Front of Yonge and Escott	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	225 00	395 00	315 00	143 67	260 34	176 00	85 00	195 00	140 00
	Rear of Yonge and Escott	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	150 00	150 00	150 00	63 00	57 00	51 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
	Elizabethtown	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	150 00	150 00	150 00	68 67	61 33	34 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
	Athens, Village	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	210 00	240 00	290 00	61 00	56 00	48 00	..	..	..
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Centre Bruce	Paisley, Village	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	695 00	695 00	675 00	485 00	395 00	375 00	405 00	315 00	315 00
	Kincardine, Town	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	6	7	1,210 00	1,220 00	1,210 00	496 00	500 00	463 33	300 00	300 00	300 00
	Chesley, Village	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	545 00	565 00	525 00	335 00	253 00	225 00	255 00	165 00	165 00
	Greenock	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	8	10	540 00	570 00	610 00	144 00	156 00	126 66	..	..	..
	Huron	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	445 00	351 25	340 00	247 00	202 75	200 00	175 00	148 75	160 00
	Kincardine, Township	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	90 00	90 00	125 00	24 00	21 00	33 33	..	..	10 00
	Elderslie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
North Bruce	Tiverton, Village	2	2	2																		
	Port Elgin, Village	3	3	3										1						1		1
	Southampton, Village	3	2	2																		1
	Tara, Village	2	2	2																		
	Wiarton, Town	5	5	5							1	*1										
	Bruce	2	2	1																		
	Saugeen	1	1	1																		1
	Arran	1	1	1																		
	Amabel	3	3	3																		
	Eastnor	4	1	4																		
	Albemarle	3	3	3																		
	Lindsay and St. Edmunds																					
South Bruce	Lucknow, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1												
	Teeswater, Village	3	3	3																		
	Walkerton, Town	6	6	6				1	1	1											1	
	Culross	3	3	2												1						
	Carrick	9	9	8																		1
	Brant	5	4	4																1		
	Kinloss	2	1	1																		

* Extended one month.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportions thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Bruce	Tiverton, Village			2				2	2	4	300 00	300 00	350 00	120 00	108 00	112 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Port Elgin, Village							5	3	4	900 00	720 00	840 00	562 50	432 00	504 00	450 00	360 00	420 00
	Southampton, Village	1		2				4	3	4	670 00	550 00	615 00	395 00	310 00	308 00	300 00	250 00	200 00
	Tara, Village	2						4	2	2	420 00	430 00	400 00	230 00	220 00	208 00	160 00	160 00	160 00
	Wiarton, Town	2	2					8	8	5	1,310 00	1,040 84	1,070 00	555 00	423 00	410 00	250 00	250 00	250 00
	Bruce	1		1				3	2	3	210 00	200 00	235 00	85 00	68 00	55 00	20 00	20 00	15 00
	Saugeen		1					1	2	1	90 00	100 00	90 00	70 00	28 00	24 00			
	Arran	2	1					3	2	1	150 00	120 00	130 00	30 00	48 00	41 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
	Amabel	1						4	3	3	330 00	300 00	320 00	35 00	102 00	110 00	30 00	30 00	30 00
	Eastnor	2	2	2				6	6	6	180 00	480 00	530 00	230 00	204 00	200 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
	Albemarle		2	2				3	5	5	273 00	293 00	322 75	93 00	83 00	74 75	3 00	3 00	2 75
	Lindsay and St. Edmunds																		
	St. Edmunds, Township										20 00	20 00		10 00	8 00				
	Transferred from previous year										215 82	9 53	69 84						
South Bruce	Lucknow, Village	1		2				5	4	6	810 00	750 00	820 00	410 00	382 00	383 19	270 00	270 00	270 00
	Teeswater, Village		1	3				3	4	6	600 00	610 00	700 00	324 00	328 67	332 61	240 00	240 00	240 00
	Walkerton, Town	1	1	5				8	9	12	1,805 00	1,877 50	1,940 00	957 68	1,000 51	924 29	645 00	692 50	645 00
	Culross	3	1					6	4	3	300 00	300 00	242 50	98 01	98 01	61 71			
	Carrick	3	4	2				12	13	11	880 00	945 00	835 00	284 68	315 00	219 68			
	Brant	3		1				9	6	5	575 00	360 00	390 00	191 34	112 00	102 42			
	Kinloss	2						4	1	1	200 00	90 00	90 00	65 34	28 00	24 67			
	Transferred from previous year										16 38	31 19							

TABLE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of Provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District	Municipality	Tavern. Ordinary. 1903-4.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1903-4.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Shop. 1903-4.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Wholesale. 1903-4.	Wholesale. 1904-5.	Wholesale. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1903-4.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1903-4.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Six months. 1903-4.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1904-6.
Cardwell	Adjala	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bradford Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tecumseth	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bolton Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Albion	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Innisfil	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
	West Gwillimbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Beeton Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tottenham Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carleton	Hintonburg, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Richmond, Village	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	March	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Huntley	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Gower	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Goulborn	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Marlborough	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fitzroy	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nepean	8	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	East Ottawa, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Cardwell	Adjala	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	335 00	270 00	202 50	107 34	60 00	53 00	.....	.....	.....
	Bradford, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	330 00	310 00	300 00	130 00	103 33	108 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Tecumseth	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	262 50	250 00	180 00	91 01	63 34	44 00	.....	.....	.....
	Bolton, Village	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	340 00	340 03	380 00	156 00	140 03	155 34	100 00	100 02	100 00
	Albion	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	360 00	360 00	270 00	112 00	80 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....
	Innisfil	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	380 00	345 00	270 00	121 34	85 00	76 00	.....	.....	.....
	West Gwillimbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Beeton, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	475 00	510 00	450 00	185 67	170 00	162 00	90 00	90 00	90 00
	Tottenham, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	420 00	320 00	320 00	182 67	120 00	128 00	80 00	80 00	80 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249 63	26 82	204 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton	Hintonburg, Village	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	240 00	240 00	250 00	48 00	48 00	58 53	.....	.....	.....
	Richmond, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	120 00	120 00	120 00	24 00	24 00	27 07	.....	.....	.....
	March	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	190 00	180 00	180 00	52 00	48 00	52 50	.....	.....	.....
	Huntley	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	200 00	200 00	240 00	56 00	56 00	54 14	.....	.....	.....
	North Gower	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	330 00	270 00	280 00	96 00	72 00	85 20	.....	.....	.....
	Goulborn	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	190 00	180 00	180 00	52 00	48 00	54 14	.....	.....	.....
	Marlborough	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	100 00	110 00	90 00	28 00	32 00	27 07	.....	.....	.....
	Fitzroy	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	200 00	180 00	180 00	56 00	48 00	52 30	.....	.....	.....
	Nepean	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	8	9	721 00	675 00	685 00	192 40	180 00	205 87	.....	.....	.....
	East Ottawa, Village	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	300 00	340 00	300 00	108 00	124 00	121 04	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 25	115 12	197 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Cornwall and Stormont	Cornwall, Town	12	11	10				2	2	2						1						
	Cornwall, Township	8	8	7												1						
	Osnabruck	7	7	7												1						
	Finch	5	5	4												1						
	Roxborough	4	5	4										1		1						
Dufferin	Orangeville, Town	7	7	7				1	1	1				1								
	Mulmur	2	2	2																		
	Mono	2	2	2																		
	Melanchton																					
	Garafrax, East																					
	Shelburne, Village	3	3	3																		
	Amaranth																					
	Eas. Luther																					
	Grand Valley, Village	3	3	3																		

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Cornwall and Stormont....	Cornwall, Town	2	3	2	..	..	..	16	16	15	3,950 00	3,670 00	3,507 50	2,382 00	2,120 01	1,977 01	1,680 00	1,560 00	1,470 00
	Cornwall, Township	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	8	9	760 00	780 00	698 75	264 00	273 33	255 88	40 00	40 00	36 25
	Osnabruck	2	1	1	..	..	..	7	8	8	700 00	700 00	730 00	210 00	234 00	278 97	70 00	70 00	70 00
	Finch	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	750 00	800 00	637 50	400 90	438 00	385 62	300 00	300 00	255 00
	Roxborough	1	1	2	..	..	..	6	6	7	740 00	810 00	715 00	402 50	472 67	436 63	297 50	350 00	297 50
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106 18	42 79	207 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin.....	Orangeville, Town	2	1	..	1	1	..	12	10	8	1,900 00	1,620 00	1,650 00	720 84	621 67	630 00	437 50	400 00	400 00
	Mulmur	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	180 00	190 00	190 00	40 00	40 00	43 33	.....	.....	.....
	Mono	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
	*Melantchon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Garafrax, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shelburne, Village	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	4	520 00	570 00	580 00	213 34	270 00	273 33	150 00	210 00	210 00
	*Amaranth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*East Luther	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Valley, Village	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	535 00	535 00	525 00	228 34	228 34	225 00	165 00	165 00	165 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138 52	178 22	142 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local option districts.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1903-4.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1903-4.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Shop. 1903-4.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Wholesale. 1903-4.	Wholesale. 1904-5.	Wholesale. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1903-4.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1903-4.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Six Months. 1903-4.	Six Months. 1904-5.	Six Months. 1905-6.
Dundas	Iroquois, Village	2	2	2																		
	Chesterville, Village	2	2	3																		
	Morrisburg, Village	4	4	4																		
	*Winchester, Township																					
	Williamsburg																					
	Winchester, Village	2	2	2																		
	Mountain	2	2	2																		
E. Durham	Port Hope, Town	8	8	8				1	1	1												
	Millbrook, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1												
	Hope	1	1	1																		
	*Cavan	3	2																			
	Manvers	2	2	2																		
W. Durham	Bowmanville, Town	3	3	3																		
	Newcastle, Village	1	1	1																		
	*Clarke	2	1																			
	*Darlington																					
	*Cartwright	1																				

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipalities. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.	Amount imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.
Dundas	Iroquois, Village			3				2	2	5	530 00	520 00	670 00	314 67	280 00	303 31	280 00	280 00	280 00
	Chesterville, Village			1				2	2	4	440 00	400 00	860 00	202 67	160 00	460 00	160 00	160 00	420 00
	Morrisburg, Village	1						5	4	4	830 00	820 00	800 00	392 01	320 00	365 00	320 00	320 00	320 00
	Winchester, Township																		
	Williamsburg											50 00	70 00						
	Winchester, Village							2	2	2	530 00	520 00	510 00	314 67	280 00	300 00	280 00	280 00	280 00
	Mountain							2	2	2	460 00	510 00	520 00	312 00	280 00	300 00	280 00	280 00	280 00
	Transferred from previous year										101 05		25 73						
E. Durham	Port Hope, Town	6	2	4				15	11	13	3,552 00	3,220 00	3,390 00	1,950 27	1,746 00	1,703 33	1,850 00	1,850 00	1,850 00
	Millbrook, Village							4	4	4	1,035 00	980 00	920 00	584 33	536 00	486 67	400 00	400 00	400 00
	Hope							1	1	1	125 00	125 00	125 00	63 00	59 00	55 00	35 00	35 00	35 00
	*Cavan							3	2		379 00	250 00		190 87	118 00		105 00	70 00	
	Manvers							2	2	2	350 00	350 00	350 00	226 00	218 00	210 00	170 00	170 00	170 00
	Transferred from previous year										93 16								
W. Durham	Bowmanville, Town	2	1	2				5	4	5	835 00	840 00	885 00	360 00	360 00	360 00	360 00	360 00	360 00
	Newcastle, Village			1				1	1	2	240 00	190 00	250 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00
	*Clarke							1	1		180 00	180 00	20 00	90 00	90 00		90 00	90 00	
	*Darlington											50 00							
	*Cartwright							1			210 09	10 00		70 00			70 00		
	Transferred from previous year											59 09	113 69						
	Transferred from Local Option account												86 20						

*Local Option.

TABLE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
East Elgin	Aylmer, Town	4	4	4																		2
	Port Stanley, Village	2	2	2												1				1	1	
	Springfield, Village	1	1	1																		
	Vienna, Village	1	1	1																		
	*Yarmouth	4	4																			
	Malahide	2	2	1	1	1	1									1						
	Bayham	5	5	5																1	1	1
West Elgin	St. Thomas, City	16	17	16	1			3	3	3						1						
	Southwold	6	6	4												2						
	Dunwich	2	2	2																		
	Aldborough	6	6	6																		
	Dutton, Village	2	2	2																		
North Essex	Maidstone	5	5	5																		
	Rochester	5	5	5																		
	East Sandwich	13	14	16				1	1										1			
	West Sandwich	13	13	14																1		1
	Sandwich, Town	6	7	8				2	2	1											1	
	Belle River, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1												
	Anderdon	3	2	2																		
	Walkerville, Town	3	3	3				1	2	2	1	1										
	South Sandwich	3	3	3																		

* Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Elgin	Aylmer, Town	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	5	870 00	800 00	885 00	382 01	328 00	332 00	200 00	200 00	200 00
	Port Stanley, Village	1	2	1	..	..	..	4	5	4	460 00	600 00	165 00	224 67	270 00	193 00	150 00	150 00	135 00
	Springfield, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	140 00	140 00	140 00	48 00	44 00	44 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
	Vienna, Village	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	150 00	140 00	190 00	52 67	44 00	48 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
	*Yarmouth	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	380 00	360 00	20 00	121 34	96 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....
	Malahide	3	1	1	..	..	..	6	4	4	255 00	255 00	167 50	84 00	72 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....
	Bayham	3	2	3	..	..	..	9	8	9	525 00	515 00	625 00	168 00	140 00	140 00	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191 18	54 98	77 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Elgin	St. Thomas, City	1	1	3	..	..	..	21	21	23	6,480 00	6,800 00	6,592 50	2,881 00	3,026 67	2,878 73	1,950 00	2,000 00	1,908 33
	Southwold	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	540 00	540 00	415 00	168 00	168 00	113 15	.....	.....	.....
	Dunwich	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	190 00	190 00	180 00	60 67	60 67	50 63	.....	.....	.....
	Aldborough	1	..	4	..	..	..	7	6	10	790 00	810 00	885 00	412 67	422 00	426 68	240 00	240 00	240 00
	Dutton, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	400 00	520 00	520 00	216 00	336 00	345 83	160 00	280 00	280 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114 50	166 06	109 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Essex	Maidstone	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	6	6	490 00	520 00	535 00	181 34	172 67	198 00	.....	.....	.....
	Rochester	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	490 00	515 00	485 00	181 34	170 34	192 00	.....	.....	.....
	East Sandwich	..	1	1	..	..	..	14	16	18	1,510 00	1,700 00	1,982 50	581 34	583 33	723 00	.....	.....	.....
	West Sandwich	2	3	9	..	..	..	16	16	24	1,405 00	1,326 00	1,658 00	533 34	436 81	565 80	.....	.....	.....
	Sandwich, Town	..	..	3	1	..	1	9	10	13	1,310 00	1,445 00	1,500 00	400 00	364 00	474 66	.....	.....	.....
	Belle River, Village	2	1	1	..	..	..	6	5	5	600 00	500 00	490 00	192 00	121 34	150 00	.....	.....	.....
	Anderdon	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	330 00	250 00	315 00	128 01	88 67	114 00	.....	.....	.....
	Walkerville, Town	..	1	2	..	1	..	5	8	7	890 00	1,100 00	880 00	272 01	303 33	246 00	.....	.....	.....
	South Sandwich	2	..	2	..	..	1	5	3	5	330 00	290 00	370 00	128 01	93 34	156 00	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	322 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
South Essex	Mersea	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Leamington, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Amherstburg, Town	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Malden	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gosfield, South	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kingsville, Town	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Essex, Town *	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colchester, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colchester, South	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pelee Island	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tilbury, West	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tilbury, North	4	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gosfield, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frontenac	Portsmouth, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kingston, Township	4	3	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Portland	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pittsburg	4	4	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Storrington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wolfe Island	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	†1	†1	....
	Loughboro'	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bedford	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

† Beer and wine. * Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licences transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licences, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Essex ..	Mersea	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	240 00	147 50	110 00	105 34	59 00	48 00	40 00	25 00	20 00
	Leamington, Town	2	2	3	..	..	..	7	7	8	1,120 00	1,180 00	1,560 00	535 34	530 00	791 34	330 00	330 00	500 00
	Amherstburg, Town	2	2	2	..	..	..	9	9	8	1,210 00	1,220 00	1,201 00	421 67	384 00	352 34	130 00	130 00	120 00
	Malden	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	190 00	200 00	112 50	60 67	56 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....
	Gosfield, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	57 50	57 50	57 50	26 50	24 50	26 50	12 50	12 50	.....
	Kingsville, Town	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	620 00	710 00	515 00	271 34	290 00	196 51	150 00	150 00	112 50
	Essex, Town	1	3	5	..	..	..	4	6	8	820 00	845 00	1,058 00	476 67	470 00	486 01	360 00	360 00	360 00
	*Colchester, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colchester, South	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	350 00	350 00	395 00	226 00	218 00	226 00	170 00	170 00	170 00
	Pelee Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	28 00	24 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....
	Tilbury, West	2	2	..	..	1	..	5	6	3	55 50	655 00	535 00	350 67	379 00	339 00	.....	255 00	255 00
	Tilbury, North	2	..	2	..	1	..	6	5	6	380 00	420 00	260 00	121 34	120 00	79 34	.....	.....	.....
	Gosfield, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 65	.....	269 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	Portsmouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	360 00	360 00	360 00	72 00	60 00	63 88	.....	.....	.....
	Kingston, Township	2	2	1	..	..	..	7	7	6	445 00	465 00	480 00	124 00	110 00	99 54	.....	.....	.....
	Portland	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	410 00	325 00	270 00	116 00	73 33	63 88	.....	.....	.....
	Pittsburg	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	465 00	415 00	425 00	132 00	93 33	103 27	.....	.....	.....
	†Storrington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wolfe Island	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	202 50	212 50	180 00	54 00	48 34	42 59	.....	.....	.....
	Loughboro'	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	5	180 00	180 00	255 00	48 00	40 00	52 60	.....	.....	.....
	Bedford	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	112 50	90 00	90 00	30 00	20 00	21 31	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 18	.....	37 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Glengarry	Alexandria, Town	4	1	4					1					1								
	Charlottenburg	3	4	4										1						2	1	1
	Lancaster, Township	3	3	1												1						1
	Kenyon	4	4	3	1											2					1 B. & W.	
	Lochiel	4	5	3												2						
	Lancaster, Village	2	2	2																		
	Maxville, Village	2	2	2												1						
Grenville	Prescott, Town	6	6	6				3	3	3												
	Cardinal, Village	2	2																			
	Kemptville, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1												
	Merrickville, Village	2	2	2																		
	Augusta	2	2	2																		
	Wolford	1	1	1																		
	Kitley	4	4																			
	South Elmsley	2	2																			
	Oxford	2	2	2																		
	Edwardsburg																					
Centre Grey	Thornbury, Town	2	2	2																		
	Artemesia	6	6	6																		
	Holland	5	3	3																		
	Collingwood, Township	1	1	1																		
	Euphrasia	1																				
	Osprey	2	2	2																		
	Sullivan	1	1	1																		
	Markdale, Village	3	3	3																		
	Chatsworth, Village		1	1																		

* Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfered. 1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	Removed. 1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Glengarry	Alexandria	3	..	5	..	..	..	8	5	9	1,175 00	1,450 00	1,305 00	739 45	833 31	628 00	595 00	600 00	480 00
	Charlottenburg	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	870 00	1,064 00	970 00	589 73	719 87	603 00	467 50	550 00	495 00
	Lancaster, Township	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	3	485 00	461 00	218 75	233 90	229 14	103 25	105 00	105 00	61 25
	Kenyon	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	600 00	540 00	511 25	303 90	276 50	225 00	175 00	157 50	140 00
	Lochiel	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	7	5	710 00	840 00	575 00	395 55	482 01	294 00	240 00	300 00	210 00
	Lancaster, Village	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	440 00	450 00	400 00	231 12	239 34	208 00	160 00	160 00	160 00
	Maxville, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	350 00	360 00	510 00	163 33	170 33	242 00	110 00	110 00	180 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205 30	101 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenville	Prescott, Town	..	2	2	..	..	1	9	11	12	2,480 00	2,470 00	2,750 00	1,465 00	1,457 91	1,376 00	1,080 00	1,080 00	1,080 00
	Cardinal, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	520 00	520 00	.....	340 00	339 69	.....	280 00	280 00	.....
	Kemptville, Village	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	5	850 00	800 00	910 00	465 00	439 35	420 00	320 00	320 00	320 00
	Merrickville, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	350 00	420 00	330 00	160 00	194 44	138 00	90 00	90 00	90 00
	Augusta	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	60 00	59 69	48 00	.....	.....	.....
	Wolford	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	90 00	90 00	100 00	30 00	29 83	28 00	.....	.....	.....
	Kitley	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	4	..	380 00	400 00	.....	130 00	139 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Elmsley	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	180 00	180 00	.....	60 00	59 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oxford	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	190 00	200 00	180 00	65 00	69 64	48 00	.....	.....	.....
	Edwardsburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262 02	120 47	45 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centre Grey ..	Thornbury, Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	300 00	300 00	330 00	64 00	64 00	72 00	.....	.....	.....
	Artemesia	1	2	1	..	..	..	7	8	7	570 00	570 00	710 00	156 00	156 00	204 00	.....	.....	.....
	Holland	5	..	2	..	..	..	10	3	5	540 00	290 00	335 00	156 00	80 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....
	Collingwood, Township	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	90 00	90 00	140 00	24 00	24 00	44 00	.....	.....	.....
	*Euphrasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	90 00	.....	.....	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Osprey	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	190 00	255 00	220 00	52 00	78 00	64 00	.....	.....	.....
	Sullivan	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	90 00	90 00	100 00	24 00	24 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....
	Markdale	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	4	730 00	760 00	740 00	436 00	448 00	436 00	360 00	360 00	360 00
	Chatsworth, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	.....	130 00	130 00	.....	28 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121 06	88 86	10 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statements by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
North Grey	Owen Sound, Town	11	11	10	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Meaford, Town	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Derby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Keppel	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sydenham	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	St. Vincent	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Sarawak	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Grey	Proton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Durham, Town	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bentinck	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glenelg	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Normanby	10	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Egremont	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dundalk, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hanover, Village	3	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haldimand	Cayuga, Village	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledonia, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oneida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cayuga, North, Tp	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dunn	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Rainham	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Walpole	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seneca	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hagersville, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transfered and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	Transfers. 1904-5.	Transfers. 1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	Removals. 1904-5.	Removals. 1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	Totals. 1904-5.	Totals. 1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Grey	Owen Sound, Town		2	1				13	15	14	2,295 00	3,312 00	3,385 00	678 34	1,752 80	1,711 14	325 00	1,300 00	1,250 00
	Meaford, Town			2				3	3	5	540 00	530 00	497 50	150 00	164 00	126 13	60 00	60 00	45 00
	*Derby												20 00						
	Keppell			2				2	2	4	200 00	200 00	285 00	60 00	68 00	80 79	20 00	20 00	20 00
	Sydenham							3	3	3	270 00	270 60	315 00	60 00	72 00	73 11			
	St. Vincent																		
	*Sarawak																		
	Transferred from previous year											133 15	180 75						
South Grey	Proton	1	1					4	4	3	300 00	280 00	299 00	93 33	76 00	77 20			
	Durham, Town	1	1	1				4	4	4	708 00	630 00	645 00	304 67	258 00	268 00	150 00	150 00	150 00
	Bentinck	1	1	1				3	3	3	966 00	210 00	190 00	57 78	60 00	56 03			
	Glenelg							2	2	1	180 00	180 00	110 00	53 34	48 00	34 90			
	Normanby		3	2				10	12	11	100 00	910 00	930 00	296 01	256 00	235 34			
	Egremont	1		1				2	1	2	180 00	90 00	130 00	31 12	24 00	39 68			
	Dundalk, Village	1		1				4	3	4	670 00	700 00	700 00	384 44	388 00	403 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
	Hanover, Village	2						5	4	4	510 00	710 00	790 00	213 31	284 00	305 55	120 00	160 00	160 00
	Transferred from previous year										97 75	82 61	101 05						
Haldimand	Cayuga, Village	1	1				1	6	6	6	750 00	730 00	710 00	240 00	232 00	224 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
	Caledonia, Village		1	2				4	5	7	820 00	820 00	895 00	376 00	376 00	377 00	240 00	240 00	255 00
	Oneida										50 00	225 00		20 00	60 00				
	Cayuga, North, Tp			2				3	3	4	225 00	225 00	215 00	60 00	60 00	52 00			
	Dunn		1					2	3	2	90 00	100 00	135 00	24 00	28 00	36 00			
	Rainham	1	1	1				5	5	5	370 00	370 00	385 00	100 00	100 00	100 00			
	Walpole		3	1				5	8	6	450 00	480 00	485 00	120 00	132 00	128 00			
	Seneca							2	2	2	220 00	220 00	220 00	88 00	88 00	88 00	40 00	40 00	40 00
	Hagersville, Village		1	1				3	4	4	360 00	380 00	460 00	72 00	80 00	76 00			
	Transferred from previous year										86 72	53 30							

*Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1903-4.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1903-4.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Shop. 1903-4.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Wholesale. 1903-4	Wholesale. 1904-5.	Wholesale. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1903-4.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended shop. 1903-4.	Extended shop. 1904-5.	Extended shop. 1905-6.	Six months. 1903-4.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.
Haliburton	Minden	1	1	1																		
	Dysert	1	1	1																		
	Anson	1	1	1																		
	Sherbourne	2	2	2																		
	Glamorgan	2	2	1												1						
	Snowden																					
	Monmouth																					
	Stanhope																					
Halton	Nelson																			1	1	1
	Nassagaweya	1	1	1																		
	Esquesing	4	4	4																		
	Burlington, Village	2	2	2										1								
	Georgetown, Village	3	3	3																		
	Oakville, Town	3	3	2												1						
	Milton, Town	3	3	3																		
	Acton, Village	3	3	3																		
	Trafalgar	1	1	1										1								
Hamilton	Hamilton, City	75	73	68				19	18	17	3	3	4		2	5		2	3	†1	†1	†1
East Hastings	Tyendinaga	6	5	5											1	1						
	Hungerford	3	3	2																		
	Thurlow	5	5	4												1						
	Deseronto, Town	5	5	5				1	1	1												
	Tweed, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1												

† Beer and wine.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Haliburton.	Minden	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	3	110 00	90 00	155 00	21 34	20 00	23 34	.....	.....	.....
	Dysert	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	16 00	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
	Anson	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	110 00	100 00	110 00	21 34	23 34	26 67	.....	.....	.....
	Sherbourne	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	180 00	180 00	435 00	32 01	40 00	263 33	.....	.....	.....
	Glamorgan	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	200 00	200 00	100 38	37 34	46 67	22 31	.....	.....	.....
	Snowden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monmouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 00	.....	.....	13 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stanhope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	50 00	.....	.....	16 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110 00	104 04	81 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton ...	Nelson	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	100 00	100 00	100 00	67 00	67 00	65 00	55 00	55 00	55 00
	Nassagaweya	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	100 00	122 00	90 00	28 00	36 80	20 00	.....	.....	.....
	Esquesing	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	9	410 00	410 00	525 00	140 00	140 00	126 67	40 00	40 00	40 00
	Burlington, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	500 00	410 00	400 00	254 00	212 00	200 00	180 00	160 00	160 00
	Georgetown, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	480 00	480 00	480 00	192 00	192 00	180 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
	Oakville, Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	581 00	520 00	382 51	184 40	160 00	105 01	60 00	60 00	45 01
	Milton, Town	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	5	4	590 00	590 00	580 00	224 00	224 00	203 33	120 00	120 00	120 00
	Acton, Village	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	3	6	510 00	480 00	590 00	204 00	192 00	186 67	120 00	120 00	120 00
	Trafalgar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	125 00	100 00	100 00	42 50	34 00	30 00	12 50	10 00	10 00
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103 74	35 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.	Hamilton, City	15	13	15	1	..	3	114	112	126	37,323 25	36,606 25	37,778 75	10,069 67	9,658 33	9,898 67	4,725 00	4,625 00	4,375 00
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274 06	198 40	211 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hastings	Tyendinaga	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	7	6	540 00	482 50	592 50	120 00	108 34	105 00	.....	.....	.....
	Hungerford	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	415 00	425 00	270 00	178 34	181 67	116 66	105 00	105 00	70 00
	Thurlow	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	470 00	470 00	422 50	106 67	106 67	85 00	.....	.....	.....
	Deseronto, Town	2	..	1	..	..	..	8	6	7	1,680 00	1,660 00	1,841 00	900 00	893 34	910 00	720 00	720 00	720 00
	Tweed, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	5	635 00	800 00	840 00	211 67	400 00	400 00	120 00	320 00	320 00
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	46 87	38 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc. Continued.

License District	Municipality	Tavern. Ordinary. 1903-4	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1903-4	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6	Shop. 1903-4	Shop. 1904-5	Shop. 1905-6	Wholesale. 1903-4	Wholesale. 1904-5	Wholesale. 1905-6	Extended Tavern. 1903-4	Extended Tavern. 1904-5	Extended Tavern. 1905-6	Extended Shop. 1903-4	Extended Shop. 1904-5	Extended Shop. 1905-6	Six months. 1903-4	Six months. 1904-5	Six months. 1905-6
North Hastings	Wollaston																					
	Marmora and Lake	1	1	1																		
	Huntingdon	1																				
	Stirling	3	3	3				1										1				
	Madoc, Township																					
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	2	2	2																1		
	Tudor and Cashel	2	2	2																		
	Wollaston																					
	Monteagle and Herschel	2	2	2				1	1													
	Rawdon																					
	Madoc, Village	2	2	2				1	1	1												
	Wicklow and Bangor	1	1	1																		
	Dunganon		1	1		1	1															
	Carlow and Mayo																					
	Limerick	1	1	1																		
	Faraday	2	2					1	1													
	Marmora, Village	3	3	2				1	1	1						1						
	Bancroft, Village			2						1												
West Hastings	Belleville City	17	16	16				2	3	3					1	1					1	
	Trenton, Town	8	8	7				2	2	2						1						
	Sidney	4	4	4																		
East Huron	Grey	3	3	3	1	1	1															
	McKillop	1	1	1																		
	Hullett, east part																					
	Morris	2	2	2																		
	Howick	4	4	4																		
	Turnberry	1	1	1																		
	Brussels, Village	3	3	3																		
	Wroxeter, Village	2	2	2																		

Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipalities.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.
North Hastings	Wollaston												50 00						
	Marmora and Lake							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	20 00	24 00	20 00			
	*Huntingdon							1			90 00			20 00					
	Stirling, Village			1				4	4	4	540 00	515 00	510 00	126 67	203 00	150 00	40 00	125 00	90 00
	*Madoc, Township										50 00			16 67					
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	1		1				3	2	3	190 00	180 00	205 00	43 44	48 00	40 00			
	Tudor and Cashel	2						5	2	2	285 00	180 00	205 00	70 01	48 00	40 00			
	*Wollaston																		
	Monteagle and Herschel	2		3				5	3	5	300 00	320 00	285 00	80 01	92 00	43 34			
	Rawdon										50 00	100 00		16 67	40 00				
	Madoc, Village			2				3	3	5	800 00	780 00	880 00	486 67	492 00	483 34	420 00	420 00	420 00
	Wicklow and Bangor							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	20 00	24 00	20 00			
	Dungannon							1	1	1	45 00	90 00	90 00	10 00	24 00	20 00			
	Carlow and Mayo																		
	Limerick							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	110 00	20 00	24 00	20 00			
	Faraday							3	3	..	395 00	385 00		171 67	181 00		105 00	105 00	
	Marmora, Village	2		1				6	4	6	695 00	645 00	813 30	208 34	*213 00	172 26	85 00	85 00	81 25
	Bancroft, Village			1						4			465 00						
	Sundries												215 71						
	Transferred from previous year										190 43	326 56				108 34			45 00
West Hastings	Belleville, City	5	2	4				25	22	24	6,416 25	6,402 50	6,296 26	2,592 67	2,469 50	2,338 23	1,493 00	1,537 50	1 518 76
	Trenton, Town	5	6					15	16	10	2,780 00	2,495 00	2,216 50	1,397 34	1,198 00	1,061 68	800 00	800 00	740 00
	Sidney	1	3	1				5	7	5	450 00	410 00	385 00	154 01	116 00	87 49			
	Transferred from previous year																		
East Huron	Grey							4	4	4	315 00	315 00	325 00	56 00	56 00	56 00			
	McKillop							1	1	1	92 00	90 00	90 00	16 54	16 00	16 00			
	Hullett, east part																		
	Morris	1	1					3	3	2	190 00	190 00	180 00	34 67	34 67	32 00			
	Howick	1	3	2				5	7	6	370 00	410 00	410 00	66 67	77 34	69 34			
	Turnberry							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	16 00	16 00	16 00			
	Brussels, Village	1						4	3	3	610 00	600 00	600 00	290 67	288 00	288 00	240 00	240 00	240 00
	Wroxeter, Village		2					3	4	2	310 00	324 00	300 00	94 67	98 41	92 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Transferred from previous year										24 46		17 81						

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
South Huron	Exeter, Village	4	4	1				2	1	1												
	Seaforth, Town	5	5	5				2	2	2												
	Goderich, Tp., S. part																					
	Bayfield, Village	2	2	2																1	1	1
	Stephen	10	10	9																		
	Usborne	1	1	1																		
	Hay	3	3	3																		
	Tuckersmith	2	2	2																		
	Stanley	2	2	2																		
	Hensall, Village	2	2	2																		
West Huron	Goderich, Town	8	8	8				1	1	1												
	Wawanosh, East	1	1	1																		
	Hullett	2	2																			
	Wawanosh, West																					
	Wingham, Town	5	5	5																		
	Clinton, Town	5	4	5				1	1	1					1	1						
	Ashfield	5	5	4																		
	Colborne	1	1	1										1								
	Blyth, Village	2	2	2																		
East Kent	Howard	1	1	1																		
	Blenheim, Town	3		3																		
	Dresden, Town	3	3	3																		
	Thamesville, Village	3	3																			
	Camden	1	1																			
	Bothwell, Town	3	2	2				1	1	1											1	
	Harwich	4																				
	Orford	2	2	2																		
	Ridgetown, Town	3	2	3				1	1	1					1						1	

Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Huron..	Exeter, Village	1	2	2				7	8	7	1,050 00	966 25	895 00	490 00	423 48	396 35	290 00	241 25	225 00
	Seaforth, Town	2	1	1				9	8	8	1,519 00	1,495 00	1,510 00	722 00	677 23	721 57	415 00	415 00	415 00
	Goderich Tp., S. part																		
	Bayfield							3	3	3	300 00	300 00	330 00	75 00	66 67	77 17			
	Stephen		2	1				10	12	10	940 00	960 00	830 00	320 00	293 33	283 54			
	Usborne		1	1				1	2	2	100 00	100 00	115 00	35 00	31 12	35 77			
	Hay	2						5	3	3	373 00	359 00	324 00	141 50	119 56	104 14			
	Tuckersmith							2	2	2	180 00	200 00	180 00	60 00	62 23	62 20			
	Stanley			1				3	2	3	235 00	200 00	205 00	80 00	62 22	66 47			
	Hensall, Village			2				2	2	4	340 00	330 00	460 00	150 00	137 78	174 63	80 00	80 00	80 00
	Transferred from previous year										82 32	68 06	256 57						
West Huron ..	Goderich, Town	1	3	4				10	12	13	1,865 00	1,945 00	2,045 00	820 00	809 45	759 67	405 00	405 00	405 00
	Wawanosh, East			2				1	1	3	110 00	90 00	125 00	40 00	26 67	37 33			
	*Hullett		1					2	3		200 00	190 00		70 00	57 78				
	Wawanosh, West																		
	Wingham, Town	1	1	1				6	6	6	1,395 00	1,175 00	1,180 00	710 00	575 00	566 33	375 00	375 00	375 00
	Clinton, Town	1	2	4				7	8	10	1,270 00	1,133 75	1,515 00	560 00	471 81	586 77	270 00	236 25	285 00
	Ashfield							5	5	5	520 00	450 00	444 50	185 00	133 34	138 60			
	Colborne							1	1	1	140 00	90 00	90 00	55 00	26 67	28 00			
	Blyth, Village							2	2	2	300 00	320 00	320 00	120 00	122 22	116 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Transferred from previous year										96 67	10 00	85 38						
East Kent ...	Howard	1						2	1	1	100 00	110 00	90 00	32 67	26 67	16 01			
	Blenheim, Town	1						4		3	880 00		880 00	504 67		424 00	360 00		360 00
	Dresden, Town			1				3	3	4	810 00	810 00	820 00	472 01	440 00	426 68	360 00	360 00	360 00
	*Thamesville, Village	1						4	3		460 00	450 00		178 67	150 00		90 00	90 00	
	*Camden	1						2	1		125 00	90 00	100 00	44 33	20 00	26 67			
	Bothwell, Town	2		1				6	4	4	960 00	1,015 00	680 00	472 01	426 67	286 67	290 00	255 00	220 00
	Harwich	3						7			590 00	85 00		294 01	28 33		140 00		
	Orford	1	1					3	3	2	190 00	190 00	180 00	60 67	43 33	32 00			
	Ridgetown, Town	2	1	1			1	6	7	5	1,275 00	1,115 00	1,180 00	720 34	588 88	576 01	480 00	460 00	480 00
	Transferred from previous year										105 89								

*Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and wine.			Shop.			Wholesale			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
West Kent	Chatham, City	15	15	12				2	2	2						3						
	Chatham, Township	2																				
	Dover	6	6	6																		
	Wallaceburg	5	5	4				1	1	1						1						
	Raleigh	2																				
	Tilbury, Village	3	6	3																		
	* Tilbury, East																					
Kingston	Kingston, City	33	33	33				10	8	7										1		
East Lambton	Bosanquet		1	1																Inew		
	Forest, Town	2	3	2																		1
	† Warwick																					
	Brooke	1	1	1																		
	Wyoming, Village	3	3	3																		
	Watford, Village	3	3	3																		
	Euphemia	3	3	3																		
	Plympton	1	1	1																		
	Arkona, Village	2	2	2																		
	Thedford, Village	2	2	2												1						
	Alvinston, Village	3	3	3																		
West Lambton	Petrolea, Town	6	5	5				2	2	1												1
	Moore	7	7	8																		
	Sarnia, Township	1	1	1																1	1	1
	Sombra	6	5	5											1							
	Oil Springs, Village	3	3	3																		
	Enniskillen	2	2	1																		
	Sarnia, Town	11	11	11				2	2	2												
	Point Edward, Village	3	3	3																		
	† Dawn	1	1																			

* Shop. †Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
West Kent	Chatham, City	3	1	3	..	..	..	20	18	20	6,685 00	6,817 00	5,955 00	3,188 89	3,218 74	2,585 84	2,650 00	2,650 00	2,275 00
	Chatham, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	200 00	30 00	50 00	77 78	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dover	2	2	2	..	..	..	8	8	8	825 00	720 00	680 00	398 33	330 00	267 34	90 00	90 00	90 00
	Wallaceburg	..	2	2	..	..	..	6	8	8	1,200 00	1,280 00	1,179 97	566 68	598 67	472 47	300 00	300 00	262 47
	*Raleigh	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	325 00	.....	.....	200 56	.....	.....	120 00	.....	.....
	Tilbury, Village	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	4	4	820 00	780 00	790 00	528 90	502 00	474 00	390 00	390 00	390 00
	*Tilbury, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transf'r'd from previ'us year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113 89	40 56	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	Kingston, City	5	6	6	1	..	..	51	47	46	14,967 50	13,865 00	13,800 00	6,911 68	6,390 00	6,421 38	1,375 00	4,100 00	4,000 00
	Transf'r'd from previ'us year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 58	165 92	278 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Lambton	Bosanquet	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	42 50	100 00	100 00	26 00	34 00	34 00	30 00	10 00	10 00
	Forest, Town	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	4	620 00	620 00	545 00	254 00	251 00	209 00	150 00	150 00	125 00
	*Warwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brooke	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	100 00	150 00	150 00	34 00	84 00	84 00	10 00	60 00	60 00
	Wyoming, Village	2	2	1	..	..	..	5	5	4	620 00	725 00	650 00	320 00	362 00	316 00	240 00	240 00	240 00
	Watford, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	760 00	720 00	720 00	448 00	432 00	432 00	360 00	360 00	360 00
	Euphemia	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	300 00	380 00	325 60	102 00	134 00	106 00	30 00	30 00	30 00
	Plympton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	160 00	160 00	160 00	94 00	94 00	94 00	70 00	70 00	70 00
	Arkona, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	470 00	510 00	470 00	278 00	294 00	278 00	230 00	230 00	230 00
	Thedford, Village	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	4	250 00	290 00	304 00	58 00	74 00	61 25	10 00	10 00	10 56
	Alvinston	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	3	5	760 00	750 00	850 00	466 00	462 00	466 00	390 00	390 00	390 00
	Transf'r'd from previ'us year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48 10	.....	91 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Lambton	Petrolea, Town	1	2	2	..	1	1	9	10	10	2,230 00	1,980 00	1,970 00	1,338 67	1,186 67	1,055 00	960 00	840 00	780 00
	Moore	3	..	1	..	..	..	10	7	..	840 00	770 00	890 00	401 34	364 00	405 00	140 00	140 00	160 00
	Sarnia, Township	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	150 00	180 00	150 00	63 00	79 00	60 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
	Sombra	4	2	3	..	..	..	10	8	8	700 00	565 01	840 00	305 34	241 85	360 00	60 00	52 51	175 00
	Oil Springs	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	620 00	600 00	610 00	346 67	336 00	335 00	240 00	240 00	240 00
	Enniskillen	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	190 00	200 00	90 00	69 31	74 67	30 00	.....	.....	.....
	Sarnia, Town	2	4	3	..	..	..	15	17	16	3,567 50	3,717 00	3,826 00	2,140 67	2,225 07	2,109 00	1,530 00	1,560 00	1,560 00
	Point Edward Village	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	460 00	476 00	510 00	191 34	199 87	195 00	90 00	90 00	90 00
	*Dawn	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	100 00	110 00	.....	42 00	47 34	.....	10 00	10 00	.....
	Transf'r'd from previ'us year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166 93	106 85	1 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of the provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1903-4.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1903-4.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Shop. 1903-4.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Wholesale. 1903-4.	Wholesale. 1904-5.	Wholesale. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1903-4.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1903-4.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Six months. 1903-4.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.
North Lanark...	Lanark, Village	2	2	2																		
	Packenham	3	3	3				1	1	1												
	Dalhousie	1	1	1																		
	Almonte, Town	4	4	4																		
	Carleton, Place, Town	8	8	6				2	2	2						2						
	Ramsey	3	3	3																		
	Lanark, Township																					
	Lavant	1	1	1																		
	Darling																					
South Lanark...	Perth, Town	7	7	7				2	2	2												
	Smith's Falls, Town	9	9	9				1	1	1												
	Beckwith	2	1	1																1		
	Bathurst																					
	Drummond	2	2	2																		
	South Pembroke	1	1	1																		

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transfers.			Removals.														
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Lanark...	Lanark, Village			1				2	2	3	350 00	370 00	410 00	170 00	175 34	224 39	110 00	110 00	160 00
	Pakenham		2	2				4	6	6	400 00	380 00	445 00	140 00	121 33	128 15	.....	.....	.....
	Dalhousie		1	1				1	2	2	90 00	100 00	315 00	30 00	32 67	98 24	.....	.....	.....
	Almonte, Town	2	1	1				6	5	5	1,206 00	1,240 00	1,163 00	703 00	704 01	647 02	480 00	480 00	480 00
	Carleton Place, Town	2	1					12	11	10	2,885 00	2,980 00	2,411 00	1,692 50	1,704 01	1,376 94	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,020 00
	Ramsey	1	1					4	4	3	310 00	310 00	340 00	125 00	118 67	125 53	30 00	30 00	30 00
	*Lanark, Township																		
	Lavant		1	1				1	2	2	100 00	110 00	125 00	40 00	42 67	42 97	10 00	10 00	10 00
	*Darling										113 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transf'r'd from previ'us year										.....	99 14	143 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Lanark...	Perth, Town	1	1	1				10	10	10	2,605 00	2,620 00	2,525 00	1,557 34	1,484 45	1,451 54	1,080 00	1,080 00	1,080 00
	Smith's Falls, Town	5	4	4				15	14	14	3,090 00	2,855 00	3,125 00	1,834 67	1,624 45	1,677 10	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Beckwith							3	1	1	225 00	90 00	90 00	80 00	26 67	27 20	.....	.....	.....
	Bathurst										.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drummond			1				2	2	3	210 00	190 00	215 00	84 67	63 34	69 01	10 00	10 00	10 00
	South Sherbrooke			1				1	1	2	90 00	90 00	115 00	32 00	26 67	31 64	.....	.....	.....
	Transf'r'd from previ'us year										104 50	.....	5 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1903-4.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine 1903-4.	Tavern. Beer and Wine 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine 1905-6.	Shop. 1903-4.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Wholesale. 1903-4.	Wholesale. 1904-5.	Wholesale. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1903-4.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1903-4.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Six months. 1903-4.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.
Leeds	Gananoque, Town	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1 B. & W.	1
	Newboro', Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bastard and Burgess	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Crosby	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Crosby	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kitley	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Elmsley	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Westport, Village	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transfers.			Removals														
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Leeds	Gananoque, Town		1					9	10	9	2,295 00	2,207 50	2,295 00	1,382 67	1,272 70	1,331 93	1,020 00	960 00	1,020 00
	Newboro', Village							2	2	2	195 00	260 00	284 88	63 00	76 00	70 90	15 00	20 00	20 00
	Bastard and Burgess			1				2	2	3	240 00	240 00	285 00	124 00	116 00	117 88	60 00	60 00	60 00
	North Crosby	2						5			336 00			145 21			30 00		
	*Front of Leeds and Lansdowne																		
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	1						3	2	2	200 00	180 00	180 00	74 67	56 00	50 77			
	South Crosby							2	2	2	230 00	230 00	235 00	90 67	79 34	38 27			
	Kitley			2						6			529 00			82 27			
	South Elmsley									2									
	Westport Village		2	2				5	5			380 00	327 50		93 34	88 73			
	Transferred from previous year										168 22		162 50			31 20			

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Lennox	Napanee, Town	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bath, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Adolphustown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Amherst Island	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ernestown	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Fredericksburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Richmond	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	Niagara, Township	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grimsby, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grantham	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merriton, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Grimsby	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Dalhousie, Village	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grimsby, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Niagara, Town	5	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Beamsville, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Louth	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[1] Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lennox	Napanee, Town	2	3	3	..	..	..	10	11	11	2,345 00	2,425 00	2,445 00	1,235 00	1,264 67	1,191 67	960 00	960 00	960 00
	Bath, Village	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	250 00	240 00	240 00	43 34	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
	Adolphustown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Amherst Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
	Ernestown	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	200 00	180 00	190 00	46 67	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
	North Fredericksburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Richmond	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	75 06	130 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	*Niagara Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	270 00	50 00	.....	108 00	23 34	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Grimsby, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grantham	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	90 00	100 00	90 00	51 00	32 67	24 00	.....	.....	.....
	Merriton, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	600 00	600 00	600 00	348 00	324 00	312 00	240 00	240 00	240 00
	South Grimsby	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	260 00	250 00	240 00	144 00	120 67	108 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Port Dalhousie, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	1,100 00	1,000 00	1,050 00	640 00	540 00	540 00	400 00	100 00	400 00
	*Clinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grimsby, Village	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	3	280 00	300 00	320 00	112 00	105 33	92 00	40 00	40 00	40 00
	Niagara, Town	2	..	1	..	..	..	9	8	7	995 00	892 50	935 00	324 00	228 67	180 00	.....	.....	.....
	Beamsville, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	520 00	520 00	480 00	252 00	222 67	192 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
	Louth	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	100 00	110 00	90 00	42 00	37 33	24 00	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licences, etc.—Continued.

License District	Municipality	Tavern						Shop.			Wholesale			Extended Tavern			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
London	London, City	35	35	32				6	6	5	1(6mo)	1(6mo)		1		3						
Manitoulin	Drury, Denison, etc.	3	3	3																		
	Little Current, Town	3	3	3				1	1	1												
	Gore Bay, Town	3	3	3																		
	Assiginac	2	2	1																		
	Howland	1	2	2																		
	Gordon																					
†	Tehkummah																					
	Billings	1	1	1																		
	Carnarvon	1	1	1																		
	May, Slater and Massey																					
	Nairn, Lorne and Hyman	2	2	2																		
	Hallam																					
	Graham																					
	Cockburn Island																					
	Unorganized Territory	2	3	2																		

† Local Option.

‡ One in force for six months.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
London	London City	3	5	12				15	47	53	12,820 00	12,679 00	12,978 50	2,730 01	2,591 00	2,282 42	550 00	535 00	497 50
	Transferred from previous year										29 55	45 97	90 76						
Manitoulin	Drury, Denison, etc			2				3	3	5	520 00	350 00	460 00	183 34	126 67	136 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Little Current, Town		1	1			1	4	5	6	870 00	880 00	940 00	363 34	366 67	382 00	250 00	250 00	250 00
	Gore Bay, Town	1		1				4	3	4	460 00	450 00	460 00	83 34	80 00	100 00			
	Assiginac							2	2	1	220 00	240 00	110 00	80 00	86 67	44 00	40 00	10 00	20 00
	Howland			1				1	2	3	110 00	200 00	225 00	30 00	60 00	68 00	10 00	20 00	20 00
	Gordon																		
	†Tehkummah																		
	Billings							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	20 00	20 00	24 00			
	Carnarvon							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	20 00	20 00	24 00			
	May, Slater and Massey																		
	Nairn, Lorne and Hyman							2	2	2	180 00	180 00	220 00	40 00	40 00	56 00			
	Hallam																		
	Graham																		
	Cockburn Island											100 00			33 34				
	*Unorganized Territory				1			2	4	2	200 00	280 00	280 00						
	Transferred from previous year												118 35						

* Payable wholly to Province, less expenses. †Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
East Middlesex	London, Township	13	12	11	1	1	1															
	Dorchester	4	4	3																		
	Westminster	6	5	5																		
	Nissouri	3	3	3																		
	London West, Village																					
North Middlesex	East Williams	2	2																			
	McGillivray	1																				
	Adelaide	2	2	2																		
	Bid Julph	3	3	3																		
	Ailsa Craig, Village	2	2	2																		
	Lobo	2	2	2																		
	Parkhill, Town	3	3	3				1	1										1			1
	Lucan, Village	3	3	3																		
	West Williams																					

[1] Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Middlesex..	London, Township	4	2	1				18	15	16	1,335 00	1,207 50	1,137 50	310 01	275 00	256 26			
	Dorchester		1					1	5	3	360 00	370 00	320 00	80 00	83 34	80 61			
	Westminster	1		3				7	6	9	570 00	540 00	547 50	130 00	120 00	121 21			
	Nissouri	1		2				4	3	5	300 00	290 00	330 00	70 00	66 67	70 55			
	London West, Village																Attached to London, 1898-9.		
	Transferred from previous year										23	24 08	89 73						
North Middlesex..	*East Williams							2	2		180 00	180 00		40 00	40 00				
	McGillivray							1	1		90 00	22 50		20 00	5 00				
	Adelaide			1				2	2	3	180 00	180 00	315 00	40 00	40 00	56 67			
	Biddulph	1						4	3	3	385 00	407 00	375 00	168 34	175 67	165 00	105 00	105 00	105 00
	Ailsa Craig, Village							2	2	2	400 00	420 00	400 00	200 00	206 67	200 00	160 00	160 00	160 00
	Lobo		1					2	3	2	240 00	276 00	240 00	100 00	112 00	100 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Parkhill	1	1	2				5	5	7	735 00	755 00	810 67	235 01	241 67	278 06	125 00	125 00	179 17
	Lucan, Village	1	2	4				5	6	8	630 00	630 00	870 00	213 34	216 67	238 32	130 00	130 00	122 50
	Transferred from previous year										105 09		32 84						

* Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—C

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
West Middlesex	Ekfrid	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Strathroy, Town	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Wardsville, Village	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Metcalfe	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Delaware	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caradoc	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glencoe, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mosa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newbury, Village	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monck	Wainfleet	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Canborough	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caistor	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sherbrooke	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Dunnville, Town	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gainsborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pelham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Moulton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	Transfers. 1904-5.	Transfers. 1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	Removals. 1904-5.	Removals. 1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	Totals. 1904-5.	Totals. 1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Middlesex	Ekfrid		1					3	4	3	270 00	280 00	300 00	48 00	50 67	48 00			
	Strathroy, Town		1	1				6	6	6	1,257 50	1,160 00	1,160 00	552 67	509 34	509 34	430 00	400 00	400 00
	Wardsville, Village							1	1	1	200 00	200 00	200 00	96 00	96 00	96 00	80 00	80 00	80 00
	Metcalfe							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	16 00	16 00	16 00			
	Delaware							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	140 00	16 00	16 00	16 00			
	Caradoc			1				3	3	4	270 00	270 00	280 00	48 00	48 00	50 67			
	Glencoe, Village		1	1				3	4	4	800 00	800 00	790 00	473 34	473 34	470 67	420 00	420 00	420 00
	Mosa																		
	Newbury, Village	1						2	1	1	210 00	200 00	200 00	98 67	96 00	96 00	80 00	80 00	80 00
	Transferred from previous year										43 36	31 71	17 53						
Monck	Wainfleet			1				2	1	3	112 50	189 85	245 00	15 00		36 01			
	Canborough							1	1	1	45 00	45 00	45 00	6 00		8 43			
	Caistor									1			119 00			16 86			
	Sherbrooke							2	2	2	90 00	90 00	90 00	12 00		17 30			
	Dunnville, Town		2					6	8	6	1,340 00	1,330 00	1,315 00	496 00	390 00	545 64	390 00	390 00	390 00
	*Gainsborough																		
	†Pelham																		
	Moulton																		
	Transferred from previous year										117 75		112 51						
	Transferred from local option account												48 53						

* Local Option. † Dunkin Act in force.

TABLE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Muskoka	McLean and Ridout	1																		1		
	Draper	1	1	1																		
	Gravenhurst, Town	4	3	3																		
	Medora and Wood	1	1	1																2	2	2
	Bracebridge, Town	4	4	4				1	1	1												
	Huntsville, Town	4	4	4																		
	Monck																					
	Morrison	1	1	1																		
	Stisted																					
	Stephenson	2	1	1			1													1	1	
	McAuley																					
	Port Carling, Village	1	1	1																1	1	
	Chaffey																			1	1	1
	Ryde																					
	†Unorganized Territory	1	1	1																3	3	4
East Nipissing	North Bay, Town	6	6	6				2	2	2												1
	McKim																					
	Mattawa, Town	4	4	4				2	2	2				1						1		
	Widdifield	1	1	1																		
	Bonfield	3	3	3												1						
	New Liskeard, Town	2	2					1	1													
	Head, Clara and Maria	4	4	4																		
	Dymond																					
	Hucke	1	2																			
	Ferris																					
	Milberta																					
	†Unorganized Territory		1	1																		1

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfered. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removed. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Muskoka	*McLean and Ridout							2			155 00	145 00		51 34	15 00				
	Draper		1					1	2	1	100 00	110 00	100 00	38 00	45 00	34 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
	Gravenhurst, Town							4	3	3	680 00	530 00	520 00	186 68	160 00	100 00			
	Medora and Wood							3	3	3	200 00	200 00	390 00	76 00	80 00	68 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
	Bracebridge, Town	1	2	2				6	7	7	880 00	920 00	987 50	306 01	340 00	280 50	110 00	110 00	112 50
	Huntsville, Town	1		4				5	4	9	960 00	1,010 00	1,260 00	488 01	525 00	612 00	320 00	320 00	480 00
	Monck																		
	Morrison		1					1	2	1	100 00	130 00	175 00	38 00	55 00	28 00	10 00	10 00	
	Stisted																		
	Stephenson	2	1					5	3	2	265 00	145 00	135 00	88 67	50 00	36 00			
	McAuley																		
	Port Carling, Village		1					2	3	1	180 00	227 50	145 00	42 00	87 50	49 00		37 50	25 00
	Chaffey							1	1	1	72 50	45 00	45 00	30 33	15 00	12 00			
	Ryde												50 00			20 00			
	†Unorganized Territory		1	1				4	5	6	180 00	280 00	295 00						
	Transferred from previous year										117 54	92 62							
East Nipissing	North Bay, Town		1	3				8	9	12	2,000 00	2,071 25	2,290 00	1,013 34	1,131 92	1,269 98	800 00	800 00	850 00
	McKim																		
	Mattawa, Town			1				8	6	7	1,822 50	1,670 00	1,685 00	989 99	967 34	1,026 88	810 00	720 00	720 00
	Widdifield		1					1	2	1	90 00	100 00	90 00	20 00	32 67	31 94			
	Bonfield							3	3	4	375 00	375 00	530 45	165 00	189 00	209 32	105 00	105 00	107 95
	‡New Liskeard, Town							3	3		450 00	870 00	50 00	80 01	500 00	26 67		360 00	
	Head, Clara and Maria							4	4	4	360 00	370 00	360 00	80 00	116 67	127 97			
	Dymond																		
	Bucke	1	1	1				2	3	1	230 00	460 00	10 00	110 00	304 00	5 44	110 00	220 00	
	Ferris											25 00			11 67				
	Milberta												50 00			26 67			
	†Unorganized Territory								1	2		90 00	185 00						
	Transferred from previous year											409 43	372 47						

† Payable wholly to Province, less expenses. * Local option. ‡ See Temiscaming, 1905-6.

SCHEDULE C. - Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1903-4.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1903-4.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Shop. 1903-4.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Wholesale. 1903-4.	Wholesale. 1904-5.	Wholesale. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1903-4.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended shop. 1903-4.	Extended shop. 1904-5.	Extended shop. 1905-6.	Six months. 1903-4*	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.
West Nipissing.	Springer	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sudbury, Town	5	5	6	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Caldwell	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Dunnett and Rutter	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sturgeon Falls, Town	4	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Copper Cliff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	St. Charles or Dunnett	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unorganized Territory	5	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
North Norfolk.	Middleton	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simcoe, Town	6	6	6	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Windham	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Waterford, Village	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Delhi, Village	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Norfork.	Walsingham, South	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Woodhouse	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Charlotteville	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Houghton	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Port Dover, Village	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Walsingham, North	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Port Rowan	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

* Local Option

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Nipissing	Springer							1	1	1	165 00	265 00	13 75	99 00	139 00	8 58	75 00	75 00	.....
	Sudbury, Town		1	2				7	8	11	1,930 00	2,340 00	2,585 00	1,065 75	1,265 00	1,419 59	937 50	1,050 00	1,212 50
	Caldwell	1		2				3	2	4	320 00	310 00	380 00	182 00	178 00	198 40	130 00	130 00	130 00
	Dunnett and Rutter			1				2	2	4	280 00	280 00	555 00	148 00	148 00	293 27	100 00	100 00	200 00
	Sturgeon Falls, Town	1	3	2				7	8	7	1,247 50	1,155 00	1,215 00	592 50	547 00	579 85	412 50	375 00	375 00
	Copper Cliff										.....	.....	220 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Charles or Dunnett									1	.....	.....	90 00	.....	.....	28 47	.....	.....	.....
	Hanmer									1	.....	.....	107 50	.....	.....	2 33	.....	.....	.....
	†Unorganized Territory	2	1	3			1	7	7	12	470 00	800 00	1,140 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year										.....	.....	172 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Norfolk.	Middleton							1	1	1	120 00	90 00	150 00	36 00	24 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....
	Simcoe, Town	1						9	8	8	1,610 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	660 00	656 00	656 00	400 00	400 00	400 00
	*Windham		1	1				3	4	1	270 00	280 00	70 00	72 00	76 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....
	Waterford, Village	1		1				4	3	4	490 00	480 00	550 00	196 00	192 00	196 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
	Delhi, Village							2	2	2	280 00	290 00	280 00	88 00	88 00	88 00	40 00	40 00	40 00
	Transferred from previous year										102 17	78 07	16 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Norfolk.	Walsingham, South							2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	32 00	24 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....
	Woodhouse			1				2	1	2	140 00	90 00	100 00	25 34	12 00	14 00	.....	.....	.....
	Charlotteville	1						4	3	3	235 00	275 00	192 50	42 67	40 00	19 00	.....	.....	.....
	Houghton							1	1	1	95 00	90 00	100 00	17 34	12 00	14 00	.....	.....	.....
	Port Dover, Village		1					3	4	3	450 00	520 00	490 00	138 00	140 00	126 00	90 00	90 00	90 00
	Walsingham, North	3		1				5	2	3	210 00	180 00	205 00	40 01	24 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....
	Port Rowan, Village	1		2				5	3	4	320 00	250 00	360 00	44 00	25 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year										.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Payable wholly to Province, less expenses. * Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
East Northumberland	Seymour						1															
	Murray	2	2	2																		
	Cramahe	1	1	1																		
	Percy	2	2	2																		
	Colborne, Village	3	3	3																		
	Campbellford, Village	4	4	4				2	2	2												
	Hastings, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1												
	Brighton, Village	2	2	2																		
West Northumberland	Alnwick	1	1	1																1	1	1
	South Monaghan																			1	1	1
	Haldimand, Township	1	1	1																		
	Hamilton, Township	4	4	4																		1
	Cobourg, Town	9	9	8				2	2	2						1				1	2	1

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportions thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transfers.			Removals.														
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Northumberland	Seymour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	.....	74 80	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....
	Murray	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	190 00	190 00	180 00	43 34	43 33	40 00	.....	.....	.....
	Cramahe	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	100 00	100 00	135 00	30 00	30 00	33 33	10 00	10 00	10 00
	Percy	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	350 00	310 00	300 00	176 68	163 34	160 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
	Colborne, Village	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	445 00	395 00	405 00	98 34	81 67	75 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
	Campbellford, Village	2	..	1	..	..	..	8	6	7	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,180 00	568 34	583 34	553 33	430 00	430 00	430 00
	Hastings, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	710 00	830 00	760 00	263 31	303 34	253 33	160 00	160 00	160 00
	Brighton, Village	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	5	350 00	310 00	460 00	116 67	113 34	116 67	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 01	.....	29 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Northumberland	Alnwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	165 00	165 00	165 00	66 00	66 00	66 00	30 00	30 00	30 00
	South Monaghan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	70 00	70 00	70 00	37 00	37 00	37 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
	Haldimand, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....
	Hamilton, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	5	420 00	460 00	470 00	144 00	160 00	153 00	40 00	40 00	45 00
	Cobourg, Town	2	1	..	..	..	..	14	14	12	3,165 00	3,320 00	2,952 50	1,772 00	1,856 00	1,634 00	1,380 00	1,140 00	1,290 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 07	.....	55 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
North Ontario.	Uxbridge, Town	4	4	4				1	1	1												
	Brock	2	2	2	1	1	1															
	Mara	4	3	4											1					1	1	1
	Thorah																				1	
	Uxbridge, Township	3	3	3																		
	Scott	2	2	2																		
	Rama	1	1	1																		
	Cannington, Village	2	2	2																		
	Beaverton, Village	2	2	2				1										1				
South Ontario.	Reach																					
	Oshawa, Town	6	6	6																		
	Whitby, Town	5	3	4				1	1	1					1							
	Whitby, Township	2	2	2																		
	Whitby, East, Township	2	2	2																		
	Pickering, Township	6	6	5																		
	Port Perry, Village	2	2	2				1	1	1												

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transfers.			Removals														
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Ontario.	Uxbridge, Town	3	..	2	..	..	..	8	5	7	1,055 00	1,027 00	1,113 00	432 00	392 34	397 64	250 00	250 00	250 00
	Brock	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	260 00	260 00	280 00	95 00	85 00	79 12	35 00	35 00	35 00
	Mara	2	1	2	..	..	..	7	7	7	515 00	499 50	545 00	206 00	180 01	172 83	90 00	85 00	90 00
	Thorah	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	170 00	50 00	.....	65 00	16 67	.....	5 00	.....	.....
	Uxbridge, Township	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	270 00	270 00	310 00	72 00	60 00	52 65	.....	.....	.....
	Scott	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	200 00	200 00	190 00	62 00	53 33	43 78	10 00	10 00	10 00
	Rama	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	100 00	90 00	110 00	28 00	20 00	16 80	.....	.....	.....
	Cannington, Village	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	420 00	410 00	445 00	216 00	203 34	212 84	160 00	160 00	160 00
	Beaverton, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	480 00	360 00	320 00	192 00	135 00	116 61	120 00	90 00	80 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Ontario.	Reach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,640 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oshawa, Town	2	..	3	..	..	..	8	6	9	1,290 00	1,620 00	1,752 00	920 00	880 00	928 80	720 00	720 00	720 00
	Whitby, Town	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	6	5	260 00	980 00	1,090 00	570 00	415 84	480 00	370 00	282 50	320 00
	Whitby, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	310 00	260 00	260 00	128 00	120 00	128 00	80 00	80 00	80 00
	Whitby, East, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	790 00	260 00	325 00	148 00	120 00	128 00	80 00	80 00	80 00
	Pickering, Township	1	1	1	..	..	..	7	7	6	610 00	790 00	675 00	388 00	363 34	324 00	240 00	240 00	200 00
	Port Perry, Village	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	4	11 70	600 00	610 00	316 00	300 00	316 00	240 00	240 00	240 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	12 29	161 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statements by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Ottawa	Ottawa City	77	67	67	....	....	....	31	31	31	6	5	5	....	9	5	....	....	5	†1	....	....
North Oxford.	East Nissouri	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blandford	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Zorra	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Embro, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Zorra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woodstock, City	12	12	9	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blenheim, Township	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Oxford.	Ingersoll, Town	8	6	7	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tillsonburg, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Norwich, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Oxford	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Norwich	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Norwich	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dereham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Oxford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Oxford	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

† Shop.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transfers.			Removals.														
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Ottawa	Ottawa, City	25	22	28	..	3	2	140	137	143	48,162 50	44,653 75	47,030 00	16,925 01	14,331 67	15,396 20	9,275 00	8,525 00	8,437 50
	Transferred from previous year											211 93	1,069 20						
North Oxford	East Nissouri	1						3	2	2	190 00	180 00	112 50	60 67	60 00	35 00			
	Blandford		1					1	2	1	100 00	130 00	100 00	38 00	55 00	38 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
	East Zorra							3	3	3	270 00	290 00	202 50	84 00	100 00	63 00			
	Embro, Village	1	2					3	4	2	350 00	355 00	320 00	150 01	162 19	136 00	80 00	80 00	80 00
	West Zorra										20 00		50 00	9 34		23 34			
	Woodstock, City	1	1	1	..	..	1	15	15	16	4,655 00	4,646 00	4,102 50	2,069 68	2,113 00	1,735 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,175 00
	Blenheim, Township	..	2	2	..	..	..	5	7	7	570 00	580 00	575 00	222 67	240 00	213 34	50 00	50 00	50 00
	Transferred from previous year										187 49	183 95	76 33						
South Oxford	Ingersoll, Town	4	2	3	..	..	..	14	12	12	2,890 00	2,367 00	2,580 00	1,596 00	1,270 67	1,396 00	1,200 00	1,020 00	1,080 00
	Tillsonburg, Town	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	6	6	1,360 00	1,450 00	1,360 00	764 00	766 67	764 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
	Norwich, Village	3	3	2	..	..	..	6	6	5	670 00	570 00	620 00	304 00	250 01	260 00	180 00	180 00	180 00
	North Oxford	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	3	3	300 00	325 00	310 00	144 00	141 67	140 00	80 00	80 00	80 00
	North Norwich																		
	South Norwich							2	2	2	230 00	180 00	152 50	68 00	40 00	30 00			
	Dereham										100 00			40 00					
	West Oxford											20 00			6 67				
	East Oxford							1	1	..	90 00	230 00		24 00	160 00			140 00	
	Transferred from previous year										94 10	122 01	219 41						

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of Provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1903-4.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1903-4.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Shop. 1903-4.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Wholesale. 1903-4.	Wholesale. 1904-5.	Wholesale. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1903-4.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1903-4.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Six months. 1903-4.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.
Parry Sound East	Nipissing	1	1	1																		
	Chapman	1	1	1																		
	Himsworth, North	2	2	2																		
	Parry	5	5	5																		
	Machar	1	2	2																		
	Sundridge, Village	1	1	1																		
	Burk's Falls, Village	3	3	3																		
	Himsworth, South	5	4	2											1							
	McMurrich	1	1	1																		
	Powassan, Town			2																		
	Unorganized Territory	1	1	1																		
Parry Sound West	McKellar	1	1	1																		
	Christie	1	2	2		1																
	Parry Sound, Town	2	2	2						1												
	Foley	1	1	1																		
	Humphrey	1	1	1																3 B & W	3	2
	Hagerman	1	1	1																		
	Unorganized Territory	6	6	6												1				1	2	

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transfered and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Parry Sound East	Nipissing		1	1				1	2	2	100 00	110 00	145 00	34 00	38 00	40 01	10 00	10 00	10 00
	Chapman		1					1	2	1	100 00	110 00	100 00	34 00	38 00	30 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
	Himsworth, North							2	2	2	230 00	230 00	250 00	98 00	98 00	90 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
	Parry		1	1			1	5	7	6	450 00	480 00	495 00	120 00	132 00	103 34			
	Machar			1				1	2	3	90 00	320 00	325 00	24 00	176 00	163 34		120 00	120 00
	Sundridge, Village							1	1	1	146 00	120 00	185 00	34 40	24 00	20 06			
	Burk's Falls, Village			1				3	3	4	365 00	110 00	420 00	74 00	92 00	70 01			
	Himsworth, South	1	2					6	7	2	560 00	497 50	220 00	224 00	199 00	80 00	100 00	85 00	40 00
	McMurrich							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	24 00	24 00	20 00			
	Powassan, Town			2						4			430 00			96 67			
	†Unorganized Territory							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00						40 00
	Transferred from previous year										83 53	12 48							
Parry Sound West	McKellar		1					1	2	1	90 00	100 00	90 00	24 00	32 67	24 00			
	Christie			1				2	2	3	170 00	180 00	225 00	71 00	56 00	52 00	35 00		
	Parry Sound, Town		1	1				2	3	4	1,080 00	990 00	1,589 75	560 00	538 00	544 00	640 00	640 00	640 00
	Foley							1	1	1	200 00	200 00	285 00	134 00	138 00	160 00	110 00	110 00	110 00
	Humphrey							4	4	3	192 50	250 00	300 00	77 00	95 00	88 00	35 00	25 00	20 00
	Hagerman			1				1	1	2	90 00	90 00	165 00	24 00	28 00	28 00			
	†Unorganized Territory		1	2				8	9	9	595 00	760 00	1,212 50						
	Transferred from previous year										160 64	188 24	33 39						

† Payable to Province less proportion of expense.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1903-4.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1903-4.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Shop. 1903-4.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Wholesale. 1903-4.	Wholesale. 1904-5.	Wholesale. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1903-4.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1903-4.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Six months. 1903-4.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.
Peel	Brampton, Town	5	5	4	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Chinguacousy	5	6	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Toronto, Township	9	10	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Toronto, Gore	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Streetsville, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledon	9	9	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Perth	Mornington	9	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ellice	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wallace	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elma	4	4	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Listowel, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stratford, City	15	15	15	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Easthope	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milverton, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Peel	Brampton, Town	..	1	2	..	..	..	7	8	9	1,170 00	1,202 00	1,438 75	427 01	441 94	770 67	175 00	175 00	570 00
	Chinguacousy	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	6	495 00	585 00	298 75	154 00	182 00	80 50	.....	.....	.....
	Toronto, Township	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	11	875 00	970 00	617 50	306 34	339 34	186 17	45 00	50 00	27 50
	Toronto, Gore	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	100 00	100 00	170 00	47 67	32 67	32 67	.....	.....	.....
	Streetsville, Village	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	352 50	310 00	330 00	134 84	120 67	120 67	62 50	60 00	60 00
	Caledon	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	9	11	810 00	835 00	755 00	252 00	263 67	219 33	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 95	.....	75 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth, North	Mornington	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	10	10	820 00	820 00	925 00	293 34	256 67	293 83	.....	.....	.....
	Ellice	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	460 00	460 00	500 00	165 34	144 66	141 81	.....	.....	.....
	Wallace	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	125 00	90 00	90 00	50 67	28 00	28 75	.....	.....	.....
	Elma	2	..	2	..	..	..	7	5	7	425 00	405 00	440 00	154 67	126 00	140 04	.....	.....	.....
	Listowel, Town	2	2	4	..	..	..	7	7	9	1,410 00	1,330 00	1,310 00	794 01	718 67	648 07	490 00	490 00	440 00
	Stratford, City	6	2	5	..	..	..	24	19	22	5,611 25	5,315 00	6,060 00	2,423 75	2,155 67	2,368 23	1,343 75	1,325 00	1,325 00
	North Easthope	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	180 00	180 00	265 00	64 00	56 00	61 92	.....	.....	.....
	Milverton, Village	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	380 00	360 00	360 00	194 67	176 00	181 03	120 00	120 00	120 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168 08	65 56	154 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
South Perth...	South Easthorpe	6	4	4				1	1	1					2	2						
	Fullarton	2	1	1																		
	Mitchell, Town	4	4	4				1	1	1												
	Hibbert	2	2	2				1	1	1												
	Downie	4	3	3											1							
	St. Mary's, Town	5	5	5				2	2	2				1								
	Blanshard																					
	Logan	2	1	1											1							
East Peterborough...	Asphodel	1	1	1																		
	Dummer	1	1	1																1	1	1
	Otonabee	1	1	1																		
	Burleigh and Anstruther	2	2	2																		
	Norwood, Village	2	2	2																		
	Belmont and Methuen																					
	Havelock, Village	3	3	3																		
	Chandos																					

SCHEDULE C.—Continued

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Perth.	South Easthope	2						9	7	7	724 00	495 00	545 00	233 86	154 00	110 00			
	Fullarton							2	1	1	180 00	90 00	90 00	56 00	28 00	20 00			
	Mitchell, Town	1						6	5	5	1,160 00	1,125 00	1,155 00	572 90	561 67	508 33	375 00	375 00	375 00
	Hibbert	2	1	1				5	4	4	290 00	280 00	295 00	91 00	88 67	60 00			
	Downie	3	2					7	6	3	430 00	332 50	350 00	141 03	109 67	60 00			
	St. Mary's, Town	1	1	3				9	8	10	1,580 00	1,556 00	1,635 00	710 06	737 46	640 00	462 50	450 00	450 00
	Blanshard																		
	Logan							2	2	1	180 00	112 50	90 00	56 00	35 00	20 00			
	Transferred from previous year																		
East Peterborough	Asphodel							1	1	1	90 00	110 00	150 00						
	Dummer							2	2	2	135 00	135 00	135 00						
	Otonabee							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00						
	Burleigh and Anstruther							2	2	2	380 00	230 00	230 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
	Norwood, Village		2	1				2	4	3	540 00	540 00	600 00	280 00	280 00	280 00	280 00	280 00	280 00
	Belmont and Methuen										50 00								
	Havelock, Village	1						4	3	3	670 00	660 00	660 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
	Chandos																		

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
West Peterborough	Smith	1	4																			
	Lakefield, Village	2	2	2																		
	Peterborough, Town	19	21	21				4	6	5	1	1	1						1			
	North Monaghan																					
	Emismore																					
	Ashburnham	2						2														
	Harvey																					
Port Arthur and Fort William	Neebing	1	1																			
	Fort William, Town	9	9	8				3	3	3												1
	Port Arthur, Town	11	13	13				2	2	2						1				1		
	Schreiber	2	2	2																		
	Oliver																					
	Paipoonge			1																		
	Unorganized Territory	5	5	4				1	2	1									1			

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transfers.			Removals.														
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Peterborough	Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	360 00	360 00	.....	110 67	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lakefield, Village	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	3	5	460 00	470 00	550 01	276 00	285 00	291 03	220 00	220 00	220 01
	Peterborough, Town	1	4	6	..	..	..	25	32	34	6,492 00	7,640 00	7,657 50	3,682 17	4,445 00	4,271 92	2,760 00	3,240 00	3,150 00
	North Monaghan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ennismore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ashburnham	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	800 00	.....	.....	429 34	.....	.....	320 00	.....	.....
	Harvey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 14	129 48	86 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur and Fort William	Neebing	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	100 00	195 00	70 00	37 34	91 00	27 38	.....	.....	.....
	Fort William, Town	..	7	4	1	1	..	13	20	16	3,130 00	3,360 00	3,384 50	1,837 34	1,880 00	1,874 56	1,320 00	1,320 00	1,262 50
	Port Arthur, Town	3	2	10	..	..	..	17	17	26	4,040 00	4,465 00	4,772 50	2,406 68	2,569 34	2,690 54	1,620 00	1,860 00	1,830 00
	Schreiber	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	3	4	350 00	330 00	370 00	220 00	200 67	220 70	140 00	140 00	140 00
	Oliver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Paipoonge	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	.....	.....	235 00	.....	.....	148 56	.....	.....	110 00
	†Unorganized Territory	1	2	2	..	..	1	7	9	9	685 00	775 00	710 00	26 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231 90	78 61	229 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Payable to Province less proportion of expenses. Fort William and Port Arthur separated, Sept., 1905.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Prescott	South Plantagenet	6	6	7																1		
	East Hawkesbury	6	6	6																		
	Longueuil	1	1	1																		
	North Plantagenet	10	10	10																		
	Caledonia	2	2	2																	2	2
	Alfred	6	6	6																		
	West Hawkesbury																					
	Hawkesbury, Town	8	8	8				2	2	1												
	L'Orignal, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1												
	Vankleek Hill, Town	4	3	1				2	2	2								1				
Prince Edward	Picton, Town	6	6	5				1	1	*1						1						
	South Marysburg																					
	Wellington, Village	2	2	2																		
	Sophiasburg	1	1	1	1	1	1															
	Hillier	1	1	1																		
	Ameliasburg	2	1	1																	1	1
	Hallowell																					
	North Marysburg																					

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Total.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transfers.			Removed														
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Prescott	South Plantagenet	3	5	2				10	11	9	615 00	590 00	770 00	224 00	218 67	236 38			
	East Hawkesbury	1		1				7	6	7	570 00	540 00	565 00	208 00	192 00	198 66			
	Longueil							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	32 00	32 00	32 37			
	North Plantagenet		4	2				10	14	12	940 00	1,050 00	1,170 00	341 34	400 00	360 11			
	Caledonia	1	1					3	5	4	190 00	280 00	270 00	69 34	101 33	97 12			
	Alfred	3	1	2				9	7	8	652 00	640 00	860 00	251 74	245 34	204 18			
	West Hawkesbury																		
	Hawkesbury, Town	2	1	4				12	11	13	2,440 00	2,430 00	2,640 00	1,348 00	1,342 67	1,265 65	900 00	900 00	850 00
	L'Orignal, Village	1	1					5	5	4	550 00	490 00	480 00	165 33	133 33	128 75			
	Vankleek Hill, Town	2					1	8	5	7	1,220 00	1,000 00	1,295 00	566 67	463 34	565 14	300 00	250 00	300 00
	Transfer'd from previous year										156 94	125 40	128 45						
Prince Edward	Picton, Town	1		2				8	7	9	2,000 00	2,030 00	1,837 50	1,063 34	1,073 34	930 01	840 09	840 00	750 00
	South Marysburg																		
	Wellington, Village							2	2	2	350 00	350 00	370 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	110 00	110 00	110 00
	Sophiasburg							3	2	2	157 50	135 00	135 00	35 00	30 00	30 00			
	Hillier							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	20 00	20 00	20 00			
	Ameliasburg	1	1					3	3	2	190 00	145 00	135 00	43 34	33 34	30 00			
	Hallowell										100 00			33 34					
	North Marysburg											50 00			16 67				
	Transfer'd from previous year										43 47	16 02	17 32						

SCHEDULE C. Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1903-4.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1903-4.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Shop. 1903-4.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Wholesale. 1903-4.	Wholesale. 1904-5.	Wholesale. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1903-4.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1903-4.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Six months. 1903-4.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.
Rainy River East	Van Horne	2	2	2																		
	Unorganized Districts	7	10	8				1	1	1										1		
Rainy River South	Barwick, Rosebury, etc.																					
	Emo	2	2	2													1					
	McIrvine	4						1														
	Chappell	1	1	1																		
	Atwood	3						1														
	Fort Frances, Town		3	3					1	1					1	1						
	Rainy River, Town		4	4					1	1												
	Morley		2	2																		
	Lavallee		2	3																		
	Delhi																					
	Unorganized Districts	11	7	6				1	1							1						
Rainy River West	Kenora, Town	†9	9	9				3	3	2				1			1					
	Keewatin	2	2	3				1	1	1												

† One is a 1902-3 payment.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	Transfers. 1904-5.	Transfers. 1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	Removals. 1904-5.	Removals. 1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	Totals. 1904-5.	Totals. 1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Rainy River East	Van Horne	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	220 00	200 00	185 00	41 54	46 67	35 30	.....	.....	.....
	†Unorganized	1	5	1	..	..	1	10	16	14	865 00	1,060 00	975 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transf'r'ed from previ'us year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	7 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River South	Barwick, Rosebury, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Emo	1	2	1	..	..	..	4	4	3	320 00	320 00	310 00	179 17	176 00	180 87	122 50	120 00	120 00
	McIrvine	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1,110 00	.....	.....	774 00	.....	.....	650 00	.....	.....
	Chappell	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	120 00	120 00	120 00	54 00	54 00	57 67	30 00	30 00	30 00
	Atwood	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	740 00	.....	.....	482 00	.....	.....	350 00	.....	.....
	Fort Frances, Town	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	5	8	.....	1,117 50	1,302 60	.....	646 00	678 33	.....	510 00	510 00
	Rainy River, Town	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	7	.....	1,350 00	1,440 00	.....	760 00	813 67	.....	600 00	600 00
	Morley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	.....	300 00	300 00	.....	168 00	179 27	.....	120 00	120 00
	Lavallee	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	.....	240 00	345 00	.....	102 00	156 80	.....	50 00	75 00
	Delhi	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....
	†Unorganized Districts	4	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	7	1,300 00	720 00	547 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transf'r'ed from previ'us year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 78	45 55	87 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River West	Kenora, Town	2	2	3	..	..	..	16	14	14	3,770 00	3,800 00	3,635 00	2,014 17	2,037 51	1,923 26	1,875 00	1,875 00	1,650 00
	Keewatin	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	3	7	600 00	600 00	910 00	390 00	390 00	556 55	330 00	330 00	440 00
	†Unorganized District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transf'red from previ'us year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 29	117 04	39 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Payable wholly to the Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
North Renfrew..	Bromley	3	3	3																		
	Pembroke, Town	9	9	9				3	3	3						1						
	Ross																					
	Westmeath	4	4	3												1						
	Wilberforce, etc	2	2	2																		
	Head, Maria and Clara																					
	Petawawa																					
	Rolph, Buch'n & Wylie	1	2	1	1											1						
	Cobden, Village	2	2	2				1	1													

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transfers.			Removals.														
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Renfrew	Bromley	1						4	3	3	370 00	360 00	370 00	178 67	174 00	177 62	90 00	90 00	90 00
	Pembroke, Town	1	3	1				13	15	14	2,510 00	2,580 00	2,555 00	1,099 34	1,132 01	1,128 13	600 00	600 00	612 50
	Ross																		
	Westmeath			2				4	4	6	400 00	400 00	360 00	152 00	152 00	136 45	40 00	40 00	32 50
	Wilberforce, etc			1				2	2	3	230 00	180 00	190 00	79 34	56 00	62 61			
	Head, Maria and Clara																		
	Petawawa																		
	Rolph, Buch'n and Wylie	1	1					2	3	3	135 00	230 00	137 50	42 00	79 34	41 06			
	Cobden, Village							3	3	2	472 50	510 00	340 00	196 50	234 00	158 44	112 50	150 00	100 00
	Transferred from previous year										230 41	191 46	206 31						

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
South Renfrew	Eganville Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McNab	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Renfrew, Town	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grattan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brougham	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brudenell and Lyndock	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arnprior, Town	7	7	7	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Radcliffe and Raglan	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Griffith and Matawatchan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bagot and Blithfield	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Admaston	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Jones	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hagarty, etc	7	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sebastopol	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	†1	....
	Horton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russell	Cambridge	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Russell	7	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clarence	8	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gloucester	11	12	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cumberland	6	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Osgoode	6	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rockland, Village	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Casselman, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

† Beer and Wine.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licences transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transfers.			Removals.														
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Renfrew	Eganville, Village			1				5	5	6	825 00	835 00	835 00	365 00	369 67	349 00	225 00	225 00	225 00
	McNab			3				3	3	6	300 00	390 00	395 00	114 00	156 00	115 25	30 00	30 00	30 00
	Renfrew, Town	1		3				9	8	11	1,870 00	1,930 00	1,845 00	867 34	895 34	754 41	480 00	480 00	480 00
	Grattan												50 00						
	Brougham							2	2	2	135 00	135 00	180 00	42 00	42 00	48 00			
	Brudenell and Lyndock		1					2	3	3	185 00	145 00	270 00	65 33	46 67	72 00			
	Arnprior, Town	1	2	3				10	11	12	2,180 00	2,360 00	2,380 00	1,107 34	1,191 33	1,038 41	720 00	720 00	720 00
	Radcliffe and Raglan							2	2	2	180 00	300 00	300 00	56 00	112 00	80 00			
	Griffith and Matawatchan																		
	Bagot and Blithfield	1		1				4	3	4	280 00	330 00	335 00	88 66	112 00	77 25			
	Admaston							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	28 00	28 00	24 00			
	Jones																		
	Hagarty, etc	2	2	1				9	9	7	660 00	680 00	685 00	210 00	219 34	152 00			
	Sebastopol			2				1	1	3	45 00	22 50	150 00	14 00	7 00	22 40			
	Horton																		
	†Unorganized Territory										210 00	60 00	75 00						
	Transferred from previous year										104 37								
Russell	Cambridge	1	2	3				7	9	9	570 00	605 00	685 00	162 00	182 23	215 15			
	Russell	2	3	3				7	9	10	670 00	590 00	860 00	214 67	182 22	290 61			
	Clarence							8	7	7	740 00	630 00	630 00	233 34	186 67	200 22			
	Gloucester	6	3	1				18	15	13	1,132 50	1,122 50	1,325 90	371 00	348 89	646 93			313 40
	Cumberland			5				6	6	10	540 00	580 00	522 50	168 00	177 78	164 20			
	Osgoode	1	1	2				7	7	8	820 00	720 00	643 75	378 67	323 33	293 73	150 00	150 00	131 25
	Rockland, Village			1				3	3	4	323 75	526 25	455 00	106 09	165 14	155 65	33 75	56 25	45 00
	Casselman, Village							2	2	2	240 00	240 00	245 94	56 00	53 33	57 23			
	Transferred from previous year												40 00						

† Payable wholly to the Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Sault Ste. Marie.	Sault Ste. Marie, Town	13	14	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized	4	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Catharines.	St. Catharines, City	19	19	18	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....
Centre Simcoe.	Barrie, Town	11	11	11	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sunnidale	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Flos	1	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tiny	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Vespra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie	1	7	7	..	..	..	17	22	24	4,325 00	4,335 00	1,783 34	2,173 34	2,134 67	1,977 50	1,620 00	1,740 00	1,620 00
	Unorganized	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	5	4	510 00	370 00	340 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 07	.....	17 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	St. Catharines City	2	1	5	..	..	1	26	22	28	6,330 00	5,945 00	6,270 00	2,146 67	1,760 00	2,367 82	1,100 00	1,050 00	1,025 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	103 11	479 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centre Simcoe	Barrie, Town	3	6	1	1	..	..	16	18	13	3,280 00	3,060 00	3,010 00	1,778 67	1,540 00	1,523 34	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Sunnidale	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	250 00	210 00	200 00	99 34	63 34	60 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
	Flos	3	2	..	..	..	..	7	6	4	390 00	380 00	400 00	126 01	86 67	93 33	.....	.....	.....
	Tiny	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	145 00	28 00	20 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
	Vespra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11 25	50 00	.....	3 50	16 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
East Simcoe	Orillia, Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oro	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tay	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Medonte	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Penetanguishene, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	†1	†1	†1
	Orillia, Town	8	7	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Midland, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Simcoe	Essa	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Nottawasaga	5	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....
	Stayner, Town	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Collingwood, Town	8	8	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tossorontio	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Alliston, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Creemore, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

† Four months

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Simcoe...	Orillia Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	92 00	90 00	90 00	28 94	28 00	14 00	.....	.....	.....
	Oro	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	100 00	100 00	120 00	38 00	38 00	24 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
	Tay	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	240 00	220 00	250 00	100 00	90 67	65 33	30 00	30 00	30 00
	Medonte	1	..	4	..	..	..	7	6	10	650 00	600 00	735 00	251 33	228 00	156 33	60 00	60 00	6 0 00
	Penetanguishene, Town	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	6	8	1,370 00	1,370 00	1,500 00	769 12	769 11	675 11	570 00	570 00	570 00
	Orillia, Town	3	3	5	..	..	..	12	12	13	2,636 00	2,282 50	2,450 00	1,512 14	1,323 67	1,120 00	1,080 00	990 00	960 00
	Midland, Town	2	..	4	..	..	..	7	5	9	1,270 00	1,350 00	1,512 00	.....	786 67	721 33	500 00	600 00	600 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 69	.....	.....	696 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Simcoe..	Essa	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	5	5	435 00	370 00	405 00	150 00	125 00	100 10	.....	.....	.....
	Nottawasaga	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	5	5	550 00	535 00	285 00	250 00	245 00	114 00	100 00	90 00	50 00
	Stayner, Town	..	1	..	..	1	1	4	6	5	820 00	840 00	810 00	370 00	380 00	332 00	200 00	200 00	200 00
	Collingwood, Town	2	1	1	..	..	..	12	11	11	2,740 00	2,710 00	3,000 00	1,620 00	1,605 00	1,576 87	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Tossorontio	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	360 00	380 00	277 50	120 00	130 00	74 00	.....	.....	.....
	Alliston, Town	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	6	6	905 00	885 00	990 00	340 00	330 00	289 00	125 00	125 00	125 00
	Creemore, Village	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	4	430 00	390 00	430 00	140 00	120 00	106 60	30 00	30 00	30 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 75	65 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Temiskaming	New Liskeard	2	2	2				1	1	1												
	Haileybury				2	2	2															
	Evanturel																					
	Dymond																					
	Unorganized Territory						2															

* New Liskeard in East Nipissing 1903-4—1904-5.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Temiskaming..	New Liskeard							3	3	3	150 00	870 00	890 00	80 01	500 00	440 00	.....	360 00	360 00
	Haileybury			1						3	.....	.....	565 14	.....	.....	251 84	.....	.....	211 17
	Evanturel										.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dymont									2	.....	.....	1,377 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	†Unorganized Territory										.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

†Wholly in Province.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Toronto	Toronto, City	150	150	147	....	....	....	50	50	50	5	8	10	....	....	3	....	....	....	†1	†1	†1
East Victoria	Omemee, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fenelon Falls, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Fenelon, Township,	1	*	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bobcaygeon, Village	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Somerville	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bexley	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Digby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Emily	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Victoria	Lindsay, Town	8	8	8	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woodville, Village	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Eldon	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariposa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

† Beer and wine.

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	Toronto, City	18	30	39	1	..	2	226	239	252	95,231 50	97,422 50	99,738 50	31,962 68	32,556 67	32,307 31	20,050 00	20,050 00	19,799 99
	Transferred from previous year										1,149 87	289 40	778 24						
East Victoria	Omemee, Village	2	1	2				4	3	4	420 00	410 00	450 00	206 67	194 67	178 68	160 00	160 00	160 00
	Fenelon Falls, Village							3	3	4	620 00	600 00	700 00	306 67	288 00	308 00	240 00	240 00	280 00
	Fenelon, Township	1						3			122 50			28 34					
	Bobcaygeon, Village	1	1					3	2	3	390 00	240 00	474 24	183 34	99 34	194 25	140 00	70 00	174 24
	Somerville	1	..	1				3	2	3	210 00	200 00	275 00	63 34	52 00	37 34	20 00	20 00	20 00
	Bexley							2	2	2	195 00	180 00	180 00	45 00	32 00	16 00			
	Digby																		
	Emily																		
	Transferred from previous year										11 40								
West Victoria	Lindsay, Town	1	4	5				11	13	14	2,542 50	2,510 00	2,610 00	1,307 78	1,240 00	1,288 23	1,090 00	1,080 00	1,080 00
	Woodville, Village							2	2	2	175 00	350 00	300 00	53 66	94 00	88 19	35 00	60 00	60 00
	Eldon	1	1					6	6	5	630 00	510 00	500 00	164 67	112 00	115 38	50 00	50 00	50 00
	*Mariposa																		
	Transferred from previous year												95 20						

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
North Waterloo	Waterloo Tp., N. Part	5	5	5																		
	Woolwich	5	5	5					1	1												
	Wellesley	12	12	12	1			1	1	1												
	Berlin, Town	9	9	9				1	2	2	1	1	1									
	Waterloo, Town	7	7	7				1	1	1												
	Elmira, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1												
South Waterloo	Galt, Town	9	9	7				2	2	2						2						
	Preston, Town	5	5	5				1	1	1												
	Wilmot	12	11	11																	2	
	Waterloo Tp., S. Part	4	4	4																	1	
	Hespeler, Town	2	2	2																		
	North Dumfries	2	2	2																		
	New Hamburg, Village	4	4	4				1	1	1												
	Ayr, Village	2	2	2																		

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. — Transfers. 1903-4.	Transfers. 1904-5.	Transfers. 1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	Removals. 1904-5.	Removals. 1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	Totals. 1904-5.	Totals. 1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.
North Waterloo	Waterloo, Tp., N. Part			1				5	5	6	450 00	540 00	460 00	160 00	208 00	171 21			
	Woolwich							5	6	6	450 00	610 00	540 00	160 00	229 34	197 59			
	Wellesley	3	2	3				17	15	16	1,285 00	1,210 00	1,291 00	469 34	437 31	483 64			
	Berlin, Town	3	1					14	13	12	2,610 00	2,807 00	2,655 00	1,273 33	1,376 07	1,327 66	660 00	735 00	735,00
	Waterloo, Town	2	3	2				10	11	10	1,578 00	1,601 00	1,535 00	673 61	685 87	651,57	280 00	280 00	280 00
	Elmira, Village		1	3				4	5	7	500 00	540 00	650 00	138 67	160 00	147 85			
	Transferred from previous year										172 72	140 62	192 16						
South Waterloo	Galt, Town		1	6				11	12	17	3,040 00	3,000 00	2,765 00	1,874 17	1,805 33	1,545 00	1,320 00	1,320 00	1,140 00
	Preston, Town		2	1				6	8	7	1,060 00	1,050 00	1,085 00	423 31	392 00	360 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
	Wilmot	2	4	1				16	15	12	1,210 00	1,050 00	1,217 00	478 33	384 01	361 00			
	Waterloo Tp., S. Part			1				5	4	5	405 00	390 00	385 00	157 50	144 00	120 00			
	Hespeler, Town		1					2	3	2	480 00	510 00	550 00	273 34	290 67	320 00	180 00	200 00	240 00
	North Dumfries							2	2	2	220 00	220 00	220 00	110 00	104 00	100 00	40 00	40 00	40 00
	New Hamburg, Village		1		1			6	6	5	800 00	750 00	755 00	341 68	296 00	287 50	120 00	120 00	120 00
	Ayr, Village		1					2	3	2	350 00	384 50	350 00	180 00	192 40	170 00	110 00	110 00	110 00
	Transferred from previous year										139 56								

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and wine.			Shop.			Wholesale			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Welland	†Niagara Falls, City	14	18	18	....	....	....	3	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
	Crowland	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chippewa, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fort Erie, Village	3	3	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
	Port Colborne, Village	3	3	3	....	..	..	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	1	1
	Humberstone	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Stamford	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thorold, Township	2	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thorold, Town	4	4	3	..	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Welland, Town	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Willoughby	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Bertie	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	†Niagara Falls, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bridgeburg, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1

† Niagara Falls, Town and Village, incorporated into Niagara Falls City in 1904-5.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Welland	Niagara Falls, City	..	5	11	..	..	1	18	27	34	2,725 00	5,452 00	5,945 00	750 00	1,382 40	1,280 01	.....	.....	.....
	Crowland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	110 00	90 00	30 00	42 67	32 00	.....	.....	.....
	Chippewa, Village	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	4	540 00	530 00	580 00	260 00	261 34	256 00	160 00	160 00	160 00
	Fort Erie, Village	..	1	1	..	..	2	5	6	9	540 00	550 00	580 00	135 00	149 34	136 00	.....	.....	.....
	Port Colborne, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	607 50	607 50	618 75	202 50	211 50	215 42	67 50	67 50	68 75
	Humberstone	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	8	13	737 50	744 00	800 00	252 50	276 80	277 34	.....	.....	.....
	Stamford	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	5	180 00	180 00	355 00	60 00	64 00	106 67	.....	.....	.....
	Thorold, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	225 00	270 00	270 00	75 00	96 00	96 00	.....	.....	.....
	Thorold, Town	1	..	3	..	..	2	6	5	10	1,130 00	1,136 00	1,080 00	565 00	582 54	494 84	350 00	350 00	297 50
	Welland	..	2	2	..	..	..	8	10	10	1,420 00	1,432 00	1,594 00	530 00	558 40	546 67	200 00	200 00	200 00
	Willoughby	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	225 00	225 00	202 50	75 00	80 00	72 00	.....	.....	.....
	Bertie	..	3	2	..	..	..	8	10	8	937 50	907 75	800 00	487 50	486 39	402 00	262 50	236 25	210 00
	Niagara Falls, Village	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	510 00	.....	.....	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bridgeburg, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	420 00	420 00	470 00	105 00	112 00	112 00	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
East Wellington..	Mount Forest, Town	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Elora, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nichol	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fergus, Village	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*West Garafraxa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin, Township	1	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arthur, Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Luther	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Wellington..	Pilkington	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Eramosa	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Guelph, Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Puslinch	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Guelph, City	15	15	15	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipalities.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	Transfers. 1904-5.	Transfers. 1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	Removals. 1904-5.	Removals. 1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	Totals. 1904-5.	Totals. 1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.
East Wellington..	Mount Forest, Town	..	1	3	..	..	..	6	7	8	1,435 00	1,107 50	1,140 00	671 01	464 00	422 00	370 00	280 00	250 00
	Elora, Village	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	4	490 00	510 00	530 00	208 67	201 00	204 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
	Nichol	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	4	6	370 00	360 00	260 00	116 67	96 00	68 00	.....	.....	.....
	Fergus, Village	1	..	5	..	1	..	5	5	9	830 00	810 00	890 00	446 00	420 00	428 00	320 00	320 00	320 00
	*West Garafraxa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Erin, Township	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	4	6	370 00	360 00	327 50	116 67	96 00	86 00	.....	.....	.....
	Arthur, Township	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	150 00	120 00	90 00	56 00	36 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....
	West Luther	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	100 00	90 00	90 00	32 67	24 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....
	Erin, Village	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	300 00	320 00	310 00	116 00	116 00	112 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109 53	49 53	93 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Wellington..	Pilkington	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	170 00	90 00	110 00	65 34	24 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....
	Eramosa	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	330 00	375 00	425 00	144 00	150 00	164 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Guelph, Township	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	90 00	90 00	122 00	28 00	24 00	36 80	.....	.....	.....
	Puslinch	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	5	3	337 50	330 00	202 50	105 00	96 00	54 00	.....	.....	.....
	Guelph, City	4	5	10	..	..	..	21	22	27	5,375 00	5,665 00	6,224 00	2,183 66	2,177 00	2,134 60	1,325 00	1,325 00	1,325 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
West Wellington	Clifford, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arthur, Village	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Harriston, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Drayton, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Palmerston, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Maryborough	3	3	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Minto	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Peel	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
North Wentworth	Dundas	5	5	5	1	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
	Beverley	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Flamborough	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Flamborough	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Waterdown, Town	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transfers.			Removals.														
		1903-4.	1904-5	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Wellington	Clifford, Village	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	320 00	250 00	310 00	86 34	43 34	48 00	.....	.....	.....
	Arthur, Village	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	5	810 00	940 00	880 00	436 67	446 67	420 00	320 00	320 00	320 00
	Harriston, Town	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	5	1,140 00	1,100 00	1,125 00	657 36	593 34	612 00	480 00	480 00	480 00
	Drayton, Village	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	4	610 00	630 00	690 00	328 67	310 01	316 00	240 00	240 00	240 00
	Palmerston, Town	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	5	7	820 00	810 00	875 00	358 67	310 00	340 00	200 00	200 00	200 00
	Maryborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	270 00	270 00	.....	84 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minto	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	100 00	100 00	22 50	32 67	23 31	36 00	.....	.....	.....
	Peel	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	4	590 00	495 00	560 00	258 67	180 00	181 00	100 00	90 00	80 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109 98	.....	68 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Wentworth	Dundas	1	4	5	..	..	..	9	12	13	1,455 00	1,510 00	1,245 00	523 34	541 64	436 68	320 00	319 98	260 01
	Beverley	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	292 50	387 00	410 00	65 00	169 00	150 00	.....	105 00	90 00
	West Flamborough	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	5	5	520 00	486 00	445 00	159 17	148 67	130 01	42 50	40 00	40 00
	East Flamborough	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	6	575 00	425 00	590 00	218 31	201 67	266 67	135 00	135 00	180 00
	Waterdown, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	320 00	320 00	320 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	80 00	80 00	80 00

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
South Wentworth	Binbrook																					
	Ancaster	3	3	3				1	1	1												
	Saltfleet	5	5	5																		
	Barton	6	6	6																		
	Glanford	2	2	2																		
†Windsor	City of Windsor	23	23	19				3	3	3												
	Sandwich																					
	Walkerville																					
East York	Scarborough	5	5	4												1						
	Markham, Township	5	5	5																		
	York, east of Yonge St	8	8	7																		
	Markham, Village	2	2	2												1						
	Richmond Hill, Village	2	1	1																		
	East Toronto, Town	5	5	5																	1	

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality	Licenses transferred and removed. — Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4. $ c.	1904-5. $ c.	1905-6. $ c.
South Wentworth	Binbrook																		
	Ancaster	1	1	1				5	5	5	410 00	370 00	385 00	58 00	66 67	80 00			
	Saltfleet	1	1	2			1	6	6	7	500 00	460 00	500 00	70 00	82 67	106 66			
	Barton			3				6	6	9	540 00	560 00	625 00	72 00	101 34	130 01			
	Glanford			1				2	2	3	180 00	180 00	205 00	24 00	32 00	40 00			
†Windsor	City of Windsor	3	1	4				29	27	26	8,026 00	8,170 00	7,055 00	3,170 68	3,233 34	2,593 34	1,820 00	1,820 00	1,540 00
	Sandwich			2						2			90 00						
	Walkerville												20 00						
	Transferred from previous year										193 00	275 42	162 19						
East York	Scarborough		1	1				5	6	6	790 00	800 00	647 50	436 00	416 67	375 21	300 00	300 00	255 00
	Markham, Township		1	4				5	6	9	550 00	560 00	620 00	220 00	203 33	230 68	100 00	100 00	100 00
	York, east of Yonge St	1	1	1				9	9	9	930 00	890 00	807 50	372 00	323 33	318 61	160 00	160 00	145 00
	Markham, Village			1	1			4	2	3	300 00	280 00	320 00	96 00	80 00	93 84	40 00	40 00	40 00
	Richmond Hill, Village	2	1					4	3	1	440 00	325 00	210 00	236 00	168 34	124 43	180 00	135 00	90 00
	East Toronto, Town	1		1				6	5	6	760 00	770 00	795 00	164 00	140 00	149 78			
	Transferred from previous year										36 68	15 28	160 69						

† Sandwich and Walkerville added to Windsor in January, 1906. See North Essex for further information..

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1903-4.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1903-4.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Shop. 1903-4.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Wholesale. 1903-4.	Wholesale. 1904-5.	Wholesale. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1903-4.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1903-4.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Six months. 1903-4.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.
North York	Aurora, Town	3	3	3																		
	Holland Landing, Village	1	1	1																		
	North Gwillimbury	‡2	2	2	1	1	1															
	King	‡2	2	2																1		
	East Gwillimbury	4	4	4										1								
	Whitchurch	‡2	2	*																		
	Newmarket, Town	‡2	2	2				1	1	1												
	Georgina	2	2	2																		
	Stouffville, Village	2	2	2																		
	Sutton, Village	2	2	2												1				†1	†1	†1
West York	York, west of Yonge Street	6	6	5										1		1						
	Vaughan	1	1	1																		
	Etobicoke	7	7	6																		
	Woodbridge, Village	2	2	2																		
	Weston, Village	3	3	3																		
	Toronto Junction	6	*	*				1			1											
	North Toronto Town	3	3													3						

‡ One ten months. † Beer and wine. * Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Removals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Totals. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
North York	Aurora, Town		1					3	4	3	525 00	555 00	525 00	181 67	195 00	162 49	75 00	75 00	75 00
	Holland Landing, Village							1	1	1	120 00	120 00	120 00	26 66	26 67	20 62			
	North Gwillimbury	1	1					4	1	3	220 00	235 00	235 00	66 67	71 12	55 46			
	King	1	1	2				8	6	7	746 66	670 00	685 00	382 21	342 23	317 66	226 66	200 00	200 00
	East Gwillimbury	2	1	2				6	5	6	430 00	405 00	410 00	137 77	126 67	89 92			
	Whitchurch		1					2	3		205 00	190 00		66 68	57 78				
	Newmarket, Town		1					7	7	5	1,080 04	1,210 00	885 00	373 94	431 68	277 61	145 04	145 00	135 00
	Georgina	1						3	2	2	190 00	180 00	180 00	57 78	53 34	41 24			
	Stouffville, Village							2	2	2	300 00	360 00	340 00	113 34	140 00	147 34	60 00	60 00	100 00
	Sutton, Village	3	1					7	5	4	420 00	410 00	300 00	100 01	95 55	51 92			
	Transferred from previous year																		
West York	York, west of Yonge street	2	1	3				9	7	9	707 50	690 00	627 50	309 31	250 00	176 00	125 00	120 00	105 00
	Vaughan		2	3				7	9	10	770 00	790 00	800 00	336 00	286 67	230 00	140 00	140 00	140 00
	Etobicoke	2	2	4				9	9	10	980 00	900 00	850 00	471 34	370 00	247 50	210 00	210 00	172 50
	Woodbridge, Village	1	3	3				3	5	5	330 00	350 00	410 00	140 67	130 00	110 00	80 00	80 00	80 00
	Weston, Village							3	3	3	560 00	560 00	540 00	273 32	246 67	216 00	180 00	180 00	180 00
	*Toronto Junction	3						11			2,190 00			1,194 67			840 00		
	North Toronto, Town	3						6	3	3	510 00	480 00	120 00	156 01	110 00	19 50	30 00	30 00	7 50
	Transferred from previous year										102 56								
	Totals										649,412 90	637,762 58	657,813 44	257,866 64	248,492 60	241,019 57	148,902 70	146,018 26	145,264 07

* Local Option.

North Toronto, Local Option from 1st August, 1906.

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected, chargeable to and paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors in each License District, for the years 1903-4, 1904-5 and 1905-6 respectively.

License District.	Fines collected.			Paid in respect of expenses of Commissioners and salaries of Inspectors.		
	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	100 00	70 00	105 00	584 00	539 50	706 04
Algoma	60 00	374 73	530 00	560 32	712 81	844 95
Brant, North	.....	70 00	165 00	557 50	568 00	609 25
Brant, South	.....	50 00	75 00	370 00	397 00	399 50
Brantford	.....	.....	126 00	536 00	922 00	767 21
Brockville	246 00	170 00	305 00	707 70	690 63	425 35
Bruce, Centre	20 00	80 00	.....	660 20	604 80	705 46
Bruce, North	100 00	50 00	260 00	675 40	650 40	841 96
Bruce, South	240 00	165 00	230 00	656 40	676 47	645 00
Cardwell	245 00	195 00	.....	612 00	513 75	657 41
Carleton	101 00	40 00	80 00	547 25	508 00	606 96
Cornwall and Stormont*	150 00	190 00	130 00	455 00	726 69	712 02
Dufferin	120 00	5 00	50 00	658 30	640 60	626 95
Dundas	80 00	120 00	280 00	615 40	719 60	552 00
Durham, East	451 00	100 00	85 00	524 10	552 50	568 95
Durham, West	105 00	30 00	60 00	586 00	553 58	547 89
Elgin, East	60 00	150 00	195 00	540 00	568 00	523 90
Elgin West	20 00	205 00	110 00	811 83	843 26	961 83
Essex, North	840 00	771 00	1,018 00	683 92	646 02	884 14
Essex, South	120 00	460 00	389 00	628 30	666 90	710 75
Frontenac	130 00	50 00	70 00	585 00	563 00	585 00
Glengarry	260 00	340 00	300 00	656 60	654 40	632 75
Grenville	120 00	160 00	340 00	574 00	603 16	476 05
Grey, Centre	60 00	135 00	315 00	563 75	567 70	578 85
Grey, North	50 00	92 00	370 00	605 00	559 17	647 35
Grey, South	164 00	220 00	179 00	600 00	686 01	624 00
Haldimand	190 00	120 00	150 00	636 00	665 55	629 45
Haliburton	50 00	70 00	30 00	274 00	261 40	259 80
Halton	161 00	22 00	20 00	628 50	617 05	613 12
Hamilton	242 00	350 00	460 00	99 94	2,129 13	1,547 00
Hastings, East	135 00	110 00	316 00	650 00	742 00	721 93
Hastings, North	350 00	240 00	517 05	765 80	804 65	888 07
Hastings, West	880 00	485 00	209 00	941 00	1,008 11	1,043 00
Huron, East	2 00	24 00	10 00	611 00	585 98	659 25
Huron, South	227 00	274 00	264 00	598 00	622 00	670 00
Huron, West	610 00	310 00	477 00	642 00	667 00	790 25
Kent, East	370 00	400 00	225 00	702 35	676 60	665 28
Kent, West	330 00	412 00	165 00	533 00	562 29	676 60
Kingston	380 00	105 00	190 00	801 50	800 00	849 28
Lambton, East	40 00	275 00	30 00	573 80	534 00	589 75
Lambton, West	285 00	203 00	486 00	625 00	653 00	636 20

*Cornwall and Stormont were amalgamated in 1904-5.

SCHEDULE D.—Continued.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected, chargeable to, and paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors in each License District for the years 1903-4, 1904-5, and 1905-6 respectively.

License District.	Fines collected.			Paid in respect of expenses of Commissioners and salaries of Inspectors.		
	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lanark, North	311 00	440 00	479 00	474 00	485 00	494 00
Lanark, South	525 00	295 00	365 00	454 40	479 55	496 70
Leeds	.....	.....	313 88	.....	.....	501 64
Lennox	185 00	235 00	195 00	510 50	462 00	486 45
Lincoln	160 00	140 00	115 00	530 44	592 77	553 54
London	370 00	334 00	461 00	1,000 00	1,097 18	1,194 50
Manitoulin	230 00	160 00	220 00	582 50	610 00	689 15
Middlesex, East	120 00	60 00	130 00	696 00	672 00	744 00
Middlesex, North	.....	98 00	214 00	744 75	563 33	943 46
Middlesex, West	60 00	10 00	80 00	708 00	696 00	684 00
Monck	50 00	119 85	85 00	496 00	485 50	513 75
Muskoka	210 00	230 00	430 00	524 75	519 10	507 48
Nipissing, East	20 00	256 25	380 00	516 70	601 37	548 80
Nipissing, West	55 00	580 00	840 07	627 10	499 46	611 60
Norfolk, North	30 00	.....	150 00	484 60	498 25	484 00
Norfolk, South	10 00	110 00	140 00	615 00	500 00	498 35
Northumberland, East	255 00	330 00	279 80	604 00	582 64	659 45
Northumberland, West	60 00	130 00	70 00	515 00	465 00	540 20
Ontario, North	145 00	107 00	178 00	677 80	711 95	585 90
Ontario, South	50 00	50 00	117 00	701 16	643 32	734 66
Ottawa	600 00	760 00	930 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,268 42
Oxford, North	120 00	116 00	200 00	635 75	634 00	711 85
Oxford, South	420 00	217 00	130 00	700 87	753 22	727 00
Parry Sound, East	31 00	90 00	145 00	551 40	635 85	658 84
Parry Sound, West	140 00	160 00	1,309 75	356 00	369 67	491 65
Peel	60 00	97 00	275 00	618 45	527 93	618 35
Perth, North	345 00	100 00	775 00	839 99	835 00	960 79
Perth, South	159 00	66 00	160 00	695 50	624 90	756 70
Peterborough, East	220 00	20 00	100 00	638 50	512 00	462 25
Peterborough, West	22 00	60 00	20 00	580 00	675 50	705 00
Port Arthur and Ft. William	560 00	650 00	842 00	643 00	648 00	694 00
Prescott	222 00	220 00	890 00	702 00	691 00	685 00
Prince Edward	200 00	190 00	80 00	530 00	533 50	527 46
Rainy River, East	130 00	40 00	75 00	361 60	271 35	373 05
Rainy River, South	200 00	.....	20 00	561 45	601 80	507 74
Rainy River, West	.....	30 00	600 00	450 73	471 58	333 33
Renfrew, North	150 00	190 00	70 00	557 00	548 42	623 29
Renfrew, South	550 00	890 00	735 00	788 50	759 05	843 10
Russell	260 00	180 00	530 00	814 02	763 79	747 66
Sault Ste. Marie	570 00	125 00	680 00	1,049 94	725 81	727 50
St. Catharines	120 00	40 00	120 00	627 66	686 42	583 96
Simcoe, Centre	290 00	50 00	50 00	699 50	597 91	765 94
Simcoe, East	248 00	25 00	387 00	801 64	695 95	733 50
Simcoe, West	100 00	80 00	345 00	562 85	667 39	842 88
Stormont	50 00	.....	.....	527 30	.....	.....

SCHEDULE D.—Concluded.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected, chargeable to, and paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors in each License District, for the years 1903-4, 1904-5 and 1905-6 respectively.

License District.	Fines Collected.			Paid in respect of expenses of Commissioners and salaries of Inspectors.		
	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Temiskaming	.....	.....	1,490 00	.....	.....	641 24
Toronto	1,569 00	2,310 00	1,475 00	4,800 00	4,695 27	4,888 00
Victoria, East	35 00	40 00	50 00	386 00	439 76	420 75
Victoria, West	200 00	90 00	95 00	563 50	698 81	751 75
Waterloo, North	308 00	483 00	146 00	642 40	613 80	707 70
Waterloo, South	200 00	124 50	267 00	568 00	601 80	619 20
Welland	220 00	513 00	369 00	1,206 25	1,049 00	1,184 00
Wellington, East	235 00	110 00	115 00	589 55	588 80	644 42
Wellington, South	120 00	390 00	461 00	682 44	801 00	888 00
Wellington, West	120 00	190 00	220 00	740 00	687 50	603 04
Wentworth, North	165 00	95 00	70 00	621 50	603 00	695 75
Wentworth, South	80 00	20 00	40 00	596 25	596 35	521 25
Windsor	151 00	345 00	180 00	648 87	743 28	812 00
York, East	80 00	60 00	.....	642 25	726 00	761 00
York, North	115 00	290 00	10 00	540 50	541 50	607 85
York, West	160 00	80 00	20 00	793 00	832 43	1,025 80
Totals	20,465 00	21,004 33	29,035 55	69,412 72	69,374 87	73,653 06

SCHEDULE E.

STATEMENT showing Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred in each License District, including office rent, postage and stationery, printing, advertising, magistrates, constables, witness, counsel and detective fees, for the License years 1903-4, 1904-5 and 1905-6 respectively.

License District.	Sundries 1903-4.	Sundries 1904-5.	Sundries 1905-6.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	80 00	78 19	82 18
Algoma	140 68	154 90	169 50
Brant, North	113 20	83 00	73 20
Brant, South	18 97	30 84	58 91
Brantford, City	183 27	178 70	461 05
Brockville	145 12	178 95	133 92
Bruce, Centre	48 98	98 45	138 64
Bruce, North	92 14	67 49	100 38
Bruce, South	73 89	62 29	105 14
Cardwell	96 81	46 33	61 08
Carleton	50 28	29 76	73 75
Cornwall and Stormont	42 00	61 47	92 61
Dufferin	37 00	32 68	58 44
Dundas	51 12	94 67	†209 16
Durham, East	142 65	112 75	163 33
Durham, West	229 91	91 82	22 00
Elgin, East	40 24	13 30	86 73
Elgin, West	126 27	173 44	70 41
Essex, North	401 88	532 11	366 14
Essex, South	315 72	185 45	216 06
Frontenac	42 95	67 66	41 73
Glengarry	50 34	121 88	260 79
Grenville	70 05	38 12	137 18
Grey, Centre	44 45	52 80	40 72
Grey, North	76 85	70 03	169 17
Grey, South	63 14	79 55	72 50
Haldimand	117 42	132 17	163 72
Haliburton	49 96	10 73	20 35
Halton	67 83	51 69	150 91
Hamilton	475 72	657 67	519 09
Hastings, East	175 63	143 75	139 94
Hastings, North	88 07	411 29	464 49
Hastings, West	686 48	586 10	338 06
Huron, East	40 61	40 61	43 38
Huron, South	60 51	42 50	73 85
Huron, West	225 51	117 62	189 99
Kent, East	149 24	282 07	272 72
Kent, West	106 16	186 90	220 63
Kingston, City	161 16	87 43	97 15

* Including over expenditure of 1904--5.

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

STATEMENT showing Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred in each License District, including office rent, postage and stationery, printing, advertising, magistrates, constables, witness, counsel and detective fees, for the License years 1903-4, 1904-5, and 1905-6 respectively.

License District.	Sundries 1903-4.	Sundries 1904-5.	Sundries 1905-6.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lambton, East	47 66	48 37	79 49
Lambton, West	130 08	129 46	167 95
Lanark, North	75 13	157 40	160 43
Lanark, South	241 84	216 83	93 89
Leeds			60 46
Lennox	156 94	115 38	233 52
Lincoln	60 00	126 86	265 23
London	333 58	358 03	465 88
Manitoulin	172 50	61 65	86 53
Middlesex, East	165 15	79 85	62 80
Middlesex, North	61 56	100 33	173 68
Middlesex, West	65 62	50 21	76 19
Monck	186 77	171 84	55 87
Muskoka	98 67	103 11	510 03
Nipissing, East	68 86	127 46	60 82
Nipissing, West	111 31	228 41	94 02
Norfolk, North	31 50	40 55	56 01
Norfolk, South	52 10	155 77	92 32
Northumberland, East	201 22	173 03	109 06
Northumberland, West	109 13	87 29	130 44
Ontario, North	245 64	280 90	301 20
Ontario, South	38 25	42 70	42 26
Ottawa	425 85	642 73	352 74
Oxford, North	71 39	66 37	89 63
Oxford, South	151 22	72 88	100 00
Parry Sound, East	40 05	131 24	241 76
Parry Sound, West	76 40	151 18	271 49
Peel	114 86	100 82	51 65
Perth, North	82 56	185 86	241 39
Perth, South	37 64	23 25	311 20
Peterborough, East	360 47	243 51	188 00
Peterborough, West	117 42	62 80	116 77
Port Arthur and Fort William	154 29	266 20	238 23
Prescott	71 94	47 95	125 99
Prince Edward	90 25	25 20	39 43
Rainy River, East	88 69	55 69	49 96
Rainy River, South	47 78	24 48	92 13
Rainy River, West	84 52	220 76	149 15
Renfrew, North	63 95	45 73	59 08
Renfrew, South	354 38	429 56	404 53
Russell	268 72	256 21	186 26
Sault Ste. Marie	237 92	314 89	189 62
St. Catharines, City	69 23	37 40	81 11
Simcoe, Centre	203 11	228 64	129 03
Simcoe, East	152 26	315 08	*957 02
Simcoe, West	89 93	81 72	141 57
Stormont	87 59		

Cornwall and Stormont were amalgamated in 1904-5. † Including $130.00 to be refunded

SCHEDULE E.—Concluded.

STATEMENT showing Miscellaneous expenditure incurred in each License District, including office rent, postage and stationery, printing, advertising, magistrates, constables, witness, counsel and detective fees, for the License years 1903-4, 1904-5 and 1905-6 respectively.

License District.	Sundries 1903-4.	Sundries 1904-5.	Sundries 1905-6.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Temiskaming	.....	.....	291 13
Toronto	1,560 47	1,015 89	940 26
Victoria, East	60 17	112 24	178 07
Victoria, West	236 73	101 99	100 74
Waterloo, North	115 30	115 26	43 70
Waterloo, South	80 76	120 59	205 18
Welland	203 63	240 67	168 58
Wellington, East	44 95	43 60	45 00
Wellington, South	180 53	340 00	233 28
Wellington, West	64 03	208 87	121 32
Wentworth, North	171 30	166 31	57 53
Wentworth, South	216 98	77 73	107 75
Windsor	68 75	219 95	277 13
York, East	123 15	23 59	55 92
York, North	282 90	381 26	240 80
York, West	167 20	237 12	267 44
Totals	14,959 89	15,777 81	17,678 15

RECAPITULATION.

OF

Receipts and Expenditures.

1903-4.

Total Receipts, Schedule "C"		$649,412 90
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "C"	$257,866 64	
" to Province, Schedule "A"	304,677 70	
" for Inspectors' salaries and Commissioners' expenses, Schedule "D"	69,412 72	
" for Sundries, "Schedule "E"	14,959 89	
Unexpended balances transferred to 1904-5	2,495 95	
		649,412 90

1904-5.

Total Receipts, Schedule "C"		$637,762 58
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "C"	$248,492 60	
" to Province, Schedule "A"	297,825 44	
" for Inspectors' salaries and Commissioners' expenses, Schedule "D"	69,374 87	
" for sundries, "Schedule "E"	15,777 81	
Unexpended balances transferred to 1905-6	6,291 86	
		$637,762 58

1905-6.

Total receipts, Schedule "C"		$657,813 44
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "C"	$242,019 37	
" to Province, Schedule "A"	330,430 33	
" for Inspectors' salaries and Commissioners' expenses, Schedule "D"	73,653 06	
" for sundries, Schedule "E"	17,678 15	
Over-expended balances, transferred from 1906-7		5,967 67
	$663,781 11	$663,781 11

SCHEDULE F.

Comparative statement, shewing the number of prisoners committed to the county gaols for drunkenness, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

County or Districts.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Algoma	8	4	4	24	19	17	24	21	15	12	1	85	128	64	69	77	55	34	24	28	30	25	29	20	16	93	78	154	146	161	42
Brant	97	84	75	63	81	64	80	75	58	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	120	125	124	106	115	85	64	88	74	82	136	162	143	153
Bruce	1	2	17	8	2	14	4	10	3	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7	3	13	8	21	5	3	1	4	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	5
Carleton	387	319	283	272	222	269	265	261	314	265	230	286	297	296	336	204	182	105	111	157	152	164	137	135	224	293	227	267	247	338	257
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Elgin	31	41	47	54	53	45	61	92	82	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	15	19	22	13	12	9	17	23	9	6	5	8	2	4
Essex	87	55	60	59	71	51	91	121	103	47	31	45	46	47	35	57	38	21	29	39	16	23	20	16	27	18	31	42	29	19	32
Frontenac	143	137	139	126	102	53	25	46	75	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87	102	72	89	49	51	50	48	31	47	40	.....	62	59	54
Grey	15	13	14	35	40	23	23	19	28	36	20	21	29	27	17	13	14	11	6	3	8	6	11	7	8	12	16	13	10	5	6
Haldimand	7	2	6	10	15	6	4	7	7	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7	.....	5	6	6	9	10	13	10	19	12	5	11	10	13
Halton	21	15	6	1	66	5	4	7	6	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6	4	8	3	8	3	4	2	4	4	4	8	12	7	11
Hastings	20	13	43	34	16	35	67	57	50	45	34	51	67	39	49	32	18	24	25	19	16	12	13	16	12	11	20	6	12	6	15
Huron	24	29	22	15	2	18	8	5	4	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2	3	3	.....	.. ..	2	1	2	5	5	1	2	3	14	3
Kent	24	20	20	33	24	13	28	23	26	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	28	22	17	9	13	13	15	18	18	11	9	8	16	16
Lambton	123	84	142	116	120	77	77	75	105	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27	36	69	116	57	62	49	61	48	45	70	57	69	67	73
Lanark	7	6	10	8	7	10	4	9	7	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3	2	3	6	3	3	7	9	7	12	17	21	20	2	20
Leeds and Grenville	84	69	84	71	72	56	67	19	135	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44	77	86	70	43	48	49	45	41	58	66	55	50	50	91
Lennox and Addington	6	4	5	9	11	14	11	18	20	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9	20	8	6	5	13	4	7	4	7	3	5	8	13
Lincoln	56	98	68	51	44	55	41	65	39	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9	21	17	26	23	5	17	10	15	33	21	28	20	33	20
Middlesex	155	105	211	193	235	210	242	269	445	277	338	401	408	540	332	213	150	218	219	187	177	139	163	172	137	137	250	157	262	249	248
Muskoka and Parry Sound	2	9	8	6	8	3	13	8	16	84	39	8	6	45	28	19	9	14	10	17	11	12	9	12	18	24	17	35	32	70	163
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	10	17	7	.....	13	32	81	97	96	28	156	85	84	30	44	38	55	212	236	188	130	279	327	389
Norfolk	11	35	21	15	26	14	18	18	17	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3	11	17	6	6	16	10	11	6	12	11	15	12	13
Northumberland and Durham	56	67	38	24	25	20	10	21	26	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11	19	18	16	12	15	20	10	16	14	12	12	7	18
Ontario	10	10	12	11	6	2	5	10	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	4	5	2	3	5	2	11	10	29
Oxford	57	30	46	55	54	47	32	28	51	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24	38	21	29	37	35	32	31	21	39	36	41	31	22	17
Peel	32	45	22	27	14	9	14	4	10	24	10	8	24	28	30	17	10	9	9	11	6	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	8	10
Perth	54	75	56	35	39	26	20	37	14	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7	9	15	7	10	15	5	1	9	12	8	15	19	46	35
Peterborough	5	11	5	5	27	27	38	71	30	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16	15	13	10	11	11	10	6	13	9	14	23	13	24

SCHEDULE F.—Continued.

County or District	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904	1905.	1906.
Prescott and Russell	2	6	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	2	1	3	2	2	...	2	2	...	3	1	3	4	2
Prince Edward	31	29	22	46	75	60	76	70	46	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11	11	21	11	22	31	23	30	35	19	21	18	18	28	28
Renfrew	2	3	2	5	10	10	21	17	27	11	2	2	...	4	1	...	5	7	4	7	3	5	5	...	1	1	1	7	1	6	7
Simcoe	66	91	153	82	107	62	56	87	99	31	35	6	28	46	34	34	19	10	21	9	24	21	11	10	16	12	21	14	16	27	46
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	33	18	17	3	4	7	8	9	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27	10	24	9	11	28	21	19	12	15	18	17	14	7
Thunder Bay	78	105	95	81	83	126	88	296	705	158	119	148	148	135	125	120	135	109	96	44	105	138	135	123	81	57	101	111	54	183	86
Victoria and Haliburton	22	32	15	10	7	8	14	7	20	13	1	2	4	4	7	1	9	3	9	3	5	8	5	7	8	11	13	8	11	11	2
Waterloo	13	10	4	28	11	11	10	14	11	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4	6	6	7	10	12	10	7	4	4	11	15	10	17	19
Welland	69	101	321	188	186	145	50	34	23	33	40	32	12	21	16	7	13	12	11	19	17	16	14	19	20	24	23	24	87	32	24
Wellington	11	36	26	23	40	36	51	93	49	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	9	23	17	7	9	9	3	13	4	13	4	6	12	7
Wentworth	259	396	382	382	447	389	396	376	295	368	385	373	429	401	418	251	142	148	55	36	60	56	60	66	96	108	97	189	229	287	290
York	1,755	1,807	1,293	1,359	1,463	1,342	1,445	1,485	1,661	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,441	1,207	960	918	790	569	592	796	1,031	1,022	1,107	1,286	1,575	1,832	1,923
Total	3,868	4,032	3,785	3,581	3,795	3,328	3,497	1,897	1,650	3,696	3,555	4,180	4,451	4,797	4,573	3,614	2,736	2,652	2,274	2,237	1,907	1,716	1,707	1,892	2,377	2,522	2,674	2,987	3,590	4,157	4,216

SCHEDULE G.—Showing Statutory Duties Payable for tavern, shop and wholesale licenses in the Province of Ontario.

In a city having a population of more than 100,000:

For a tavern license.....$1,200

For a shop license..... 1,000

In a city having a population of more than 30,000 and not more than 100,000:

For a tavern license.....$700

For a shop license..... 700

In a city or town having a population of more than 10,000 and not more than 30,000:

For a tavern license.....$500

For a shop license..... 500

In a city having a population of 10,000 or less and in a town having a population of more than 5,000 and not more than 10,000:

For a tavern license.....$450

For a shop license..... 450

In a town or incorporated village having a population of more than 2,000 and not more than 5,000:

For a tavern license.....$350

For a shop license..... 350

In a town or incorporated village having a population of 2,000 or less:

For a tavern license.....$250

For a shop license..... 270

In a township:

For a tavern license.....$120

For a shop license..... 200

Provided that in any locality in a Provisional Judicial District other than an incorporated city, town or village there shall be payable:

For a tavern license.....$120

And provided that in a city, town, village or other municipality, or a locality without municipal organization in a Provisional Judicial District there shall be payable:

For a shop license.....$500

For a beer and wine license a fee of three-fourths of that imposed for a tavern license in the municipality or unorganized district in which the beer and wine license is issued.

For every transfer of a tavern or shop license a fee amounting to one-third of the fee payable for the license transferred.

For each wholesale license elsewhere than in cities.....$250

In cities having a population of 150,000 and upwards... 450

In cities having a population of less than 150,000 and not less than 40,000..... 400

In cities having a population of less than 40,000..... 350

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may increase the duties payable for tavern or shop licenses in any Provisional Judicial District or in any municipality or locality situated therein to such an amount as may be deemed proper, and such increase shall take effect as may be directed by Order-in-Council or from the date of the publication thereof in the *Ontario Gazette*.

SCHEDULE H.

Showing municipalities in which prohibition is in force in license years 1906-7.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No of licenses cut off.	Remarks.
Algoma	Johnson, Tarbutt, &c.	Tps.	L.O.	1905	296	109	61	48	..	
	MacDonald, Meredith and Aberdeen	"	"	1905	249	101	33	68	..	
	Thessalon	Tp.	"	1906	212	77	28	49	..	
Bruce, North	Amabel	"	"	"	940	295	219	76	1	
	Southampton	Vil.	"	"	518	233	157	76	2	
	Tara	"	"	"	215	89	76	13	2	
Cornwall and Stormont	Osnabruck	Tp.	"	"	1,575	536	434	102	7	
Dufferin	Aramanth	"	"	1894	878	215	80	135	1	
	E. Garafraxa	"	"	1895	618	201	157	44	1	
	E. Luther	"	"	1893	639	311	186	125	2	
	Melancthon	"	"	1898	1,145	413	234	179	2	
Durham E.	Cavan	"	"	1905	1,015	256	71	185	2	
	Hope	"	"	1906	.....	358	307	51	1	
Durham W.	Clarke	"	"	1905	1,368	641	189	452	2	
	Cartwright	"	"	1904	559	284	111	173	1	
	Darlington	"	"	1900	1,295	438	73	365	1	
Dundas	Mountain	"	"	1906	411	286	125	161	2	
Elgin E.	Yarmouth	"	"	1905	1,770	663	508	155	4	
Elgin W.	Southwold	"	"	1906	1,348	536	315	221	4	
Essex South	N. Colchester	"	D.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
Frontenac	Kingston	"	L.O.	1906	1,040	349	301	48	5	
	Storrington	"	"	1892	614	233	195	38	3	
Grey Centre	Euphrasia	"	"	1905	1,218	332	276	56	1	
	Artemesia	"	"	1906	1,148	521	212	309	6	
	Collingwood	"	"	"	1,127	394	313	81	..	
	Egremont	"	"	"	995	504	206	298	1	
	Osprey	"	"	"	1,003	379	273	106	2	
	Thornbury	Town	"	"	278	120	89	31	2	
Grey North	Sarawak	Tp.	D.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	Derby	"	L.O.	1906	632	335	80	255	..	
	Keppel	"	"	"	1,134	441	161	355	2	
	Owen Sound	Town	"	"	2,300	1238	762	438	13	
	Sydenham	Tp.	"	"	1,170	686	238	448	3	
Halton	Nassagaweya	"	"	"	686	330	156	174	1	
	Trafalgar	Tp.	"	"	1,176	272	174	98	1	
Hastings North	Madoc	"	"	1902	.....	432	195	237	2	
	Rawdon	"	"	"	.....	272	169	103	3	
	Wollaston	"	"	1906	.....	.....	.....	1	..	
Huron West	Hullett	"	"	1905	894	357	349	8	2	
	Wawanosh, E	"	"	1906	565	158	88	70	1	
Kent East	Camden	"	"	1905	886	295	252	43	1	
	Thamesville	Vill.	"	"	278	105	100	5	3	
Kent West	Raleigh	Tp.	"	1904	1,645	522	463	59	2	
	Tilbury E	"	"	1891	889	323	152	171	1	
Lambton West	Dawn	"	"	1905	.....	371	300	71	1	
	Enniskillen	"	"	1906	650	243	226	17	1	
	Moore	"	"	"	1,483	586	455	131	8	
	Sarnia	"	"	"	749	351	147	204	1	
Lambton East	Arkona	"	"	"	170	72	49	23	2	
	Euphemia	"	"	"	650	243	226	17	3	
	Warwick	"	"	"	1,049	471	189	282	..	

SCHEDULE H.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No of licenses cut off.	Remarks.
Lanark North	Lanark	Tp.	L.O.	1890	449	149	42	107	2	
	Dalhousie	"	"	1906	508	249	124	125	1	
Leeds	Leeds and Lansdowne Front	"	"	1900	1,203	411	338	73	1	
Lincoln	Niagara	"	"	1904	734	224	208	16	3	
	Beamsville	Vill.	"	1906	.....	109	103	6	3	
	Grimsby N.	Tp.	"	"	653	202	101	101	..	
	" S.	"	"	"	518	179	149	30	2	
	" Vill.	Vill.	"	"	315	151	122	29	2	
	Clinton	Tp.	"	"	.....	265	70	195	..	
Manitoulin	Tehkummah	"	"	1900	103	54	22	32	..	
Middlesex N	E. Williams	"	"	1905	619	193	168	25	2	
Monck	Gainsboro'	"	"	1893	893	385	202	183	2	
	Pelham	"	D.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
Muskoka	McLean and Ridout	"	L.O.	1904	229	74	59	15	2	
	Morrison	"	"	1906	.....	111	35	76	1	
Norfolk N	Windham	"	"	1905	1,221	402	220	182	3	
Northumberland W.	Haldimand	"	"	1906	1,412	473	386	87	1	
	S. Monaghan	"	"	"	298	101	6	95	1	
Ontario N	Scott	"	"	"	748	251	214	37	2	
Ontario S	Reach	"	"	1899	1,223	272	174	98	3	
	Pickering	"	"	1906	1,752	694	489	205	5	
Oxford N	E. Nissouri	"	"	"	899	338	311	27	1	
Oxford S	E. Oxford	"	"	1905	693	243	194	49	1	
	N. Oxford	"	"	1906	411	177	149	28	2	
Parry Sound W.	McDougall	"	"	1891	130	30	9	21	..	
Perth N	Elma	"	"	1906	1,300	536	335	201	4	
Peterborough E.	Dummer	"	"	"	658	288	126	162	1	
	Otonabee	"	"	"	1,011	376	181	195	1	
Peterborough W.	Smith	"	"	1905	900	429	271	158	4	
	Lakefield	Vill.	"	1906	391	182	141	41	2	
Port Arthur	Oliver	Tp.	"	1892	.....	51	11	40	..	
Prescott	W. Hawkesbury	"	"	1898	350	98	64	34	5	
Prince Edward	Hallowell	"	D.A.	1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	S. Marysburgh	"	L.O.	1897	531	211	77	134	2	
	Ameliasburgh	"	"	1906	953	295	219	76	1	
	Sophiasburgh	"	"	"	749	253	100	153	1	
Renfrew S	McNabb	"	"	"	970	340	184	156	3	
Russell	Osgoode	"	"	"	1,443	597	349	248	5	
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie	Town	"	1891	500	67	52	15	3	Applies to shops only
	Steelton and Korah	Tp.	"	1905	750	300	200	100	..	
Simcoe E	Oro	"	"	1906	1,099	423	142	281	1	
Simcoe W	Nottawasaga	"	"	"	1,807	635	455	170	2	
Victoria E	Fenelon	"	"	1904	.....	231	97	134	2	
Victoria W	Mariposa	"	"	1898	1,446	534	273	271	4	
Wellington E	W. Garafraxa	"	"	1905	850	302	235	67	2	Carried in 1893, 1898, and 1905
Wellington W	Maryborough	"	"	"	848	453	255	198	3	
Wentworth S	Binbrook	"	"	1899	408	185	87	98	1	
York N	Whitchurch	"	"	1905	1,225	366	191	175	1	
	North Toronto	"	"	1906	.....	268	243	25	3	
	Stouffville	"	"	"	475	221	122	99	2	
York W	Toronto Junction	Town	,,	1904	2,600	869	679	190	7	

SCHEDULE I.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing number of cases prosecuted, with convictions and dismissals, for infraction of the Liquor License Act, the Dunkin Act and Local Option By-laws respectively, against licensees and others, during the license years 1904-5 and 1905-6 respectively.

(NOTE—Where a license district, or a municipality in which prohibition is in force, is omitted, it is to be understood that no prosecutions have taken place therein).

License District.	1904-5						1905-6					
	Against Licensees.			Against Non-licensees			Against Licensees.			Against Non-licensees		
	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Addington	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Algoma	3	3	....	10	8	2	12	11	1	9	8	2
Brant, North	4	4	....	....	....	....	9	8	1	....	....	....
Brant, South	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brantford	3	3	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	2	2	....
Brockville (a)	2	2	....	5	4	1	10	8	2	1	1	....
Bruce, Centre	5	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Bruce, North	6	5	1	4	3	1	10	8	2	3	3	....
Bruce, South	8	6	2	....	....	....	17	15	2	....	....	....
Cardwell	4	3	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carleton	1	1	....	....	....	....	6	4	2	....	....	....
Cornwall and Stormont	4	4	....	2	....	2	5	4	1	1	1	....
Dufferin	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	4	4	....	2	1	1	8	5	3	1	1	....
Durham, East	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	3	1	....	....	....
Durham, West	2	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Elgin, East	8	8	....	....	....	....	5	3	2	2	1	1
Elgin, West	14	12	2	2	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Essex, North	44	34	10	11	8	3	31	26	5	....	....	....
Essex, South	17	16	1	3	3	....	18	12	6	8	8	....
Frontenac	5	2	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Glengarry	....	6	4	13	13	....	6	3	3	11	6	5
Grenville	5	5	....	....	....	....	9	9	....	5	3	2
Grey, Centre	5	5	....	3	3	....	9	8	1	1	1	....
Grey, North	11	6	5	....	....	....	10	6	4	6	6	....
Grey, South	13	9	4	11	7	4	8	6	2	1	1	....
Haldimand	7	6	1	....	....	....	5	4	1	....	....	....
Haliburton	2	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Halton	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	1	3	....	....	....
Hamilton	10	10	....	....	....	....	6	6	....	4	4	....
Hastings, East	8	6	2	1	....	1	8	7	1	6	4	2
Hastings, North	5	3	2	9	2	7	8	8	....	5	5	....
Hastings, West	22	12	10	4	4	....	2	....	2	....	....	....
Huron, East	....	1	....	6	2	4	2	....	2	1	1	....
Huron, South	8	7	1	....	....	....	15	15	....	2	2	....
Huron, West	7	6	1	....	....	....	16	14	2	1	1	....
Kent, East	18	10	8	5	2	3	9	4	5	....	....	....
Kent, West	12	9	3	6	5	1	4	3	1	3	2	....
Kingston	8	6	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Lambton, East	11	9	2	1	1	....	3	2	1	(b)	....	....
Lambton, West	14	11	3	2	....	2	7	4	3	9	4	4
Lanark, North	16	16	....	21	19	2	3	3	....	10	5	5
Lanark, South	17	14	3	....	....	....	11	7	4	....	....	....
Leeds	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	9	9	....
Lennox	6	5	1	4	4	....	12	5	7	3	2	1
Lincoln	4	3	1	2	2	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
London	9	5	4	2	1	1	22	19	3	8	3	5

(a) Brockville only for 1905-6, Leeds being separately reported for this year.
(b) One case not disposed of as defendant absconded.

SCHEDULE I.—Continued.

Statement showing number of cases prosecuted, etc.

License District	1904-5						1905-6					
	Against Licensees.			Against Non-licensees			Against Licensees.			Against Non-licensees		
	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Manitoulin	2	2	....	4	4	....	6	4	2	3	2	1
Middlesex, East	5	4	1	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Middlesex, North	4	2	2	5	5	....	12	7	5	3	3	....
Middlesex, West	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....
Monck	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	4	4	....
Muskoka	12	8	4	4	3	1	7	4	3	9	9	....
Nipissing, East	9	7	2	5	4	1	7	4	3	5	3	2
Nipissing, West	....	....	....	6	6	....	6	6	....	17	13	4
Norfolk, North	....	....	....	2	....	2	7	3	4	4	2	2
Norfolk, South	4	4	....	1	1	....	7	5	2	4	1	3
Northumberland, East	12	9	3	1	....	1	11	10	1	1	1	....
Northumberland, West	7	7	....	1	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
Ontario, North	10	8	2	4	4	....	6	4	2	1	1	..
Ontario, South	1	1	..	2	2	....	3	2	1	5	5	....
Ottawa	16	15	1	26	15	11	25	18	7	1	1	....
Oxford, North	5	5	....	2	2	....	4	1	3	....	....	....
Oxford, South	8	8	....	2	1	1	5	3	2	..	....	....
Parry Sound, East	9	1	8	4	4	..	6	4	2	4	2	2
Parry Sound, West	9	2	7	9	8	1	10	7	3	23	20	3
Peel	5	4	1	2	1	1	16	13	3	2	2	....
Perth, North	7	7	....	....	....	....	19	15	4	1	1	....
Perth, South	3	2	1	7	3	4	6	5	1	1	1	....
Peterborough, East	4	3	1	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Peterborough, West	7	4	3	....	....	....	5	....	5	1	1	....
Port Arthur and Fort William	24	22	2	11	11	....	8	8	....	13	12	1
Prescott	8	8	....	....	....	....	25	24	1	3	3	....
Prince Edward	4	4	....	....	....	....	4	3	1	2	....	2
Rainy River, East	3	3	....	....	....	....	4	1	3	1	1	....
Rainy River, South	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Rainy River, West	3	3	....	1	1	....	6	5	1	13	10	3
Renfrew, North	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Renfrew, South	29	22	7	6	5	1	24	18	6	3	1	2
Russell	12	12	....	5	5	....	9	8	1	....	....	....
St. Catharines	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie	1	1	....	....	....	....	15	15	....	18	17	1(a
Simcoe, Centre	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Simcoe, East	8	1	7	....	....	....	22	14	8	7	5	2
Simcoe, West	15	9	6	1	1	....	13	7	6	2	1	1
Temiscaming	1	....	1	3	3	....	3	2	1	40	31	(b)
Toronto	13	9	3	43	29	14	5	5	....	31	21	10
Victoria, East	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....
Victoria, West	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	2	1	3	1	2
Waterloo, North	13	13	....	7	7	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
Waterloo, South	9	8	1	8	8	....	5	4	1	2	2	....
Welland	14	13	1	13	13	....	7	7	....	7	7	....
Wellington, East	7	6	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Wellington, South	34	25	8	7	4	3	14	11	3	....	....	..
Wellington, West	10	7	3	2	2	....	8	7	1	3	2	1
Wentworth, North	2	2	....	2	2	....	5	3	2	....	1	1
Wentworth, South	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor	33	19	14	....	....	....	10	7	3	....	....	....
York, East	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
York, North	9	3	6	4	....	4	2	....	2	4	1	3
York, West	4	3	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	2	....
Total	763	594	178	340	258	82	722	552	170	359	277	80

(b)—In three cases defendant absconded, hence no trials.

SCHEDULE I.—Concluded.

Statement showing number of cases prosecuted, etc.

Municipality in which Dunkin Act or Local Option in force.	License District of	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	1904-5.			1905-6.		
			No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Johnston, Tarbutt and Tarbutt additional	Algoma	L. O.	....	....	....	1	1	....
McDonald, Meredith and Aberdeen	"	"	....	....	....	6	4	2
Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	Brockville and Leeds	"	1	1	....	2	1	1
Melancthon	Dufferin	"	1	1	....	....	....	....
Cartwright	Durham West	"	....	....	....	2	2	....
Darlington	" "	"	2	2	....	3	3	....
Rawdon	Hastings North	"	....	....	....	6	6	....
Camden	Kent East	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Thamesville	" "	"	....	....	....	(a)9	5	3
Raleigh	Kent West	"	4	4	....	2	1	1
Tilbury East	" "	"	1	1	....	....	....	....
Niagara	Lincoln	"	....	....	....	2	2	....
Gainsborough	Monck	"	1	1	....	1	1	....
Pelham	"	D. A.	....	....	....	1	1	....
McLean and Ridout	Muskoka	L. O.	....	....	....	4	4	....
Windham	Norfolk North	"	....	....	....	2	1	1
Reach	Ontario South	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
South Marysburgh	Prince Edward	"	2	1	1	7	1	6
Fenelon	Victoria East	"	1	....	1	1	1	....
Garafraxa West	Wellington East	"	1	1	....	....	....	....
Maryborough	Wellington West	"	....	....	....	1	....	1
North Toronto	York West	"	....	....	....	3	3	....
Toronto Junction	" "	"	7	7	....	4	4	....
Total			21	19	2	57	42	15

(a) One case abandoned as defendent absconded.

SCHEDULE "K."

License district.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Addington	James Williams	Arden.
Algoma	Albert Grigg	Bruce Mines.
Brant, North	M. Ryan	Paris.
Brant, South	Lewis B. Markle	Oakland.
Brantford, City	John McCann	Brantford.
Brockville	George Ross	Brockville.
Bruce, Centre	Thomas Bradley	Bervie.
Bruce, North	H. O. Foster	Tiverton.
Bruce, South	Benj. Cannon	Walkerton.
Cardwell	Robert W. Sloan	Churchill.
Carleton	Thomas Kerr	Kars.
Cornwall and Stormont	A. E. Fetterly	Aultsville.
" "	John M. McDonald. Provincial Officer	Cornwall.
Dufferin	S. McDowell	Dundalk.
Dundas	Edward P. Foster	Dundela.
Durham, East	John Kennedy	Pontypool.
Durham, West	David F. Walsh	Orono.
Elgin, East	W. R. Andrews	Bayham.
Elgin, West	William E. Nicholls	St. Thomas.
Essex, North	Paul Morand	Tecumseth.
Essex, South	James A. Smyth	Essex.
Fort William	James Davidson	Fort William.
Frontenac	John Moreland	Sydenham.
Glengarry	Angus Macdonald	Alexandria.
Grenville	George Bell	Merrickville.
Grey, Centre	S. J. Halbert	Markdale.
Grey, North	M. C. Beckett	Owen Sound.
Grey, South	Thomas Davis	Durham.
Haldimand	J. B. Wilson	Jarvis.
Haliburton	J. R. Erskine	Haliburton.
Halton	John A. Tracy	Esquesing.
Hamilton	W. Birrell	Hamilton.
Hastings, East	John Stokes	Tweed.
" "	Robt. M. Jack, Pro. Officer	Deseronto.
Hastings, North	Wm. J. Allen	Madoc.
Hastings, West	Hugh Walker	Belleville.
" "	P. J. Peterson, Pro. Officer	Trenton.
" "	P. P. Pettit, "	Frankford.
Huron, East	William Clegg	Wingham.
Huron, South	John Torrance, Sr.	Clinton.
Huron, West	Alfred Asquith	Auburn.
Kent, East	Thomas Boon	Bothwell.
Kent, West	Nathaniel Massey	Chatham.
Kingston	Clark W. Wright	Kingston.
Lambton, East	P. D. McCallum	Forest.
Lambton, West	Reuben C. Palmer	Sarnia.
Lanark, North	J. D. Robertson	Almonte.
Lanark, South	S. M. Barnes	Perth.
Leeds	F. B. Taber	Morton.
Lennox	W. A. Rose	Napanee.
Lincoln	John W. King	St. Catharines.

SCHEDULE "K."—Continued.

License district.	Inspector.	P. O. address.
London	A. R. Galpin	London.
Manitoulin	Wm. Vincer	Mindemoya.
Middlesex, East	Thomas Duffin	Thorndale.
Middlesex, North	Thomas Magladery	Parkhill.
Middlesex, West	John B. Gough	Napier.
Monck	R. N. Killins	Dunnville.
Muskoka	Henry Boyer	Bracebridge.
Nipissing, East	Henry Morel	Mattawa.
Nipissing, West	Josephus F. Prieur	Sturgeon Falls.
Norfolk, North	A. W. Birdsell	Waterford.
Norfolk, South	And. Innes	Port Dover.
Northumberland, East	George Gooderich	Dundonald.
" "	A. E. Chapman, Prov. Officer	Hastings.
Northumberland, West	John McCaughey	Cobourg.
Ontario, North	Charles Kelly	Uxbridge.
Ontario, South	John Stanton	Whitby.
Ottawa	John C. Enright Alfred Coleman	Ottawa.
Oxford, North	Walter Shaver	Woodstock.
Oxford, South	Wm. M. Bell	Springford.
Parry Sound, East	W. J. White	Novar.
Parry Sound, West	T. W. Quinn	Parry Sound.
Peel	John D. Orr	Meadowvale.
Perth, North	Robert T. Kemp	Listowel.
" "	Geo. T. Jones, Prov. Officer	Stratford.
Perth, South	William White	Mahaffy.
Peterborough, East	Elias Williams	Havelock.
Peterborough, West	Jos. Stewart	Peterborough.
Port Arthur	John Hadden	Port Arthur.
Prescott	Joseph Lemieux	Fournier.
Prince Edward	W. G. Sexsmith	Picton.
Rainy River, East	John Geo. Hayes	Dryden.
Rainy River, South	E. A. Pearson	Rainy River.
Rainy River, West	J. Branchley	Rat Portage (Kenora).
Renfrew, North	Samuel Bromley	Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	John Connolly	Renfrew.
Russell	W. J. Campbell	Metcalfe.
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. R. Cunningham	Sault Ste. Marie.
St. Catharines	John W. King	St. Catharines.
Simcoe, Centre	Thomas Duff	Barrie.
Simcoe, East	Wellington Fisher	Orillia.
Simcoe, West	Robert Henderson	Alliston.
"	A. B. Spencer, Prov. Officer	Collingwood.
Temiskaming	Wm. S. Blackwall	Haileybury.
Toronto	W. L. Purvis Robt. Burroughs	Toronto.
Victoria, East	James Lithgow	Bobcaygeon.
Victoria, West	William Thornbury	Lindsay.
Waterloo, North	Ferdinand Walter	Berlin.
Waterloo, South	R. H. Knowles	Hespeler.
Welland	Geo. House	Stevensville.

SCHEDULE " K."—Continued.

License district.	Inspector.	P. O. address.
Wellington, East	Josiah Hampton	Mt. Forest.
Wellington, South	J. W. Oakes	Guelph.
Wellington, West	John Gordon	Rothsay.
Wentworth, North	John Nicholson	Waterdown.
Wentworth, South	R. T. Gould	Bartonville.
Windsor	Gaspard Pacaud	Windsor.
York, East	Wm. W. Thompson	Danforth.
York, North	James Wayling	Newmarket.
York, West	D. McKenzie	Woodbridge.

STATEMENT OF LICENSE REVENUE FOR FINANCIAL YEARS.

Statement shewing Revenue from Liquor Licenses received by the Province of Ontario for the financial years ending 31st December, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

Revenue for 1904				$362,256 61
" 1905				377,610 88
" 1906	Brewers' Warehouse Licenses		$ 6,250 00	
	Brewers' Licenses		26,850 00	
	Distillers' Licedses		41,916 66	
	Wholesale Licenses		9,037 50	
	Tavern and Shop Licenses, Transfers and Fines		495,152 94	579,207 10

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